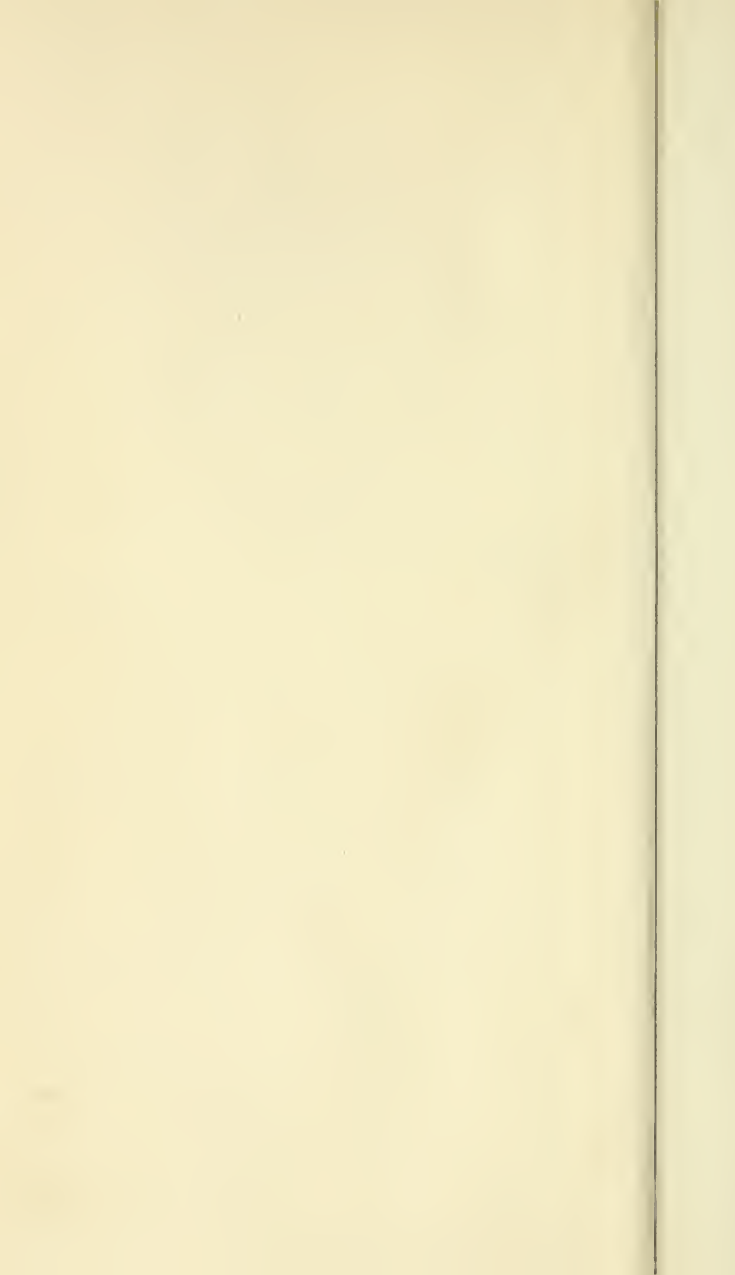
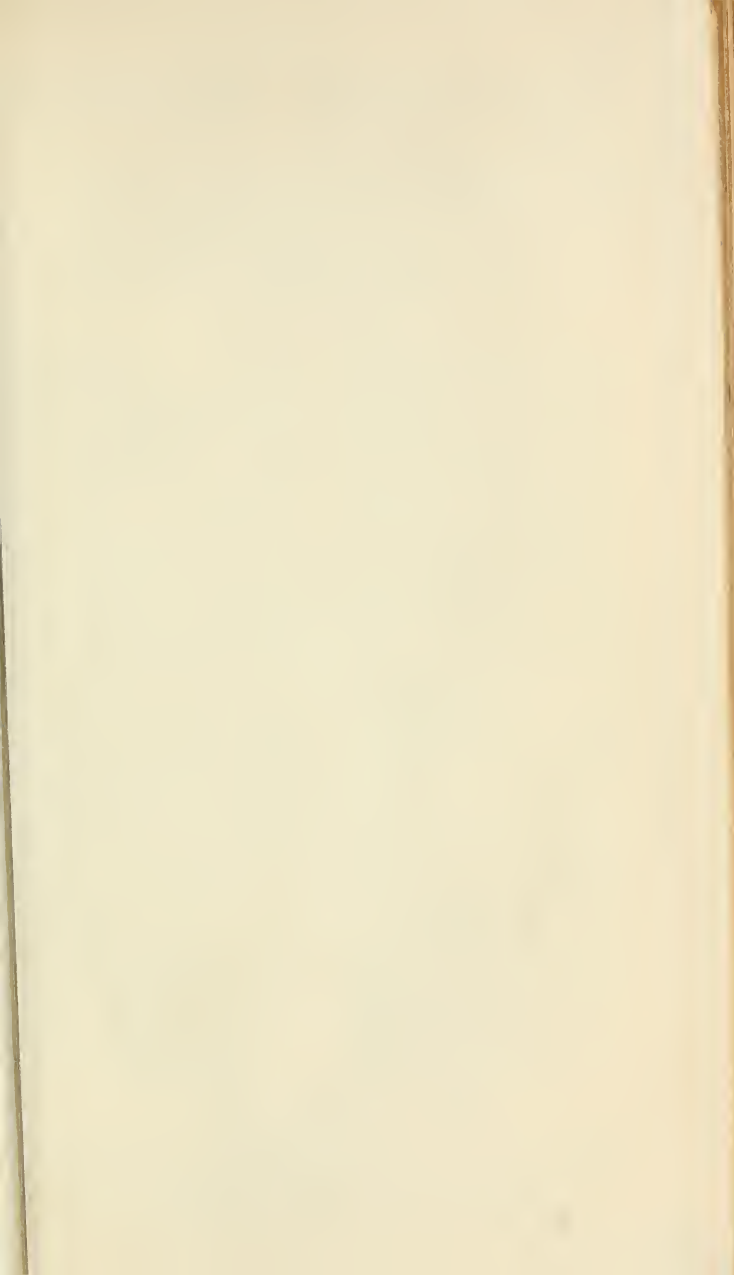




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THE BRITISH ALMANAC

OF

THE SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL
KNOWLEDGE,

FOR THE YEAR

1833.

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EXPLANATORY NOTICES.

WEATHER.

THE Meteorological Observations for each Month of the Year are placed in one table in the present Almanac; so that the *average* or *mean* state of the atmosphere in the different months in regard to pressure, temperature, and moisture, and of the extremes to which it is liable in these respects, may be seen at one view. In the Calendar, however, attention is directed to these tables by some general remarks, appropriate to each month. The averages have been calculated for London; but they will apply to a very large circle around.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

THE positions of the Planets throughout each month are pointed out under this head. The object of these notices is to direct attention to some of the phenomena which are more worthy of observation, as well as to enable persons to recognize and distinguish the planets and principal stars. The positions of the principal fixed stars, as given in the Almanac for 1830, will serve for several successive years.

MOONLIGHT.

THE time of the rising and setting of the Moon is recorded in the Calendar. But to enable persons, by a cursory glance, to see the hours of moonlight on any given evening, as well as to observe the comparative degrees of moonlight throughout a month and throughout the year, a table is given at page 32, which exhibits these circumstances generally, and which bears the same analogy to the minute calculations for each day, as an outline map of a country does to one completely filled up. The Moon's age is set down in days, and the nearest tenths of days from the time of change. Thus, it is New Moon on the 19th February, at 5h. 34m. afternoon, and, therefore, at noon on the 20th, she is 18h. 26m. old, which is set down as eight-tenths. The fraction of the day of course continues the same throughout the lunation.

COLUMNS HEADED "LENGTH OF DAY," "DAY'S INCREASE OR DECREASE,"
"DAY BREAKS," AND "TWILIGHT ENDS."

THE column headed "Length of Day," contains the number of hours and minutes between sun-set and sun-rise. The column headed "Day's increase," expresses the number of hours and minutes, which the day has *increased* since the shortest day; and where the column is headed "Day's decrease," it expresses the number of hours and minutes, which the day has *decreased* since the longest day: for example, the length of the 21st of June, the longest day in 1832, is put down in the column "Length of day" at 16h. 34m.; and on the 6th of July, we find that the length of the day is set down at 16h. 24m.; hence the day has decreased 10m. since the longest day, and accordingly in the column "Day's decrease," we find opposite July the 6th, 0h. 10m.

Twilight is the faint light which precedes sun-rise and follows sun-set. It is caused by a part of the sun's rays which, after refraction, are reflected at the upper surface of our atmosphere. Day is said to break when twilight commences. The times of its commencement and end are inserted in the two columns headed "Day breaks," and "Twilight ends." Twilight is generally supposed to commence when the sun is about 18° below the horizon, and on this supposition our tables are founded, but what is commonly called "Day-break," rarely occurs until the sun is about 10° below the horizon.

EQUATION OF TIME.

SOME persons suppose that they may, at any time, set a clock by the sun-dial; but this can only be correctly done with the assistance of the column in the Almanac, headed "Equation of Time." When *clock after sun* is written above the number of minutes and seconds opposite to the day, then the clock ought to be set so much slower than the sun-dial, and the contrary: as for example, on the 3rd of June in this year, the clock should be set two minutes and fifteen seconds slower than the time shown by the sun-dial; or should mark 11h. 57m. 45s. when the sun-dial shews noon; and, again, on the 26th of June, the clock should be set two minutes and twenty-four seconds faster than the time marked by the sun-dial, the words *clock before sun* being, in this case, written above the difference.

All the calculations in this Almanac are now given in *mean* time.

HIGH WATER.

The following List, shewing the difference of Time between London and the Out-ports of the United Kingdom, as well as a few Foreign Ports, is derived from local Tide Tables, and the best books on Navigation.

		h. m.			h. m.
Aberdeen	sub.	1 22	Hull	add	4 8
Alderney	add	4 38	Ilfracombe	—	3 23
Antwerp	—	2 18	Jersey	—	4 3
Ayr Harbour	sub.	2 22	King's Road	—	4 43
Bantry Bay	add	1 38	Kinsale Harbour	—	2 23
Barnstaple Bar	—	3 23	Leith	—	0 13
Berwick	—	0 8	Lerwick Harbour	sub.	4 22
Bideford	—	3 23	Liverpool, floating light off	—	3 47
Blakeney Harbour	—	3 53	Ditto, Rock Perek, entrance to	—	3 7
Blexen	sub.	0 37	Loch Foyle	add	4 23
Boulogne	—	3 37	Margate	sub.	2 52
Brest Harbour	add	2 23	Milford Haven	add	3 53
Brill, the	—	0 53	Montrose	sub.	0 37
Buchan-ness	sub.	2 7	Morlaix	add	3 8
Calais	—	2 37	Mount's Bay	—	2 23
Cambleton	—	2 37	Newhaven	sub.	3 7
Cape Clear	add	1 53	Newport	—	1 52
Cardigan Bar	—	5 8	New Shoreham Harbour	—	2 53
Carmarthen Bay	—	3 53	Nore	—	1 37
Cherbourg	—	5 38	Orfordness	—	3 37
Christchurch Harbour	sub.	5 17	Peel Harbour, Isle of Man	—	3 37
Cork Harbour	add	2 23	Plymouth Sound	add	3 23
Cowes	sub.	3 22	Port Glasgow	sub.	2 22
Cromarty	—	2 22	Port Patrick	—	3 7
Cuxhaven	—	1 7	Portsmouth	—	2 37
Dartmouth Harbour	add	3 53	Ramsay Harbour, Isle of Man	—	3 37
Donegal Bar	—	3 23	Ramsgate Harbour	—	2 47
Douglas Harbour, Isle of Man	sub.	3 37	Rye Harbour	—	3 31
Dover Harbour	—	3 17	Scarborough	add	2 8
Duncansby Head	—	6 8	Scilly Islands	—	2 23
Dundee	add	0 7	Shannon Mouth	—	1 38
Dunkirk	sub.	2 22	Sligo Bay	—	3 8
Exmouth Bar	add	3 53	Southampton	sub.	2 37
Eyder, Mouth of the	sub.	2 7	Spurn Point, the	add	3 8
Eyemouth	add	0 8	St. Ives	—	2 23
Falmouth Harbour	—	3 8	St. Malo	—	3 53
Flushing	sub.	1 7	Stromness	sub.	5 7
Fort George	—	2 7	Sunderland	add	0 53
Galway	add	2 8	Tay Bar	sub.	0 22
Glencuce Bay	sub.	3 7	Texel Road	add	5 53
Gravelines	—	2 22	Torbay	—	3 53
Greenock	—	2 22	Tynemouth Bar	—	0 43
Guernsey	add	4 23	Waterford, Hook point of	—	3 8
Hartlepool	—	1 8	Wells Harbour	—	3 53
Javre de Grace	sub.	3 37	West Scheldt, entrance	sub.	1 22
Jeligoland	—	3 7	Whitby	add	1 23
Jelvoet Sluys	add	0 8	Wigton Bay	sub.	3 7
Jolyhead Harbour	sub.	4 23	Wranger Oog	—	2 7
Lorn Point	—	2 7	Yarmouth Road	add	6 23

To find the time of High Water at the above Places, it will be necessary to add or subtract from the time of High Water at London.

For example:—On the 6th of January, the afternoon High Water at London Bridge is at 1h. 55m. ; the High Water at Dover Harbour is 3h. 17m. earlier; subtract, according to the direction, 3h. 17m. from 13h. 55m., and the time of High Water at Dover Harbour, on that day, will be found to be at 10h. 5m. in the morning.

METEOROLOGICAL AVERAGES OF EACH MONTH.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
BAROMETER.	Inchs.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Mean height . . .	29.921	30.067	29.843	29.881	29.898	30.020	29.574	29.891	29.931	29.774	29.776	29.693
Highest	30.770	30.820	30.770	30.540	30.380	30.460	30.300	30.260	30.410	30.610	30.270	30.320
Lowest	28.890	29.170	28.870	29.200	29.160	29.600	29.390	29.350	29.410	28.740	29.060	29.120
HYGROMETER.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Mean dew point . .	24.3	34.9	39	43.5	46.1	50.7	54.5	55.3	52.3	44.8	40.5	37.6
Highest	50	49	58	58	62	70	67	69	66	66	60 ¹	53
Lowest	10	20	19	27	28	35	41	46	37	32	25	15
Mean dryness . . .	1.8	3.1	4.9	6.4	7.9	8	6.5	6.3	5.5	4.1	2.4	1.7
Mean greatest dryness of day . .	3.5	6.1	9.6	12.8	15.6	16	13.7	12.4	11.1	4.5	4.7	3.3
Greatest dryness . .	19	20	23	26	24	25	20	29	20	15	14	10
THERMOMETER.												
Mean temperature . .	36.1	38	43.9	49.9	54	58.7	61	61.6	57.8	48.9	42.9	39.3
Highest ditto . . .	52	53	66	74	70	90	76	82	76	68	62	55
Lowest ditto . . .	11	21	24	29	33	37	42	41	36	27	23	17
RADIATION.												
Mean greatest power of sun . .	4.4	10.1	16	28.1	30.5	39.9	25.8	33.1	32.7	27.5	6.8	5.4
Greatest power . . .	12	36	49	47	57	65	52.5	59.5	54	43	23.5	12.5
Mean cold of terrestrial radiation . .	3.5	4.7	5.5	6.2	4.2	5.2	3.6	5.2	5.4	4.8	3.6	3.5
Greatest ditto . . .	10	10	10	14	13	17	13	12	13	11	10	11
RAIN.	Inchs.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Mean quantity . . .	1.433	0.746	1.440	1.786	1.853	1.830	2.516	1.453	2.193	2.073	2.400	2.426
EVAPORATION.												
Mean quantity . . .	0.413	0.733	1.488	2.290	3.286	3.760	3.293	3.327	2.620	1.480	0.770	0.516
WINDS.												
Mean Number of Days.												
N.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	3	3	1
N.E.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
E.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
S.E.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4	4	3	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	4
S.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	2
S.W.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	6	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
W.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	5	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	5	5	6
N.W.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	4
Dew Point of each Wind.												
N.	31.5	30	31.5	40	42	49.5	50	55.5	45	38.5	39	31.5
N.E.	27.5	29	31	40.5	40.5	49.5	49	53	50	41.5	37	29
E.	23.5	32	—	45	45.5	56	50.5	55.5	52	45.5	40	27.5
S.E.	34.5	34.5	35	49	50.5	57	58	60	56	49	46	38
S.	39	37.5	47	47	54	62	58.5	63	61	53.5	48	45.5
S.W.	42.5	39.5	44.5	45	49.5	56	59	58.5	58	50.5	47.5	44
W.	37	39	42	44	46.5	52	56	55	54	46.5	42	40
N.W.	32	34	35	42	41	50.5	53	53	49.5	43	35.5	35

PRELIMINARY NOTES FOR THE YEAR.

ECLIPSES IN 1833.

Dominical Letters -	-	F.
Golden Number -	-	10
Cycle of the Sun -	-	22
Epact -	-	9
Roman Indiction -	-	6
Julian Period -	-	6546
Septuagesima Sunday -	Feb. 3	
Shrove Sunday -	Feb. 17	
Easter Day -	April 7	
Whit Sunday -	May 26	
Trinity Sunday -	June 2	
Advent Sunday -	Dec. 1	

*The Year 1833 is the first after
Leap Year.*

THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE YEAR.

SPRING Quarter, begins	March 20	8 ^h	13 ^m	afternoon.
SUMMER	June 21	5	17	afternoon.
AUTUMNAL	September 23	7	13	morning.
WINTER	December 22	0	35	morning.

HOLIDAYS KEPT AT THE PUBLIC OFFICES IN 1833.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, EXCISE, & STAMP OFFICE.

Good Friday, April 5.
King's Birth-day, May 28.
Restoration King Charles II. May 29.
Coronation, Sept. 8.
Christmas Day, December 25.

INDIA HOUSE.

The Treasurer's and Accountant's Offices
keep the same Holidays as the Customs,
but the Transfer Office keeps the same
days as the Bank.

EXCHEQUER, BANK, and SOUTH-SEA HOUSE.

(Any Holiday falling on a Sunday, is kept on the Monday, excepting Saints Days.)

Day.	Holiday.	Excheq.	Bank & S.S. Ho.
Tu 1	Circumcision	k	k
S 6	Epiphany	k	k
F 25	Conversion of St. Paul .	k	k
W 30	Charles I. martyrdom .	k	k
FEBRUARY.			
S 2	Purif. B. V. M.	k	—
Th 14	Valentine	k	—
Tu 19	Shrove-Tuesday	k	—
W 20	Ash-Wednesday	k	—
S 24	St. Matthias	k	k
MARCH.			
F 1	St. David	k	—
M 25	Lady Day	k	—
APRIL.			
F 5	Good Friday	k	k
M 8	Easter Monday	k	—
Tu 9	Easter Tuesday	k	—
W 10	Easter Wed.	k	—
Tu 23	St. George	k	—
Th 25	St. Mark	k	—
MAY.			
Th 16	Ascension, Holy Thurs..	k	—
M 27	Whit Monday	k	k
Tu 28	Whit Tues. King's b-day	k	k
W 29	Whit Wed. Cha. II. res.	k	k
JUNE.			
Tu 11	St. Barnabas	k	—
M 24	St. John Baptist	k	—
W 26	Accession of William IV.	k	—
F 28	William IV. proclaimed	k	—

Day.	Holiday.	Excheq.	Bank & S.S. Ho.
S 29	St. Peter and Paul . . .	k	—
JULY.			
M 15	St. Swithin	k	—
Th 25	St. James	k	k
AUGUST.			
Th 1	Lammas	k	—
Tu 13	Queen's birth-day . . .	k	k
S 24	St. Bartholomew	k	k
SEPTEMBER.			
M 2	London burnt	k	—
S 8	Coronation Day	k	—
S 14	Holy Cross	k	—
W 18	George I. & II. landed .	k	—
S 21	St. Matthew	k	—
S 29	St. Michael	k	—
OCTOBER.			
F 18	St. Luke	k	—
M 23	St. Simon and Jude . . .	k	—
NOVEMBER.			
F 1	All Saints	k	k
S 2	All Souls	k	—
M 4	King William landed . .	k	k
Tu 5	Powder-plot	k	k
S 30	St. Andrew	k	k
DECEMBER.			
S 21	St. Thomas	k	—
W 25	Christmas Day	k	k
Th 26	St. Stephen	k	—
F 27	St. John	k	—
S 28	Innocents	k	—

TERMS AND RETURNS, 1833,

As fixed by Statute 1 William IV., cap. 3.

HILARY TERM begins 11th January—Ends 31st January.

<i>General Returns.</i>		<i>Appearance Days.</i>	
8th January.	25th January.	11th January.	28th January.
15th January.	29th January.	18th January.	31st January.

EASTER TERM begins 15th April—Ends 8th May.

<i>General Returns.</i>		<i>Appearance Days.</i>	
12th April.	29th April.	15th April.	2nd May.
19th April.	3rd May.	22nd April.	6th May.

TRINITY TERM begins 22nd May—Ends 12th June.

<i>General Returns.</i>		<i>Appearance Days.</i>	
20th May.	7th June.	23rd May.	10th June.
28th May.	11th June.	31st May.	13th June.

MICHAELMAS TERM begins 2nd Nov.—Ends 25th Nov.

<i>General Returns.</i>		<i>Appearance Days.</i>	
30th October.	16th November.	2nd November.	19th November.
6th November.	20th November.	9th November.	23rd November.

OXFORD TERMS.

	Begins.	Ends.
Hilary Term.....	Jan. 14.....	March 30
Easter Term.....	April 17.....	May 25
Trinity Term.....	May 29.....	July 6
Michaelmas Term..	Oct. 10.....	Dec. 17

The Act will be July 2.

CAMBRIDGE TERMS.

	Begins.	Divides.	Ends.
Hilary Term..	Jan. 13.	Feb. 19.	m. March 29
Easter Term.	April 17.	May 26.	m. July 5

Mich. Term. Oct. 10..Nov.12,m...Dec. 16
The Commencement will be July 2.

TERMS IN ENGLAND

*Usually taken in Leases.*25 March. Ladyday | 29 Sept. Mich. Day
24 June... Midsum. | 25 Dec... Christmas

IN SCOTLAND.

Candlemas. Feb. 2 | Ianmas... Aug. 1
Whitsunday* May 15 | Martinmas. Nov. 11

* This term, in Scotch leases, does not depend upon the movable Feast of Whitsuntide, but is permanent.

TRANSFER DAYS.

AT THE BANK.

	<i>Dividends</i>
Stock—Tues. Thurs. and Frid....	<i>due.</i>
3 per Cent. Reduc.—Tues. Wed.	Apr. 5,
Thurs. and Frid.....	Oct. 10
3½ per Cent.—Tues. Thurs. & Frid.	
3 per Cent. 1726—Tues. & Thurs.	Jan. 5,
3 per Cent. Cons.—Tues. Wed.	July 5
Thurs. and Frid.....	
3½ per Cent. Cons.—Tues. Wed.	
Thurs. and Frid.....	Apr. 5,
Long. Ann. to Jan. 1860.—Mon.	Oct. 10
Wed. and Sat.....	
4 per Cent. New.—Tues. Wed.	Jan. 5,
Thurs. and Frid.....	July 5
4 per Cents. 1826—Mon. Wed. and	Apr. 5,
Frid.....	Oct. 10
New 3½ per Cent. Annuity.—Tues.	
Wed. Thurs. and Frid.	Jan. 5
New 5 per Cent. Annuity.—Tues.	July 5
Wed. and Frid.....	
Annuities for Terms of Years.,	
ending 10th Oct. 1859, pursuant	Apr. 5
to 10th Geo. IV.—Tues. Thurs.	Oct. 10
and Sat.....	
Annuities for Terms of Years.,	
ending 5th Jan. 1860, pursuant	Jan. 5
to 10th Geo. IV.—Tues. Thurs.	July 5
and Sat.....	

Life Annuities, if transferred be- } Jan. 5,
tween Jan. 5, and Apr. 4, or be- } July 5
tween July 5 and Oct. 9.....If transferred between Apr. 5, and } Apr. 5,
July 4, or between Oct. 10, and } Oct. 10
Jan. 4.....

AT THE SOUTH SEA HOUSE.

	<i>Div. due.</i>
3½ per Cents. Mon. Wed. and	Jan. 5,
Friday.....	July 5
3 per Cent. Old Ann.—Mon. Wed.	Apr. 5,
and Frid.....	Oct. 10
3 per Cent. New Ann.—Tu. Th. & Sa.	Jan. 5,
3 per Cent. 1751—Tues. & Thurs.	July 5

AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Stock—Tuesday, Thursday, and	Jan. 5,
Saturday.....	July 5
Interest on India Bonds, due....	Mar. 31
	Sept. 30

Tickets for preparing Transfer of Stock must be given in at each Office before 1 o'clock.—At the East India House before 2.

Private Transfers may be made at other times than as above, the Books not being shut, by paying at the Bank and India House 2s. 6d. extra for each Transfer.—At the South Sea House, 3s. 6d.

Transfer at the Bank must be made by half-past 2 o'clock; at India House by 3; at South Sea House by 2—on Sat. by 1.

QUARTER-SESSIONS

IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

By the act 1 Will. IV., c. 70, it is enacted, that "in the year 1831, and afterwards, the justices of the peace in every county, riding, or division, for which Quarter-Sessions of the Peace by law ought to be held, shall hold their general Quarter-Sessions of the Peace in the first week after the 11th of October, in the first week after the 28th of December, in the first week after the 31st of March, and in the first week after the 24th of June." The following list has been computed according to this rule, observing the day of the week on which the Sessions have been hitherto commenced at the respective places.

BEDFORD—W. Jan. 2, Ap. 3, July 3, Oct. 16.
BERKS—T. *Reading*, Jan. 1. *Newbury*, April 2—*Abingdon*, July 2, Oct. 15.

BRISTOL CITY—M. same as *Somerset*.

BUCKS—*Aylesbury*, T. same as *Berks*.

CAMBRIDGE—*Cambridge County*, F. Jan. 4, April 5, July 5, Oct. 18. For the Town, the Monday before.

CHESHIRE—*Chester*, M. Dec. 31, April 1, July 1, Oct. 14.

CORNWALL—T. same as *Berks*.

COVENTRY—M. same as *Cheshire*.

CUMBERLAND—T. as *Berks*, at *Cockermouth*, *Carlisle*, or *Penrith*.

DERBYSHIRE—April Sessions at *Chesterfield*, the others at *Derby*, T. same as *Berks*.

DEVONSHIRE—*Exeter*, T. same as *Berks*.

DORSETSHIRE—*Dorchester*, T. as *Berks*.

DURHAM—M. same as *Cheshire*.

ELY, Isle of—W. as *Bedford*, at *Wisbeach* or *Ely*.

ESSEX—*Colchester* and *Harwich*, M. same as *Cheshire*. *Chelmsford*, T. as *Berks*.

EXETER, CITY, T. same as *Cheshire*.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE—*Gloucester*, T. as *Berks*.

HAMPSHIRE—*Winchester*, T. as *Berks*.

HEREFORDSHIRE—*Hereford*, T. as *Berks*.

HERTFORDSHIRE—*Hertford*, M. same as *Cheshire*. *St. Alban's*, the same week.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE—M. same as *Cheshire*.

KENT—*Maidstone*, Th. Jan. 3, T. Ap. 2, Th. July 4, T. Oct. 15. *Canterbury*, as *Berks*.

LANCASHIRE—*Lancaster*, M. same as *Cheshire*. Adjournments are held at *Preston*, at *Salford*, and at *Liverpool*.

LEICESTERSHIRE—*Leicester*, as *Cheshire*.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Parts of Lindsey.*

Date.	City.	Kirton.	Louth.	Spilsby.
January	S. 5	F. 4	T. 8	....
April	6	5	....	W. 9
July	6	5	W. 9	....
October	19	18	....	T. 22

Bourn and *Boston*, T. as *Berks*. *Sleaford* and *Spalding*, Th.

MIDDLESEX AND LONDON.—The Sessions for *Middlesex* and *London* are held eight times a year; four of these Sessions (called Quarter Sessions) are held as near to the times prescribed by the Statute as convenience will admit; the other four, termed General Sessions, are taken in the intervening periods. The exact times are fixed by the Court of Aldermen for each year.

MONMOUTHSHIRE—*Uske*, M. as *Cheshire*.

NORFOLK—*Shire House*, *Norwich*, and *Norwich City*, W. same as *Bedford*.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE—*Northampton*, Th.

Jan. 3, April 4, July 4, Oct. 17. *Peterborough*, as *Bedford*.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—

Nottingham, M. Dec. 31, Ap. 1, July 1, Oct. 14

Newark, F. 4 5 July 5 18

East Retford, M. Jan. 7 8 8 21

Town of Nottingham—two days after the County Sessions at *Nottingham*.

NORTHUMBERLAND—The County Sessions are held alternately at *Newcastle on Tyne*, *Morpeth*, *Hexham*, and *Alnwick*. Th. same as *Northampton*. *Town of Newcastle*, W. previous.

OXFORDSHIRE—*Orford*, M. as *Cheshire*.

RUTLANDSHIRE—*Okeham*, T. as *Berks*.

SHROPSHIRE—*Shrewsbury*, M. as *Cheshire*. For the Town, the day before.

SOMERSETSHIRE—*Wells*, M. Dec. 31, Ap. 1. *Bridgewater*, July 1. *Taunton*, Oct. 14.

STAFFORDSHIRE—*Stafford*, W. as *Bedford*.

SUFFOLK—*Beccles*, M. as *Cheshire*. *Woodbridge*, W. as *Bedford*. *Ipswich*, F. as *Cambridge*; and *Bury*, the M. following, Jan. 7, April 8, July 8, Oct. 21.

SURREY—*New Sessions House*, *Newington*, T. Jan. 1. *Ryegate*, April 2. *Guildford*, July 2. *Kingston*, Oct. 15.

SUSSEX—*Western Division*: *Petworth*, T. Jan. 1, April 2. *Horsham*, July 2. *Chichester*, Oct. 15. *Eastern Division*: *Lewes*, F. as *Cambridge*.

WARWICKSHIRE—*Warwick*, T. as *Berks*.

WESTMINSTER—City, are generally held on the Thursday preceding the Monday of the Quarter Sessions for *Middlesex*.

WESTMORELAND—*Appleby*, T. as *Bedford*.

WILTSHIRE—T. *Devizes*, Jan. 1. *Salisbury*, April 2. *Warminster*, July 2. *Marlborough*, Oct. 15.

WORCESTERSHIRE—*Worcester*, M. same as *Cheshire*.

YORKSHIRE—*York City*, F. as *Cambridge*. *St. Peter's Liberty*, S. as *Lincoln City*.

—*EAST RIDING*: *Beverley*, T. as *Berks*.

—*WEST RIDING*: *Wetherby*, T. Jan. 1.

Wakefield, Th. Jan. 3. *Doncaster*, W.

Jan. 9. *Pontefract*, M. April 1. *Skipton*,

T. July 2. *Bradford*, Th. July 4.

Rotherham, Th. July 11. *Knaresborough*,

T. Oct. 15. *Leeds*, Th. Oct. 17. *Sheffield*,

W. Oct. 23. —*NORTH RIDING*:

Northallerton, M. as *Cheshire*. —*ARCH-*

BISHOP'S Quarter-Sessions for the *Li-*

berthy of Cawood, *Wistow*, and *Otley-*

Otley, W. as *Bedford*. *Cawood*, W.

April 3, Oct. 16.

The Quarter Sessions through *NORTH* and *SOUTH WALES* are held by the same rule as the foregoing, the magistrates determining the day of the week on which the sessions shall commence.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellation *Sagittarius*, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 4th stationary; on the 15th, in conjunction with μ *Sagittarii*, at 3h A.M.; on the 25th with α *Sagittarii*, at 3h A.M.

Venus in the constellations *Capricornus* and *Aquarius*. On the 1st in conjunction with γ *Capricorni*, at 4h P.M.; on the 3d with δ *Capricorni* at 4h A.M.; on the 7th in the evening may be seen a little to the eastward of ϵ *Aquarii*; on the 15th passes the meridian at 2h 50m P.M.; sets at 8h 5m P.M.

Mars in the constellations *Aries* and *Taurus*, on the 15th passes the meridian at 7h 44m P.M.; may be seen south of the *Pleiades* about 12° .

Jupiter in the constellation *Pisces*, on the 15th passes the meridian at 4h 3m P.M.; sets at 9h 50m.

Saturn in the constellation *Virgo*; on the 7th stationary; on the 15th passes the meridian at 4h 20m A.M.

Uranus in the constellation *Capricornus*, on the 15th passes the meridian at 1h 41m P.M.

The *Moon* on the 1st, in conjunction with μ *Ceti* at 6h P.M.; on the 3rd passes due north of *Aldebaran*, at 6h P.M.; on the 4th in conjunction with ϵ *Tauri*, at 6h P.M.; on the 5th with γ *Geminorum*, at 8h A.M.; on the 6th with δ *Geminorum*, at 8h A.M. and eclipsed; on the 7th, with δ *Canceri*, at 4h P.M.; on the 10th in conjunction with α *Virginis*, at 6h P.M.; on the 15th with γ *Librae*, at 7h A.M.; and with β *Librae*, at 4h P.M.; on the 18th with *Mercury*, at 5h P.M.; on the 22nd with δ *Capricorni*, at 4h P.M.; on the 29th with μ *Ceti*, at 2h A.M.; on the 30th with ϵ *Tauri*, at 10h P.M.; and with β and δ *Tauri*, at 11h P.M.

The *Constellation Canis Major* will be on the meridian about midnight in the beginning, and *Gemini* and *Canis Minor*, about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 3d, Emeis-on at 5h 20m 36s P.M.; 10th, Em. at 7h 16m 30s P.M.; 26th, Em. at 5h 37m 2s P.M.

Second Satellite. 20th, Em. at 6h 33m 3s P.M.

Third Satellite. 6th, Im. at 7h 27m 24s P.M.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.	Anniversaries of the Births and Deaths of Eminent Men, and of Historical Events.
1 Tu	1	<i>Circumcision.</i>	1 Irish Union 1801. Lor. de Medici b. 1448. Edmund Burke b. 1730
2 W	2	.	2 Gen. Wolfe b. 1727. Ovid & Livy d. 18
3 Th	3	.	3 Cicero b. B.C. 107. Impeachment of the six members, 1642
4 F	4	.	4 Abp. Usher, b. 1580. Roger Ascham, d. 1568
5 S	5	.	5 Charles of Burgundy k. at Nancy 1477
6 S	6	<i>Epiphany.</i> Old Christ. Day [Eclipse of Moon]	6 Joan of Arc b. 1402. Metastasio b. 1698
7 M	7	.	7 Fenelon d. 1715. Allan Ramsay d. 1763
8 Tu	8	.	8 Galileo d. 1642. Bagdad taken by the Tartars 1258
9 W	9	.	9 Fontenelle d. 1757
10 Th	10	.	10 Arch. Laud behd. 1645. Lyonnet d. 1789
11 F	11	<i>Hilary Term begins</i>	11 Sir H. Sloane d. 1752. Roubiliac d. 1762
12 S	12	.	Linnaeus d. 1778. F. Schlegel d. 1829
13 S	13	1 Sun. af. Epiph. Hil. Cam.	12 Lavater d. 1801
14 M	14	Ox. Term begins. [T. beg]	14 Edm. Halley d. 1742
15 Tu	15	.	15 Moliere b. 1622. Dr. J. Aikin b. 1747.
16 W	16	.	Sir P. Warwick d. 1683
17 Th	17	.	16 E. Spenser d. 1599. B. Gibbon d. 1794.
18 F	18	.	Battle of Corunna, Sir J. Moore k. 1809
19 S	19	.	17 Franklin b. 1706. Alfieri b. 1749. John Ray d. 1705.
20 S	20	2 Sunday after Epiphany	18 Montesquieu b. 1689. Garth d. 1719. Hen. VII. marries Elizabeth, uniting the Houses of York and Lancaster 1486
21 M	21	.	19 Copernicus b. 1473. Jas. Watt b. 1736. E. of Surrey behd. 1547. Congreve d. 1729.
22 Tu	22	.	20 Bembo d. 1547. Garrick d. 1779. J. Howard d. 1790. Amer. Independence acknowledged 1783. Australia colonized 1788
23 W	23	.	21 J. Scaliger d. 1609. Lewis XVI. guill. 1793
24 Th	24	.	22 Lord Bacon b. 1561. Gassendi b. 1592.
25 F	25	<i>Conversion of St. Paul.</i>	Lord Shaftesbury d. 1683. Lord Byron
26 S	26	.	23 W. Pitt d. 1806 [b. 1788.]
27 S	27	3 Sunday after Epiphany.	24 Frederick the Great b. 1712. Beaumarchais b. 1732 C. J. Fox, b. 1749
28 M	28	[D. of Sussex b.]	25 Robt. Boyle b. 1627. Gen. Dumouriez, b. 1739. Robt. Burns b. 1759
29 Tu	29	.	26 Dr. Jenner d. 1823
30 W	30	<i>King Charles I. Martyr</i>	27 Mozart b. 1756. Dr. C. Hutton d. 1823.
31 Th	31	<i>Hilary Term ends</i>	28 Sir F. Drake d. 1596. Sir T. Bodley d. 1612. Peter the Great d. 1725
			29 Swedenborg b. 1689. George III. d. 1820
			30 Rollin b. 1661. Charles I. behd. 1649. Beccaria d. 1766
			31 Ben Jonson b. 1574

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

In the first month of the year, which, in the most natural division of the seasons, constitutes the second month of the Winter quarter, heat is at its lowest in all its particulars. The mean temperature varies from $39^{\circ} 6$, the mean highest in the day, to $32^{\circ} 6$, the mean lowest at night; hence the mean of the 24 hours, upon a long average of years, does not fall below the freezing point. Continued frost is consequently always an exception to the general rule of the climate; but the majority of nights are frosty. If we denote the complete saturation of the air with moisture by 1000, the mean state of this month would be 939. The quantity of rain greatly exceeds the amount of evaporation. The mean temperature of London is about 2° higher than that of the surrounding country; the difference exists chiefly in the night, and is greatest in Winter and least in Spring.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full..... 6th day, 7h. 51m. morn.
 Last Quart.. 12th day, 11h. 36m. aftern.
 New 20th day, 10h. 5m. aftern.
 First Quart.. 29th day, 0h. 37m. morn.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	7 52	0 8	6 3	6 5	16' 18"
6	7 58	0 14	6 3	6 9	16 18
11	8 7	0 23	6 2	6 14	16 18
16	8 19	0 35	5 59	6 21	16 17
21	8 32	0 48	5 56	6 28	16 17
26	8 47	1 3	5 51	6 35	16 16

Day.	Sun rises.		Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water London Bridge.		Day.	
			h.	m.						Morning.	Afternoon.		
1	h.	m.	m.	s.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	1
2	8	8	3	56	4	0	10.4	0 a 59	7 a 56	1 m 54	9	12	2
3	8	8	4	25	4	1	11.4	1 24	8 47	3 10	10	15	3
4	8	8	4	52	4	2	12.4	1 56	9 43	4 26	11	11	4
5	8	8	5	20	4	3	13.4	2 36	10 42	5 42	—	—	5
6	8	8	5	47	4	4	14.4	3 27	11 45	6 56	—	32	6
7	8	7	6	13	4	5	15.4	4 31	morn.	8 3	1 25	1 55	7
8	8	7	6	39	4	6	16.4	5 43	0 48	8 58	2 23	2 48	8
9	8	6	7	5	4	8	17.4	7 8	1 51	9 41	3 16	3 43	9
10	8	6	7	30	4	9	18.4	8 33	2 50	10 15	4 9	4 35	10
11	8	5	7	54	4	11	19.4	9 54	3 46	10 43	5 1	5 29	11
12	8	5	8	18	4	12	20.4	11 11	4 38	11 7	5 53	6 20	12
13	8	4	8	41	4	13	21.4	morn.	5 28	11 30	6 50	7 15	13
14	8	3	9	4	4	15	22.4	0 27	6 15	11 51	7 38	8 3	14
15	8	2	9	26	4	17	23.4	1 40	7 2	a 14	8 29	8 58	15
16	8	2	9	47	4	18	24.4	2 52	7 50	0 39	9 26	9 54	16
17	8	1	10	8	4	20	25.4	4 1	8 37	1 6	10 32	11 8	17
18	8	0	10	28	4	21	26.4	5 7	9 25	1 39	11 39	—	18
19	7	59	10	48	4	23	27.4	6 6	10 15	2 20	—	7	19
20	7	58	11	6	4	25	28.4	6 59	11 3	3 7	—	55	20
21	7	57	11	24	4	26	29.4	7 44	11 52	4 2	1 42	2 2	21
22	7	56	11	41	4	28	0.6	8 23	a 30	5 4	2 23	2 42	22
23	7	55	11	58	4	30	1.6	8 53	1 26	6 5	3 0	3 18	23
24	7	53	12	13	4	31	2.6	9 20	2 11	7 9	3 35	3 55	24
25	7	52	12	28	4	33	3.6	9 43	2 55	8 15	4 11	4 30	25
26	7	51	12	42	4	35	4.6	10 3	3 37	9 21	4 48	5 6	26
27	7	50	12	55	4	37	5.6	10 23	4 20	10 29	5 27	5 46	27
28	7	48	13	8	4	38	6.6	10 42	5 3	11 37	6 5	6 21	28
29	7	47	13	19	4	40	7.6	11 2	5 48	morn.	6 43	7 4	29
30	7	45	13	30	4	42	8.6	11 25	6 36	0 49	7 23	7 43	30
31	7	44	13	40	4	44	9.6	11 53	7 28	2 2	8 4	8 34	31
32	7	43	13	49	4	46	10.6	a 27	8 23	3 16	9 7	9 38	32

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Sagittarius, Capricornus, and Aquarius, is a morning star in the beginning of the month in the middle and latter end invisible. On the 18th in conjunction with γ Capricorni, at 10h A.M.; on the 19th with δ Capricorni at 11h A.M.

Venus in the constellation Pisces; on the 4th in conjunction with Jupiter, at 2h A.M.; on the 18th with ϵ Piscium, at 1h P.M.; on the 26th with π Piscium, at 11h P.M. On the 15th passes the meridian at 3h 1m P.M.; sets at 9h 32m P.M.

Mars in the constellation Taurus; on the 7th in conjunction with λ Tauri, at 12h P.M.; on the 20th with ν Tauri, at 4h A.M.; on the 27th with τ Tauri, at 5h P.M. On the 15th passes the meridian at 6h 26m P.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Pisces, on the 15th passes the meridian at 2h 24m P.M.; sets at 8h 25m P.M.

Saturn in the constellation Virgo, on the 15th passes the meridian at 2h 13m A.M.

Uranus in the constellation Capricornus; on the 15th passes the meridian at 11h 45m A.M.

The *Moon* on the 1st in conjunction with ϵ Tauri, at 5h A.M.; with η Geminorum, at 7h P.M., and with μ Geminorum, at 10h P.M.; on the 2d with δ Geminorum, at 8h P.M.; on the 4th with δ Cancri at 3h A.M. On the 7th with ν Virginis, at 4h A.M.; on the 11th with γ Libræ, at 5h P.M., and with δ Libræ, at 10h P.M.; on the 12th with 24 Ophiuchi, at 9h P.M.; on the 14th with μ Sagittarii, at 4h P.M.; on the 15th with π Sagittarii, at 6h P.M. On the 18th, with Mercury, at 5h P.M.; and with δ Capricorni, at 10h P.M.; on the 25th with μ Ceti, at 8h A.M.; on the 27th with λ and 2δ Tauri, at 6h A.M.; with 3δ Tauri, at 7h A.M.; on the 28th with 104 Tauri, at 1h A.M.

The *Constellations* Ursa Major, Leo Minor, and Leo, will be on the meridian about midnight, near the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 2d, Emersion at 7h 32m 41s P.M.

Second Satellite. 21st, Em. at 6h 16m 35s P.M.

Third Satellite. 11th, Em. at 6h 25m 56s P.M.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.	Anniversaries of the Births and Deaths of Eminent Men, and of Historical Events.
1 F	32	Sal. Fish. beg. in Scotland	1 New River begun by Sir Hugh Middleton 1608
2 S	33	[Pheas. & Part. Shoot. ends. Purification of B.T. Mary]	2 Castiglione <i>d.</i> 1529
3 S	34	Septuagesima Sunday	3 Wilkes expelled House of Commons 1769.
4 M	35		4 Lillo <i>b.</i> 1693. R. Blair <i>d.</i> 1746. Condamine <i>d.</i> 1774
5 Tu	36		5 Cato <i>d.</i> B.C. 46. Peace of Nimeguen 1679. Battle of Plassy 1757. Galvani <i>d.</i> 1799
6 W	37		6 Dr. Priestley <i>d.</i> 1804
7 Th	38		7 Mrs. Radcliffe <i>d.</i> 1823
8 F	39	Half Quarter. . . .	8 Mary Queen of Scots <i>behd.</i> 1587. S. Butler <i>b.</i> 1612
9 S	40		9 Bishop Hooper <i>burnt</i> 1555. Lord Darnley <i>murd.</i> 1567. D. Bernoulli <i>b.</i> 1700. Dr. Maskeiyne <i>d.</i> 1811
10 S	41	Sexagesima Sunday	10 Congreve <i>b.</i> 1670. Benj. Hoadley, M.D. <i>b.</i> 1706. Dugdale <i>d.</i> 1686. Montesquieu <i>d.</i> 1755
11 M	42		11 Fontenelle <i>b.</i> 1657. Descartes <i>d.</i> 1650. G. Washington <i>b.</i> 1732
12 Tu	43		12 Lady J. Grey <i>behd.</i> 1555. Spallanzani <i>d.</i> 1799. Kant <i>d.</i> 1804
13 W	44		13 Benv. Cellini <i>d.</i> 1570
14 Th	45	Valentine	14 Capt. Cook <i>k.</i> 1779. Sir W. Blackstone <i>d.</i> 1780. Adm. Jervis's victory 1797
15 F	46		15 Sir J. Lyttleton <i>d.</i> 1590. P. J. de Crebillon <i>b.</i> 1674. Bish. Atterbury <i>d.</i> 1732.
16 S	47		16 P. Melancthon <i>b.</i> 1497. Dr. Mead <i>d.</i> 1754
17 S	48	Quinquagesima Sunday.	17 Mich. Angelo <i>d.</i> 1564. Molière <i>d.</i> 1673. Pestalozzi <i>d.</i> 1827
18 M	49		18 Martin Luther <i>d.</i> 1546. Cassini <i>b.</i> 1677.
19 Tu	50	Shrove Tues. Camb. Term	19 Galileo <i>b.</i> 1564. R. Cumberland <i>b.</i> 1732. Elizabeth Carter <i>d.</i> 1806
20 W	51	Ash Wednesday. [div. m.]	20 Voltaire <i>b.</i> 1694. Garrick <i>b.</i> 1716
21 Th	52		21 C. Spon <i>d.</i> 1684
22 F	53		22 James Barry <i>d.</i> 1806. A. Ferguson <i>d.</i> 1816
23 S	54		23 Sir T. Wyatt <i>behd.</i> 1555. Sir J. Reynolds <i>d.</i> 1792
24 S	55	1st Sunday in Lent.	24 G. F. Handel <i>b.</i> 1684
25 M	56	St. Matthias. D. of Cam. b.	25 Earl of Essex <i>behd.</i> 1601. Sir C. Wren <i>d.</i> 1723.
26 Tu	57		26 Bonaparte <i>escapes</i> from Elba 1815
27 W	58	Ember Week.	27 J. Evelyn <i>d.</i> 1706. Dr. Arbuthnot <i>d.</i> 1735
28 Th	59	[Hare-hunting ends]	28 Montaigne <i>b.</i> 1533

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

The mean temperature increases nearly two degrees. This accession takes place principally while the Sun is above the horizon; the average maximum rising to 42° 4', nearly three degrees, while the nightly temperature advances about one degree, to 33° 7'. This inequality is partly owing to the increased influence of radiation under a less clouded sky, which dissipates the increasing heat. The average of nights in which the air is frosty, does not exceed eleven. The quantity of rain is at its minimum, very little exceeding the amount of evaporation. The saturation of the air with moisture falls to 905. An abundance of hoar frost is a well-known indication of rain. Great frosts are commonly preceded by continued thick mists, arising from the condensation of the vapours emitted by the rivers and other waters. Snow, when slowly produced, will often be found crystallized in the most beautiful forms.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full 4th day, 6h. 46m. aftern.
 Last Quart. . 11th day, 1h. 29m. aftern.
 New 19th day, 5h. 34m. aftern.
 First Quart. . 27th day, 1h. 26m. aftern.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	9	7	1 23	5 44	6 45
6	9	24	1 40	5 37	6 52
11	9	42	1 58	5 30	7 1
16	10	0	2 16	5 20	7 9
21	10	19	2 35	5 11	7 18
26	10	39	2 55	5 1	7 26
					16 15"
					16 14
					16 14
					16 13
					16 11
					16 10

Day.	Sun rises.		Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	South ing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.			
			Clock bef. Sun.							Morning.	Afternoon				
	h.	m.	m.	s.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.			
1	7	41	13	57	4	48	11 6	1 a 11	9 a 23	4 m 30	10	22	11	0	1
2	7	39	14	4	4	49	12 6	2 7	10 25	5 41	11	38	—	—	2
3	7	38	14	11	4	51	13 6	3 16	11 28	6 40	—	12	—	46	3
4	7	36	14	16	4	53	○	4 36	morn.	7 29	1	15	1	45	4
5	7	35	14	21	4	55	15 6	6 1	0 30	8 8	2	17	2	43	5
6	7	33	14	25	4	57	16 6	7 25	1 29	8 40	3	6	3	31	6
7	7	31	14	28	4	58	17 6	8 48	2 25	9 8	3	57	4	21	7
8	7	29	14	31	5	0	18 6	10 9	3 17	9 32	4	45	5	10	8
9	7	28	14	32	5	2	19 6	11 26	4 8	9 55	5	33	5	53	9
10	7	26	14	33	5	4	20 6	morn.	4 58	10 18	6	10	6	28	10
11	7	24	14	34	5	6	☾	0 40	5 46	10 43	6	48	7	4	11
12	7	22	14	33	5	8	21 6	1 51	6 34	11 10	7	26	7	49	12
13	7	20	14	32	5	10	22 6	2 59	7 23	11 42	8	18	8	51	13
14	7	19	14	30	5	11	23 6	4 1	8 12	a 20	9	28	10	10	14
15	7	17	14	27	5	13	24 6	4 55	9 0	1 4	10	52	11	27	15
16	7	15	14	23	5	15	25 6	5 43	9 49	1 56	—	—	—	3	16
17	7	13	14	19	5	17	26 6	6 24	10 37	2 55	—	34	—	58	17
18	7	11	14	14	5	19	27 6	6 57	11 23	3 56	1	22	1	45	18
19	7	9	14	8	5	21	☉	7 24	a 9	5 0	2	6	2	28	19
20	7	7	14	2	5	22	0 8	7 47	0 53	6 7	2	46	3	4	20
21	7	5	13	55	5	24	1 8	8 9	1 36	7 14	3	21	3	36	21
22	7	3	13	47	5	26	2 8	8 29	2 19	8 21	3	52	4	9	22
23	7	0	13	39	5	28	3 8	8 48	3 2	9 29	4	26	4	42	23
24	6	58	13	30	5	30	4 8	9 7	3 45	10 38	4	57	5	12	24
25	6	56	13	21	5	31	5 8	9 27	4 31	11 48	5	29	5	43	25
26	6	54	13	11	5	33	6 8	9 53	5 20	morn.	5	58	6	14	26
27	6	52	13	0	5	35	☽	10 25	6 19	1 0	6	31	6	49	27
28	6	50	12	49	5	37	8 8	11 3	7 9	2 13	7	15	7	46	28

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury in the constellations Aquarius and Pisces, in the beginning invisible, in the middle and end of the month an evening star. On the 3d in superior conjunction with the sun, at 1h A.M.; on the 16th with Jupiter, at 2h P.M.; on the 20th with ϵ Piscium, at 9h A.M.

Venus in the constellations Pisces and Aries; on the 15th passes the meridian at 2h 57m P.M., and sets at 10h 36m P.M.

Mars in the constellation Taurus, on the 1st in quadrature with the sun; on the 15th passes the meridian at 5h 34m P.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Pisces, is an evening star till the end of the month.

Saturn in the constellation Virgo; on the 15th in opposition to the sun, at 1h P.M.

Uranus is in the constellation Capricornus; on the 15th passes the meridian, at 10h 1m A.M.

The *Moon* on the 1st in conjunction with γ Geminorum, at 4h A.M.; with α Geminorum, at 12h P.M.; on the 2d, with δ Geminorum, at 6h A.M. On the 10th with γ Libræ, at 10h P.M.; on the 11th with π Libræ, at 2h A.M.; with β Libræ at 6h A.M.; with ϕ Ophiuchi, at 11h P.M.; on the 12th with σ Scorpii, at 4h A.M.; on the 13th with μ Sagittarii, at 10h P.M.; on the 14th with σ Sagittarii, at 10h P.M.; with π Sagittarii, at 12h P.M.; on the 16th with γ Capricorni, at 1h A.M., and with δ Capricorni, at 4h A.M.; on the 27th with ζ Tauri, at 7h P.M.

The *Constellation Ursa Major*, and the east part of *Leo*, will be on the meridian about midnight, in the middle of the month.

The eclipses of *Jupiter's* satellites are not visible this month, *Jupiter* being too near the sun.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.	Anniversaries of the Births and Deaths of Eminent Men, and of Historical Events.
1 F	60	St. David	1 M. V. Martialis <i>b.</i> 30. Spectator commenced 1711.
2 S	61		2 N. Boileau <i>d.</i> 1711. S. Gesner <i>d.</i> 1788. John Wesley <i>d.</i> 1791
3 S	62	2 Sunday in Lent . .	3 E. Waller <i>b.</i> 1605. Sir W. Davenant <i>b.</i> 1606. T. Otway <i>b.</i> 1651
4 M	63		4 Saladin <i>d.</i> 1193. John Ld. Somers <i>b.</i> 1652
5 Tu	64		5 A. Correggio <i>d.</i> 1534. H. Wharton, <i>d.</i> 1695. Dr. Arne <i>d.</i> 1778. Volta <i>d.</i> 1827
6 W	65		6 Michael Angelo <i>b.</i> 1475. F. Guicciardini <i>b.</i> 1482. Dr. S. Parr <i>d.</i> 1825
7 Th	66		7 Bishop (Thomas) Wilson <i>d.</i> 1755. Lord Collingwood <i>d.</i> 1810
8 F	67		8 Sir W. Chambers <i>d.</i> 1796
9 S	68		9 Rizzio assass. 1566. F. Beaumont <i>d.</i> 1616. Dr. E. D. Clarke <i>d.</i> 1822. Mrs. Barbauld <i>d.</i> 1825
10 S	69	3 Sunday in Lent	10 Sir J. Denham <i>d.</i> 1668. J. Playfair <i>b.</i> 1749.
11 M	70		11 Torquato Tasso <i>b.</i> 1544. B. West <i>d.</i> 1820
12 Tu	71		12 Chelsea Hospital founded 1632. Bishop Berkeley <i>b.</i> 1684. Dr. G. Gregory <i>d.</i> 1808
13 W	72		13 Dr. Priestley <i>b.</i> 1733. Abp. Herring <i>d.</i> 1757
14 Th	73		14 Adm. Byng shot 1757. Klopstock <i>d.</i> 1803
15 F	74		15 Julius Caesar assass. B.C. 44
16 S	75		16 Lord Berners <i>d.</i> 1532. Boileau <i>b.</i> 1635
17 S	76	4 Sund. in L. Mid. Lent. S. St. Patrick	17 P. Massinger <i>d.</i> 1640. Bp. Burnet <i>d.</i> 1715
18 M	77		18 Sir Robert Walpole <i>d.</i> 1745. Lawrence Sterne <i>d.</i> 1768. J. Horne Tooke <i>d.</i> 1812
19 Tu	78		19 C. Le Brun <i>b.</i> 1729
20 W	79		20 Ovid <i>b.</i> B.C. 43. Sir I. Newton <i>d.</i> 1727
21 Th	80		21 Archbishop Cranmer burnt 1556. Archbp. Usher <i>d.</i> 1656. Battle of Alexandria 1801
22 F	81		22 Göthe <i>d.</i> 1832
23 S	82		23 Kotzebue assass. 1819. A. Weber <i>d.</i> 1829
24 S	83	5 Sunday in Lent . .	24 Q. Elizabeth <i>d.</i> 1603. J. Evelyn <i>d.</i> 1669
25 M	84	LADY DAY. An. B. V. [Mary.]	25 Rapin de Thoyras <i>b.</i> 1661. London Charity Schools first instituted 1683
26 Tu	85		26 Conrad Gesner <i>b.</i> 1516. Vanbrugh <i>d.</i> 1726. Dr. J. Hutton <i>d.</i> 1797
27 W	86		27 Bp. Stillingfleet <i>d.</i> 1699. Peace of Amiens 1802
28 Th	87		29 Swedenborg <i>d.</i> 1772
29 F	88	Cambridge Term ends.	30 Sicilian Vespers 1282. Dr. W. Hunter <i>d.</i> 1783
30 S	89	Oxford Term ends.	31 Haydn <i>b.</i> 1732. Allied Sovereigns enter Paris 1814. Beethoven <i>d.</i> 1827
31 S	90	6 Sun. in Lent. Palm Sun.	

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

With this month commences the Spring quarter, the seedtime of the husbandman, when it is important to the interests of agriculture that the superfluous moisture should be exhaled from the earth, otherwise the proper preparation of the soil would be prevented, and the germinating principle of the grain be destroyed. By a wise provision of Providence, therefore, the temperature of this month advances six degrees, while the dew point rises only four. The increase of temperature is chiefly during the day, and takes place by sudden starts, and not by a steady increase from day to day. Evaporation is rather more than doubled, as well as the quantity of rain, which it slightly exceeds. The moisture of the air is reduced to 631. Showers and hail are common, attended in some instances by frosty nights. Storms of wind may be expected about the equinox, and differ from the equinoctial gales of autumn in being much dryer.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full 6th day, 4h. 58m. morn.
 Last Quart. .13th day, 5h. 57m. morn.
 New..... 21st day, 11h. 7m. morn.
 First Quart. 28th day, 10h. 49m. aftern.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	10 50	3 6	4 56	7 31	16° 10''
6	11 10	3 26	4 44	7 40	16 9
11	11 30	3 46	4 31	7 50	16 9
16	11 50	4 6	4 20	7 59	16 6
21	12 10	4 26	4 7	8 8	16 4
26	12 29	4 45	3 54	8 19	16 3

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.				Day.
		bef. Sun.							Morning. Afternoon.				
	h. m.	m.	s.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		
1	6 48	12 37		5 38	9·8	11 m 51	8 a 8	3 m 22	8 20	9 3		1	
2	6 46	12 25		5 40	10·8	a 50	9 8	4 26	9 55	10 38		2	
3	6 43	12 12		5 42	11·8	2 5	10 10	5 19	11 22	—	—	3	
4	6 41	11 59		5 44	12·8	3 26	11 10	6 2	— 4	— 39		4	
5	6 39	11 45		5 45	13·8	4 51	morn.	6 37	1 10	1 35		5	
6	6 37	11 31		5 47	○	6 15	0 7	7 6	2 5	2 34		6	
7	6 35	11 16		5 49	15·8	7 39	1 1	7 30	2 57	3 18		7	
8	6 32	11 1		5 51	16·8	9 1	1 54	7 54	3 41	4 4		8	
9	6 30	10 46		5 52	17·8	10 19	2 46	8 18	4 23	4 41		9	
10	6 28	10 30		5 54	18·8	11 33	3 36	8 42	4 57	5 14		10	
11	6 26	10 14		5 56	19·8	morn.	4 25	9 8	5 31	5 47		11	
12	6 23	9 58		5 57	20·8	0 45	5 15	9 39	6 1	6 18		12	
13	6 21	9 41		5 59	☾	1 52	6 6	10 16	6 40	7 3		13	
14	6 19	9 25		6 1	22·8	2 50	6 56	11 0	7 28	7 59		14	
15	6 17	9 8		6 3	23·8	3 41	7 44	11 49	8 39	9 31		15	
16	6 14	8 50		6 4	24·8	4 24	8 33	a 45	10 24	11 7		16	
17	6 12	8 33		6 6	25·8	5 0	9 21	1 46	11 43	—	—	17	
18	6 10	8 15		6 8	26·8	5 29	10 6	2 51	— 16	— 45		18	
19	6 8	7 57		6 9	27·8	5 53	10 50	3 56	1 9	1 29		19	
20	6 5	7 39		6 11	28·8	6 14	11 34	5 3	1 48	2 4		20	
21	6 3	7 21		6 13	●	6 34	a 17	6 11	2 21	2 40		21	
22	6 1	7 3		6 14	1	6 53	1 0	7 20	2 56	3 11		22	
23	5 58	6 45		6 16	2	7 12	1 44	8 30	3 26	3 40		23	
24	5 56	6 26		6 18	3	7 32	2 29	9 40	3 57	4 11		24	
25	5 54	6 8		6 19	4	7 57	3 18	10 53	4 26	4 41		25	
26	5 52	5 49		6 21	5	8 25	4 9	morn.	4 55	5 14		26	
27	5 49	5 31		6 23	6	9 0	5 2	0 5	5 28	5 46		27	
28	5 47	5 12		6 24	☽	9 43	5 59	1 14	6 6	6 29		28	
29	5 45	4 54		6 26	8	10 39	6 58	2 18	6 56	7 28		29	
30	5 42	4 35		6 28	9	11 46	7 56	3 13	8 6	8 56		30	
31	5 40	4 17		6 29	10	1 a 1	8 55	3 57	9 49	10 39		31	

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Aries and Pisces, is an evening star in the beginning, invisible in the middle, and a morning star at the end of the month. On the 5th stationary; on the 16th in inferior conjunction with the sun, at 4h A.M.; on the 29th stationary.

Venus in the constellation Taurus; on the 5th in conjunction with ϵ Pleiadum, at 11h P.M.; on the 6th with d Pleiadum, at 4h A.M.; on the 25th stationary. On the 15th passes the meridian at 2h 22m P.M., and sets at 10h 57m P.M.

Mars in the constellations Taurus and Gemini, on the 15th passes the meridian at 4h 45m P.M.; on the 21st in conjunction with α Geminorum, at 9h A.M.

Jupiter in the constellation Pisces; on the 1st in conjunction with the sun, at 4h P.M.; a morning star the latter end of the month.

Saturn in the constellation Virgo, on the 15th passes the meridian at 10h 1m P.M.

Uranus in the constellation on Capricornus, on the 15th passes the meridian at 8h 4m A.M.

The *Moon* on the 3d in conjunction with ϵ Virginis, at 2h A.M.; on the 7th at 11h P.M., in a direct line with β ; and δ Scorpi; on the 11th in conjunction with ϵ Sagittarii, at 6h A.M.; on the 14th with α Aquarii, at 10h P.M.; on the 20th with μ Ceti, at 9h P.M.; on the 22d with α Tauri, at 8h P.M.; will be north of Aldebaran, at 11h P.M.; on the 24th, in conjunction with γ Tauri, at 1h A.M.; with μ Geminorum, at 7h P.M.; on the 25th with δ Geminorum, at 6h P.M.

The *Constellations* Virgo and Centaurus, and east part of Ursa Major, will be on the meridian about midnight, near the middle of the month.

The *Eclipses of the Satellites of Jupiter* are not visible this month, Jupiter being too near the Sun.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.	Anniversaries of the Births and Deaths of Eminent Men, and of Historical Events.
1 M	91		1 Descartes <i>b.</i> 1596. L. Schiavonetti <i>b.</i> 1765
2 Tu	92		2 Wm. Harvey <i>b.</i> 1578. Count de Mirabeau <i>d.</i> 1791. Battle of Copenhagen 1801
3 W	93		3 Napier <i>d.</i> 1617. Bishop Heber <i>d.</i> 1826
4 Th	94		4 Oliver Goldsmith <i>d.</i> 1774. J. J. de Lalande <i>d.</i> 1807
5 F	95	Good Friday . . .	5 Thos. Hobbes <i>b.</i> 1588. John Stow <i>d.</i> 1605. Dr. W. Derham <i>d.</i> 1735
6 S	96	Old Lady Day . . .	6 Socrates <i>b.</i> B.C. 468. Albert Durer <i>d.</i> 1528. And. Dacier <i>b.</i> 1651. First Abdication of Bonaparte 1814 [1718.]
7 S	97	Easter Day . . .	7 Raffaele <i>b.</i> 1483, <i>d.</i> 1520. Dr. H. Blair <i>b.</i>
8 M	98	Easter Monday . .	8 Lorenzo de Medicis <i>d.</i> 1492
9 Tu	99	Easter Tuesday. . .	9 Lord Bacon <i>d.</i> 1626. John Opie <i>d.</i> 1807
10 W	100		10 H. Grotius <i>b.</i> 1583. W. Cheselden <i>d.</i> 1752
11 Th	101		11 G. Canning <i>b.</i> 1770
12 F	102		12 J. B. Bossuet <i>d.</i> 1704. W. Kent <i>d.</i> 1748. Dr. E. Young <i>d.</i> 1765. Metastasio <i>d.</i> 1782
13 S	103		13 G. F. Handel <i>d.</i> 1759. Roman Catholic Relief Bill received the royal assent 1829
14 S	104	1 S. af. Easter. Low S.	14 T. Otway <i>d.</i> 1685. Bishop Porteus <i>d.</i> 1809. Dr. A. Murray <i>d.</i> 1813.
15 M	105	Easter Term begins. .	15 J. Bell <i>d.</i> 1820
16 Tu	106		16 Buffon <i>d.</i> 1788. Fuseli <i>d.</i> 1825
17 W	107	Oxf. and Cam. terms begin	17 Bishop Stillington <i>b.</i> 1635. Dr. Franklin <i>d.</i> 1790. Dr. E. Darwin <i>d.</i> 1802
18 Th	108		18 J. Leland <i>d.</i> 1552. Earl Camden, <i>d.</i> 1794
19 F	109		19 P. Melancthon <i>d.</i> 1560. Amer. War com. at Lexington 1775. Lord Byron <i>d.</i> 1824
20 S	110		20 Spanish Fleet destroyed by Blake 1657
21 S	111	2 Sunday after Easter.	21 P. Abelard <i>d.</i> 1142. Bishop Heber <i>b.</i> 1783
22 M	112		22 H. Fielding <i>b.</i> 1707. Kant <i>b.</i> 1724. A. de Jussieu <i>d.</i> 1753
23 Tu	113	St. George.	23 Shakespeare <i>b.</i> 1564 <i>d.</i> 1616. Cervantes <i>d.</i> 1617. Lord Anson <i>b.</i> 1697. J. Nollekens <i>d.</i> 1823.
24 W	114		24 Dan. Defoe <i>d.</i> 1731. P. de Beaumarchais <i>d.</i> 1799
25 Th	115	St. Mark. Ds. of Glou. bn.	25 Tasso <i>d.</i> 1595. Oliver Cromwell <i>b.</i> 1599. Wm Cowper <i>d.</i> 1800
26 F	116		26 D. Hume <i>b.</i> 1717. Lord Somers <i>d.</i> 1716
27 S	117		27 E. Gibbon <i>b.</i> 1737. Sir W. Jones <i>d.</i> 1794
28 S	118	3 Sunday after Easter.	28 Baron Denon <i>d.</i> 1825
29 M	119		29 C. de St. Pierre <i>d.</i> 1743
30 Tu	120		30 G. Farquhar <i>d.</i> 1707. First stone of London University laid 1827

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

The mean temperature of the air rises only six degrees, and the dew point only four and a half. The mean of minimum saturation is 651. Evaporation is increased to 2.290 inches, and the quantity of rain does not exceed 1.798 inches. The power of radiation from the earth in its mean effect attains its highest amount. Mr. Howard is of opinion, from a long series of careful observations, that a wet Spring is an indication of a dry time for the ensuing harvest. There are upon an average six frosty nights in this month. The greatest depression of temperature happens, in every month, all other circumstances being the same, a short time before sunrise.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full 4th day, 2h. 43m. aftern.
 Last Quart. 12th day, 0h. 8m. morn.
 New 29th day, 1h. 47m. morn.
 First Quart. 27th day, 5h. 31m. morn.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day br.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	12 53	5 9	3 37	8 33	16' 1"
6	13 12	5 23	3 24	8 44	16 0
11	13 33	5 49	3 9	8 55	15 59
16	13 51	6 7	2 54	9 8	15 57
21	14 10	6 26	2 37	9 22	15 56
26	14 28	6 44	2 24	9 34	15 55

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock bef. Sun.							Morning.	Afternoon.	
1	h. m. 5 38	m. s. 3 58	h. m. 6 31	11	h. m. 2 a 22	h. m. 9 a 52	h. m. 4 m 55	h. m. 11 23	h. m. — —	1	
2	5 36	3 40	6 33	12	3 46	10 47	5 5	— 1	— 33	2	
3	5 33	3 22	6 35	13	5 9	11 39	5 30	1 2	1 25	3	
4	5 31	3 4	6 36	○	6 31	morn.	5 54	1 49	2 14	4	
5	5 29	2 46	6 38	15	7 51	0 31	6 17	2 39	2 57	5	
6	5 27	2 28	6 39	16	9 10	1 22	6 40	3 17	3 35	6	
7	5 24	2 11	6 41	17	10 25	2 3	7 5	3 54	4 9	7	
8	5 22	1 54	6 43	18	11 36	3 4	7 35	4 26	4 41	8	
9	5 20	1 37	6 44	19	morn.	3 56	8 10	4 56	5 13	9	
10	5 18	1 20	6 46	20	0 41	4 47	8 51	5 31	5 48	10	
11	5 15	1 4	6 48	21	1 36	5 37	9 39	6 8	6 32	11	
12	5 13	0 48	6 49	☾	2 22	6 27	10 34	7 0	7 32	12	
13	5 11	0 32	6 51	23	3 0	7 15	11 34	8 12	8 55	13	
14	5 9	0 16	6 53	24	3 32	8 1	a 38	9 39	10 27	14	
15	5 7	0 1	6 54	25	3 58	8 46	1 43	11 8	11 48	15	
16	5 5	after 14	6 56	26	4 20	9 30	2 50	— —	— 16	16	
17	5 3	0 28	6 58	27	4 40	10 14	3 58	— 39	— 59	17	
18	5 0	0 42	6 59	28	4 58	10 56	5 6	1 21	1 42	18	
19	4 58	0 55	7 1	29	5 17	11 40	6 16	1 56	2 10	19	
20	4 56	1 9	7 3	☉	5 39	a 26	7 28	2 24	2 40	20	
21	4 54	1 21	7 4	1·4	6 2	1 14	8 42	2 55	3 9	21	
22	4 52	1 34	7 6	2·4	6 27	2 4	9 56	3 24	3 40	22	
23	4 50	1 45	7 8	3·4	6 59	2 53	11 8	3 57	4 12	23	
24	4 48	1 57	7 9	4·4	7 40	3 55	morn.	4 29	4 46	24	
25	4 46	2 8	7 11	5·4	8 32	4 53	0 15	5 8	5 31	25	
26	4 44	2 18	7 12	6·4	9 35	5 51	1 12	5 55	6 22	26	
27	4 42	2 28	7 14	☽	10 47	6 49	1 59	6 52	7 29	27	
28	4 40	2 38	7 16	8·4	0 a 5	7 44	2 36	8 14	9 3	28	
29	4 38	2 47	7 17	9·4	1 26	8 38	3 7	9 52	10 41	29	
30	4 36	2 55	7 19	10·4	2 46	9 30	3 34	11 20	11 52	30	

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Pisces and Aries, is a morning star throughout the month; on the 5th in conjunction with μ Piscium, at 5h A.M.

Venus, in the constellations Taurus and Aries, is an evening star in the beginning, and a morning star in the end of the month. On the 15th in conjunction with η Tauri, at 6h A.M.; on the 17th in inferior conjunction with the sun, at 17h.

Mars, in the constellations Gemini and Cancer; on the 15th in conjunction with κ Geminorum, at 4h P.M.; passes the meridian at 4h 2m P.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Pisces, is a morning star throughout the month.

Saturn in the constellation Virgo; on the 15th passes the meridian at 7h 59m P.M.

Uranus in the constellation Capricornus, on

the 13th in quadrature with the sun; on the 15th passes the meridian at 6h 9m A.M.; on the 26th linary near μ Capricorni.

The *Moon* on the 4th in conjunction with η Libræ, at 9h P.M.; on the 5th with δ Libræ at 2h A.M.; on the 11th with δ Capricorni, at 7h P.M.; on the 20th with Aldebaran, at 6h A.M.; on the 21st, with η Geminorum, at 11h P.M.; on the 22d with μ Geminorum, at 2h A.M.; with δ Geminorum, at 12h P.M.; on the 23d with Mars, at 6h P.M.; on the 25th, in a line between η Leonis and Regulus, at 8h P.M.

The *Constellations* *Ursa Minor*, *Corona Borealis*, *Serpens*, *Libra* and *Lupus*, will be on the meridian about midnight, near the middle of the month, and *Scorpio* near the end.

The *Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites* are not visible this month.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.	Anniversaries of the Births and Deaths of Eminent Men, and of Historical Events.
1 W	121	<i>St. Ph. & St. Jas.</i>	1 Joseph Addison <i>b.</i> 1672. Dryden <i>d.</i> 1700. James Delille <i>d.</i> 1813. Union of England with Scotland consummated 1707.
2 Th	122	.	2 W. Camden <i>b.</i> 1551. Geo. Withers <i>d.</i> 1667
3 F	123	.	3 N. Machiavelli <i>b.</i> 1469.
4 S	124	.	4 Dr. Isaac Barrow <i>d.</i> 1677. Sir J. Thornhill <i>d.</i> 1734. Seringapatam taken 1799.
5 S	125	4 Sunday after Easter	5 Napoleon Bonaparte <i>d.</i> 1821
6 M	126	.	6 Battle of Prague 1757
7 Tu	127	.	7 Socrates <i>d.</i> B.C. 399. P. Giannone <i>b.</i> 1676. Cumberland <i>d.</i> 1811
8 W	128	Easter Term ends . .	8 Bp. Porteus <i>b.</i> 1731. Lavoisier guillot. 1794
9 Th	129	Half-quarter . . .	9 Paesielo <i>b.</i> 1740. Fred. Schiller <i>d.</i> 1805. Corporation and Test Acts repealed 1828
10 F	130	.	10 Turgot <i>b.</i> 1727. Battle of Lodi 1796
11 S	131	.	11 Earl of Chatham <i>d.</i> 1778. R. Wiison <i>d.</i> 1780. S. Perceval assass. 1812
12 S	132	5 Sun. aft. Easter. Rog. S.	12 Battle of Pharsalia B. C. 48. Earl of Strafford <i>behd.</i> 1641
13 M	133	Old May Day. . . .	13 J. O. Barneveldt <i>behd.</i> 1619. T. Rowe <i>d.</i> 1715
14 Tu	134	.	14 G. D. Fahrenheit <i>b.</i> 1686. Thos Simpson <i>d.</i> 1761. H. Grattan <i>d.</i> 1820. Vaccination first applied by Dr. Jenner 1796
15 W	135	.	15 Cardinal Alberoni <i>b.</i> 1664. Cuvier <i>d.</i> 1832
16 Th	136	<i>Ascen. D. Holy Thursday</i>	16 Sir W. Petty <i>b.</i> 1623. Rapin de Thoyras <i>d.</i> 1725
17 F	137	.	17 Dr. Jenner <i>b.</i> 1749. Radcliffe Library, Oxford, founded 1737
18 S	138	.	18 Siege of Malta raised by the Turks 1566. E. Ashmole <i>d.</i> 1692. Buonaparte declared Emperor 1804
19 S	139	Sunday after Ascension D.	19 Ann Boleyn <i>behd.</i> 1536. Boswell <i>d.</i> 1795
20 M	140	.	20 Albert Durer <i>b.</i> 1471. Columbus <i>d.</i> 1506
21 Tu	141	.	21 Dr. T. Warton <i>d.</i> 1790
22 W	142	Trinity Term begins	22 Alex. Pope <i>b.</i> 1688. Beccaria <i>d.</i> 1781
23 Th	143	.	23 E. Ashmole <i>b.</i> 1617. Battle of Ramillies, 1706. Linnaeus <i>b.</i> 1707. Dr. W. Hunter <i>b.</i> 1718
24 F	144	.	24 N. Copernicus <i>d.</i> 1543. J. F. Vaillant <i>b.</i> 1632
25 S	145	Oxford Term ends	25 Dr. Paley <i>d.</i> 1805
26 S	146	<i>Whit Sun. Cam. T. div. m.</i>	26 Vener. Bede <i>d.</i> 735. F. J. Haydn <i>d.</i> 1809
27 M	147	<i>Whit Monday.</i>	27 Dante <i>b.</i> 1265. Calvin <i>d.</i> 1564
28 Tu	148	<i>Whit Tues. King's B. D. k.</i>	28 William Pitt <i>b.</i> 1759. Bp. Hurd <i>d.</i> 1808
29 W	149	<i>King Chas. II. rest. Ember Wh. [Oxf. Term b.]</i>	29 Sir H. Davy <i>d.</i> 1829
30 Th	150	.	30 P. P. Rubens <i>d.</i> 1640. Alex. Pope <i>d.</i> 1744
31 F	151	.	Voltaire <i>d.</i> 1778. A. Demouivre <i>b.</i> 1667. Sir J. Mackintosh <i>d.</i> 1832

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

The temperature of the air still outstrips the advance of the vapour, and the atmosphere attains very nearly its state of greatest dryness. The state of saturation is 769; the mean minimum 597. Evaporation amounts to 3.206 inches, and rain to 1.833 inches. The force of radiation from the surface of the earth is 13°; its mean nightly effect 4° 2'; the reduction of this effect implies a rather more clouded state of the atmosphere. The genial showers of this month are generally brought by the south-west winds. They greatly promote the progress of vegetation. Frosty nights are not uncommon, and produce great injury to the fruit blossoms. There are, in fact, only two months, namely, July and August, in which, taking into consideration the power of radiation, vegetation, in certain situations, is not exposed to a temperature of 32°.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full 4th day, 0h. 43m. morn.
 Last Quarter, 11th day, 6h. 43m. aftern.
 New 19th day, 1h. 35m. aftern.
 First Quarter, 26th day, 10h. 37m. morn.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	14 47	7 3	2 4	9 52	15° 53"
6	15 4	7 20	1 46	10 10	15 52
11	15 19	7 35	1 25	10 30	15 51
16	15 35	7 51	1 3	10 55	15 50
21	15 49	8 5	0 31	11 32	15 49
26	16 2	8 18	No real Night.		15 48

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time. Clock aft. Sun.		Sun sets.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		m.	s.						Morning.	Afternoon.	
1	h. m. 4 34	m. 3	s. 3	h. m. 7 21	11.4	h. m. 4 a 7	h. m. 10 a 20	h. m. 3 n. 59	h. m. — —	h. m. — 21	1
2	4 32	3 11		7 22	12.4	5 27	11 11	4 19	— 48	1 10	2
3	4 31	3 18		7 24	13.4	6 46	morn.	4 41	1 32	1 50	3
4	4 29	3 24		7 25	○	8 3	0 1	5 4	2 10	2 28	4
5	4 27	3 30		7 27	15.4	9 16	0 52	5 31	2 47	3 5	5
6	4 25	3 35		7 29	16.4	10 25	1 43	6 3	3 21	3 38	6
7	4 24	3 40		7 30	17.4	11 27	2 35	6 41	3 54	4 11	7
8	4 22	3 44		7 32	18.4	morn.	3 27	7 27	4 29	4 48	8
9	4 20	3 47		7 33	19.4	0 18	4 18	8 20	5 7	5 27	9
10	4 18	3 50		7 35	20.4	1 0	5 8	9 20	5 48	6 11	10
11	4 17	3 53		7 36	☾	1 34	5 55	10 22	6 37	7 4	11
12	4 15	3 54		7 38	22.4	2 2	6 41	11 27	7 38	8 18	12
13	4 14	3 55		7 39	23.4	2 25	7 25	a 34	9 2	9 44	13
14	4 12	3 56		7 41	24.4	2 45	8 8	1 41	10 23	10 58	14
15	4 11	3 56		7 42	25.4	3 5	8 51	2 49	11 28	11 59	15
16	4 9	3 55		7 44	26.4	3 23	9 34	3 59	— —	— 22	16
17	4 8	3 54		7 45	27.4	3 41	10 19	5 11	— 38	— 55	17
18	4 6	3 52		7 47	28.4	4 2	11 6	6 24	1 12	1 30	18
19	4 5	3 50		7 48	●	4 27	11 56	7 40	1 45	2 2	19
20	4 4	3 47		7 50	0.9	4 53	a 50	8 54	2 20	2 26	20
21	4 2	3 44		7 51	1.9	5 37	1 47	10 6	2 54	3 12	21
22	4 1	3 40		7 53	2.9	6 26	2 46	11 8	3 30	3 51	22
23	4 0	3 35		7 54	3.9	7 25	3 45	11 59	4 13	4 35	23
24	3 59	3 30		7 55	4.9	8 35	4 45	morn.	5 2	5 28	24
25	3 58	3 25		7 56	5.9	9 53	5 41	0 40	5 54	6 28	25
26	3 56	3 19		7 58	☾	11 13	6 35	1 14	7 0	7 40	26
27	3 55	3 12		7 59	7.9	a 33	7 26	1 41	8 23	9 4	27
28	3 54	3 6		8 0	8.9	1 51	8 16	2 4	9 43	10 17	28
29	3 53	2 58		8 1	9.9	3 9	9 4	2 25	10 57	11 25	29
30	3 52	2 51		8 3	10.9	4 27	9 53	2 45	11 53	— —	30
31	3 52	2 42		8 4	11.9	5 44	10 43	3 8	— 18	— 42	31

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Taurus and Gemini, is a morning star in the beginning, not visible in the middle, and an evening star at the end of the month. On the 17th in superior conjunction with the sun, at 7h P.M.; on the 23d with α Geminorum, at 1h A.M.; on the 29th with α Geminorum, at 10h P.M.

Venus, in the constellations Aries and Taurus, is a morning star throughout the month; on the 7th stationary.

Mars in the constellations Cancer and Leo; on the 9th in conjunction with δ Canceri, at 4h A.M.; on the 15th passes the meridian at 3h 16m P.M.; and sets at 11h 4m P.M.

Jupiter in the constellation Pisces; on the 15th rises at 1h 20m A.M., and passes the meridian at 8h 14m A.M.

Saturn in the constellation Virgo; on the 12th in quadrature with the sun, at 11h P.M.; on the 15th passes the meridian at 5h 56m P.M.

Uranus in the constellation Capricornus; on the 15th passes the meridian at 4h 7m A.M.

The *Moon* on the 1st in conjunction with ν Librae, at 2h A.M.; on the 3d with 1μ Sagittarii, at 12h P.M.; on the 4th with α Sagittarii, at 11h P.M.; on the 5th with π Sagittarii, at 1h A.M.; on the 7th with γ Capricorni, at 12h P.M.; on the 8th with δ Capricorni, at 3h A.M.; on the 21st with Mars, at 4h A.M.; on the 23d with ν Virginis, at 9h P.M.; on the 26th to the north, and in a line with β : and δ Scorpii, at 12h P.M.

The *Constellations Draco, Hercules and Ophiuchus*, are on the meridian at midnight, about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 26th, Immersion, at 2h 3m 11s A.M.

Second Satellite. 26th, 1m. at 1h 38m 16s A.M.;

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.	Anniversaries of the Births and Deaths of Eminent Men, and of Historical Events.
1 S	152		1 C. Marlowe <i>d.</i> 1593. N. Poussin <i>b.</i> 1594. Lord Howe's victory 1794
2 S	153	Trinity Sunday	2 Riots in London 1780
3 M	154		3 W. Harvey <i>d.</i> 1657. W. H. Reid <i>d.</i> 1826
4 Tu	155		4 James Mylne <i>b.</i> 1737. Wm. Windham <i>d.</i> 1810
5 W	156	Duke of Cumberland born	5 Adam Smith <i>b.</i> 1723. Paesiello <i>d.</i> 1816. C. M. von Weber <i>d.</i> 1826
6 Th	157		6 Ariosto <i>d.</i> 1553. Corneille <i>b.</i> 1606. Bentham <i>d.</i> 1832
7 F	158		7 Bp. Warburton <i>d.</i> 1779
8 S	159		8 Edwd. Black Prince <i>d.</i> 1376. J. D. Cassini <i>b.</i> 1635. C. Huygens <i>d.</i> 1695
9 S	160	1 Sunday after Trinity.	9 Dr. A. Rees <i>d.</i> 1825
10 M	161		10 T. Hearne <i>d.</i> 1735. Lond. Hospital founded 1752. New London Bridge commenced 1824
11 Tu	162	St. Barnabas	11 Roger Bacon <i>d.</i> 1294. G. Wither <i>b.</i> 1588. Dr. Robertson <i>d.</i> 1793. D. Stewart <i>d.</i> 1828
12 W	163	Trinity Term ends	12 W. Collins <i>d.</i> 1759
13 Th	164		13 Richard L. Edgeworth <i>d.</i> 1817
14 F	165		14 C. Maclaurin <i>d.</i> 1756. Battle of Marengo 1800. Of Friedland 1807
15 S	166		15 A. F. de Fourcroy <i>b.</i> 1755. Corps of Janissaries abolished 1826
16 S	167	2 Sunday after Trinity	16 J. Duke of Marlborough <i>d.</i> 1722
17 M	168		17 The 7 Bishops <i>acq.</i> 1688. J. Wesley, <i>b.</i> 1703. Jos. Addison <i>d.</i> 1719. The first English navigation canal opened 1761
18 Tu	169		18 A. Murphy <i>d.</i> 1805. Battle of Waterloo 1815
19 W	170		19 Magna Charta signed 1215. Pascal <i>b.</i> 1623. Sherlock <i>d.</i> 1707. Sir Jos. Banks <i>d.</i> 1820
20 Th	171		20 Dr. A. Ferguson <i>b.</i> 1723. Mrs. Barbauld <i>b.</i> 1743. Peace proclaimed with France 1814
21 F	172	Longest Day	21 J. Skelton <i>d.</i> 1529. Inigo Jones <i>d.</i> 1652
22 S	173		22 Machiavelli <i>d.</i> 1527. Delille <i>b.</i> 1738
23 S	174	3 Sunday after Trinity.	23 Leibnitz <i>b.</i> 1646. Akenside <i>d.</i> 1770
24 M	175	MIDSUMMER DAY. [Nat. of St. John Bap.]	24 Battle of Bannockburn 1314. Hampden <i>d.</i> 1643.
25 Tu	176		26 Gilbert White <i>d.</i> 1793. George IV. <i>d.</i> 1830
26 W	177	Accession of William IV.	27 Dr. Dodd executed 1777
27 Th	178		28 P. P. Rubens <i>b.</i> 1577. J. J. Rousseau <i>b.</i> 1712
28 F	179	William IV. <i>procl.</i> 1830.	29 P. F. des Fontaines 1685
29 S	180	St. Peter	
30 S	181	4 Sunday after Trinity.	

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

In this month the advance of the dew point, and of the daily temperature, are nearly equal. The dryness of the atmosphere is now at its height. The maximum temperature of the air averages 69° 4', the minimum 43° 1', and the greatest difference between the two happens at this time. The quantity of evaporation rises a little above that of last month, and amounts to 3.760 inches, and the quantity of the rain to 1.830 inches. The state of the air's saturation is 762; the mean minimum 597. The energy of the sun's beams is now at its height, as well as its mean effect at midday; the temperature of the air, however, does not attain its maximum till the two following months. The average number of days on which rain falls is under twelve, and is the lowest of any month in the year.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full 2d day, 11h. 50m. morn.
Last Quarter, 10th day, 0h. 20m. aftern.
New 17th day, 11h. 10m. aftern.
First Quarter, 24th day, 3h. 30m. aftern.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's inc.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	16 14	8 30			15° 48"
6	16 23	8 39		No real	15 47
11	16 29	8 45		Night	15 46
16	16 33	8 49		but constant	15 46
21	16 34	8 50		Twilight.	15 46
26	16 33	D.de. 1			15 46

Day.	Sun rises.		Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.		Sonthing of the Moon.		Moon sets.		High Water, London Bridge.				Day.
			Clock	aft. Sun.									Morning.	Afternoon.			
	h.	m.	m.	s.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	ra.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	
1	3	51	2	34	8	5	12.9	6 a 59	11 a 34		3 m 33	1	4	1	23	1	
2	3	50	2	25	8	6	○	8 10	morn.		4 2	1	42	2	1	2	
3	3	49	2	15	8	7	14.9	9 15	0 26		4 36	2	24	2	41	3	
4	3	48	2	6	8	8	15.9	10 11	1 18		5 19	3	0	3	13	4	
5	3	48	1	5	8	9	16.9	10 57	2 10		6 10	3	34	3	53	5	
6	3	47	1	45	8	10	17.9	11 35	3 0		7 6	4	12	4	30	6	
7	3	47	1	34	8	11	18.9	morn.	3 48		8 7	4	52	5	13	7	
8	3	46	1	23	8	11	19.9	0 6	4 36		9 12	5	36	5	58	8	
9	3	46	1	12	8	12	20.9	0 30	5 20		10 18	6	23	6	51	9	
10	3	45	1	0	8	13	☾	0 50	6 3		11 24	7	19	7	48	10	
11	3	45	0	48	8	14	22.9	1 9	6 45		a 32	8	18	8	48	11	
12	3	45	0	36	8	14	23.9	1 28	7 27		1 41	9	20	9	52	12	
13	3	44	0	24	8	15	24.9	1 47	8 12		2 51	10	20	10	49	13	
14	3	44	0	11	8	16	25.9	2 6	8 57		4 3	11	18	11	45	14	
15	3	44	before 1		8	16	26.9	2 23	9 45		5 17	—	—	—	8	15	
16	3	44	0	14	8	17	27.9	2 55	10 37		6 34	—	25	—	45	16	
17	3	44	0	27	8	17	☉	3 29	11 33		7 49	1	4	1	30	17	
18	3	44	0	40	8	17	0.5	4 14	a 34		8 58	1	51	2	16	18	
19	3	44	0	53	8	18	1.5	5 11	1 35		9 55	2	33	2	59	19	
20	3	44	1	6	8	18	2.5	6 19	2 35		10 40	3	21	3	44	20	
21	3	44	1	19	8	18	3.5	7 37	3 34		11 15	4	9	4	36	21	
22	3	45	1	32	8	19	4.5	8 59	4 31		11 45	5	8	5	40	22	
23	3	45	1	45	8	19	5.5	10 20	5 23		morn.	6	8	6	36	23	
24	3	45	1	58	8	19	☽	11 40	6 14		0 10	7	6	7	38	24	
25	3	46	2	11	8	19	7.5	a 58	7 2		0 31	8	9	8	39	25	
26	3	46	2	24	8	19	8.5	2 15	7 50		0 52	9	10	9	46	26	
27	3	46	2	36	8	19	9.5	3 32	8 40		1 14	10	14	10	45	27	
28	3	47	2	48	8	19	10.5	4 46	9 29		1 37	11	13	11	40	28	
29	3	47	3	0	8	18	11.5	5 57	10 19		2 4	—	—	—	6	29	
30	3	48	3	12	8	18	12.5	7 4	11 10		2 35	—	31	—	56	30	

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Cancer and Leo, is an evening star throughout the month; on the 24th in conjunction with α Leonis (Regulus) at 7h A.M.

Venus in the constellation Taurus; on the 12th in conjunction with 2 and 3 δ Tauri, at noon, on the 13th with ϵ Tauri at 11h A.M.; on the 15th rises at 1h 14m A.M., and passes the meridian at 8h 53m A.M., will be north a little easterly about $1\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ from Aldebaran, at 9h P.M.

Mars, in the constellation Leo, is an evening star throughout the month.

Jupiter in the constellation Aries; on the 15th passes the meridian, 6h 33m A.M.; on the 27th in quadrature with the sun, at 5h P.M..

Saturn in the constellation Virgo; on the 15th passes the meridian, at 4h 7m P.M., and sets at 10h 34m P.M.

Uranus in the constellation Capricornus; on the 15th passes the meridian at 2h 6m A.M.

The *Moon* on the 1st in conjunction with 1 μ Sagittarii, at 7h A.M.; at midnight eclipsed; on the 11th in conjunction with μ Ceti, at 11h P.M.; on the 13th with 1 and 2 δ Tauri, at 8h P.M.; with 3 δ Tauri, at 9h P.M.; with ϵ Tauri, at 10h P.M., and with Venus at 11h P.M.; on the 14th with Aldebaran, at 1h A.M.; on the 15th with ϵ Tauri, at 2h A.M.; on the 21st with ν Virginis, at 4h A.M.; on the 25th with β Librae, at 10h P.M.

The *Constellations* Cygnus, Aquila, and Sagittarius, will be on the meridian at midnight, about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 19th, Immersion, at 2h 12m 39s A.M.

Second Satellite. 21st, Em. at 1h 16m 28s A.M. 28th Im. at 1h 27m 6s A.M.

Third Satellite. 5th, Em. at 2h 33m 44s A.M.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.
1 M	182	Eclipse of Moon. . . .
2 Tu	183	Oxford Act. & Cam. Com.
3 W	184	Dog days begin. . . .
4 Th	185	
5 F	186	Camb. T. ends. [Day
6 S	187	Oxford T. ends. Old Mids.
7 S	188	5 S. af. Trin. Thos. à Beck.
8 M	189	
9 Tu	190	
10 W	191	
11 Th	192	
12 F	193	
13 S	194	
14 S	195	6 Sun. aft. Trin. . . .
15 M	196	Swithin
16 Tu	197	
17 W	198	Eclipse of Sun. . . .
18 Th	199	
19 F	200	
20 S	201	
21 S	202	7 Sunday after Trinity.
22 M	203	
23 Tu	204	
24 W	205	
25 Th	206	St. James
26 F	207	
27 S	208	
28 S	209	8 Sunday after Trinity.
29 M	210	
30 Tu	211	
31 W	212	

Anniversaries of the Births and Deaths of Eminent Men, and of Historical Events.

- 1 Admirable Crichton *assas.* 1582. I. Casanbon *d.* 1614. Battle of the Boyne 1690
- 2 Abp. Cranmer *b.* 1489. F. T. Klopstock *b.* 1724. Dion. Diderot *d.* 1784
- 3 R. Randolph *d.* 1671. F. W. Willoughby *d.* 1672. J. J. Rousseau *d.* 1778
- 4 C. F. Gellert, *b.* 1715. S. Richardson *d.* 1761. United States' declaration of independence 1776
- 5 Sir T. More *behd.* 1535
- 6 John Flaxman *b.* 1755. G. Sharp *d.* 1813. S. Whitbread *d.* 1815. Sir T. Munro *d.* 1827
- 7 J. Huss *burnt* 1415. R. B. Sheridan *d.* 1816
- 8 La Fontaine *b.* 1621. Edmund Burke *d.* 1797. Adam Smith *d.* 1790
- 9 Oldmixon *d.* 1742. Mrs. Radcliffe *b.* 1764
- 10 Demosthenes *b.* B.C. 382. Calvin *b.* 1509. Moreri *d.* 1680. Sir W. Blackstone *b.* 1723
- 11 D'Anville *b.* 1697. Lalande *b.* 1732
- 12 Julius Cæsar *b.* B.C. 100. Erasmus *d.* 1536
- 13 Fenton *d.* 1730. Dr. Bradley *d.* 1752
- 14 Card. Mazarin *b.* 1602. Sir R. Strange *b.* 1721. John Hunter *b.* 1728. Dr. R. Bentley *d.* 1742. Colin Maclaurin *d.* 1746. Mrs. Siddons *b.* 1755. Bastille *destroyed* 1789. Baroness de Stael *d.* 1817
- 16 Sir J. Reynolds *b.* 1723
- 17 Dr. Watts *b.* 1674. Bp. Fleetwood *d.* 1683. Adam Smith *d.* 1790
- 18 Dr. R. Hooke *b.* 1635. Gilbert White *b.* 1720. Bp. Sherlock *d.* 1761
- 19 Petrarch *d.* 1374. Bodleian Library *foun.* 1610
- 20 Petrarch *b.* 1304. Profes. Playfair *d.* 1819
- 21 Prior *b.* 1664. Lord W. Russell *behd.* 1683. R. Burns *d.* 1796
- 22 Ld. Shattisbury *b.* 1621. Lyonnet *b.* 1707. Union of England and Scotland 1706.
- 24 Geo. Vertue *d.* 1756. Dr. N. Lardner *d.* 1768
- 25 Sir J. Spelman *d.* 1613. Dr. Romaine *d.* 1795
- 27 Dr. S. Gmelin *d.* 1774. Turenne *k.* 1675
- 28 Speed *d.* 1629. Cowley *d.* 1667
- 29 G. Naudæus *d.* 1653
- 30 Battle of Otterbourne 1388
- 31 Ignatius Loyola *d.* 1556. Gab. Cramer *b.* 1704. Thomas Gray *d.* 1771

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

In this month the increase of vapour is rather greater than that of temperature, and both approach their maximum. The hygrometric degree is 811; the mean minimum moisture 658. Evaporation decreases to 3.293 inches, and the rain attains its maximum, 2.516 inches. A continuance of rainy weather commonly happens about the middle of this month. This periodical tendency to rain has given rise to the popular tradition of St. Swithin. The increase of the mean temperature is wholly derived from the night, for the mean maximum is only $69^{\circ} 2'$, while the mean minimum rises to $52^{\circ} 2'$. The decrease of solar power does not immediately check the mean temperature. As the Sun advances in north declination, the heat we derive from him increases, *actually*, in proportion to his altitude, but not *sensibly*, because a part of it is required to heat the earth, and is there absorbed. As he declines southward in the autumn, the heat we receive *actually* grows less in proportion, but not *sensibly*; because we now receive back a certain quantity from the warm earth.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Full 2nd day, 0h. 36m. morn.
 Last Quarter, 10th day, 4h. 12m. morn.
 New 17th day, 7h. 16m. morn.
 First Quarter, 23rd day, 9h. 40m. aftern.
 Full 31st day, 3h. 8m. aftern.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day hr.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	16 29	0 4			15' 46"
6	16 24	0 10	No real Night.		15 46
11	16 15	0 19			15 46
16	16 5	0 29			15 46
21	15 53	0 41			15 46
26	15 39	0 55	0 59	11 9	15 47

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.		Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
										Morning.	Afternoon.	
1	h. m.	m. s.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	1
2	3 49	3 24		8 18	13.5	8 a 3		morn.	3 m 13	1 20	1 42	2
3	3 49	3 35		8 18	○	8 52		0 2	4 1	2 3	2 27	3
4	3 50	3 47		8 17	15.5	9 33		0 53	4 56	2 47	3 5	4
5	3 51	3 57		8 17	16.5	10 6		1 42	5 56	3 22	3 41	5
6	3 52	4 8		8 16	17.5	10 33		2 30	7 0	3 59	4 19	6
7	3 52	4 18		8 16	18.5	10 55		3 15	8 6	4 39	5 0	7
8	3 53	4 28		8 15	19.5	11 15		3 58	9 12	5 22	5 41	8
9	3 54	4 38		8 14	20.5	11 33		4 41	10 18	6 2	6 21	9
10	3 55	4 47		8 13	21.5	11 51		5 23	11 24	6 46	7 11	10
11	3 56	4 55		8 13	☾	morn.		6 5	a 32	7 32	7 57	11
12	3 57	5 4		8 12	23.5	0 9		6 49	1 42	8 19	8 44	12
13	3 58	5 12		8 11	24.5	0 29		7 34	2 54	9 17	9 43	13
14	3 59	5 19		8 11	25.5	0 54		8 24	4 9	10 10	10 40	14
15	4 0	5 26		8 10	26.5	1 23		9 17	5 25	11 7	11 37	15
16	4 2	5 33		8 9	27.5	2 4		10 16	6 36	—	—	16
17	4 3	5 39		8 8	28.5	2 54		11 17	7 40	— 35	1 5	17
18	4 4	5 45		8 7	☉	3 57		a 19	8 32	1 31	1 51	18
19	4 5	5 50		8 6	1.2	5 13		1 21	9 13	2 28	2 55	19
20	4 7	5 54		8 4	2.2	6 37		2 20	9 47	3 19	3 46	20
21	4 8	5 58		8 3	3.2	8 1		3 16	10 14	4 12	4 37	21
22	4 9	6 1		8 2	4.2	9 24		4 9	10 37	5 3	5 29	22
23	4 10	6 4		8 1	5.2	10 45		4 59	10 58	5 54	6 21	23
24	4 12	6 7		7 59	☾	a 4		5 48	11 19	6 44	7 6	24
25	4 13	6 8		7 58	7.2	1 21		6 37	11 41	7 33	7 55	25
26	4 15	6 9		7 57	8.2	2 35		7 26	morn.	8 17	8 43	26
27	4 16	6 10		7 55	9.2	3 47		8 16	0 7	9 17	9 51	27
28	4 17	6 10		7 54	10.2	4 55		9 6	0 37	10 29	11 7	28
29	4 19	6 9		7 52	11.2	5 57		9 57	1 13	11 41	—	29
30	4 20	6 7		7 51	12.2	6 49		10 48	1 56	— 11	— 41	30
31	4 22	6 5		7 49	13.2	7 33		11 38	2 48	1 6	1 30	31
	4 23	6 3		7 48	○	8 8		morn.	3 47	1 52	2 11	31

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellation Leo, is a morning star in the beginning, not visible in the middle, and an evening star at the end of the month; on the 8th stationary, on the 22d in inferior conjunction with the sun, at 10h P.M.

Venus in the constellations Taurus, Gemini, and Cancer; on the 15th passes the meridian, at 8h 56m A.M.; on the 19th in conjunction with γ Geminorum, at 11h P.M.

Mars in the constellations Leo and Virgo, and an evening star throughout the month. On the 14th in conjunction with α Leonis, at 2h P.M.; on the 27th with β Virginis, at 4h A.M.

Jupiter in the constellation Aries, on the 15th passes the meridian at 4h 41m A.M.; on the 25th stationary.

Saturn, in the constellation Virgo, is an evening star throughout the month.

Uranus in the constellation Capricornus, on the 13th in opposition to the sun, at 3h P.M.; on the 15th rises at 7h 8m P.M., and passes the meridian at 11h 56m P.M.

The Moon on the 8th in conjunction with μ

Ceti, at 7h A.M.; on the 10th with 1 and 2 δ Tauri, at 5h A.M.; on the 12th with η Geminorum, at 3h A.M.; with μ Geminorum, at 6h A.M.; on the 13th with δ Geminorum, at 4h A.M.; on the 21st with γ Libræ, at 8h P.M., and with η Libræ, at 12h P.M.; on the 22d with β Libræ, at 4h A.M.; on the 24th with 1 μ Sagittarii, at 7h P.M.; on the 28th with η Capricorni, at 2h A.M.; with γ Capricorni, at 8h P.M., and with β Capricorni, at 11h P.M.

The Constellations on the meridian at midnight about the middle of the month, are Cepheus, the west part of Pegasus, Aquarius, and the east part of Capricornus.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 4th, Immersion, at 0h 28m 23s A.M.; 11th, Im., at 2h 22m 5s A.M.; 19th, Im., at 10h 44m 12s P.M.; 27th, Im., at 0h 36m 2s A.M.

Second Satellite. 14th, Emersion, at 10h 26m 36s P.M.; 21st, Im., at 10h 33m 21s P.M.; 22d, Em., at 1h 3m 24s A.M.; 29th, Im. at 1h 15m 39s A.M.; Em., at 3h 40m 17s A.M.

Third Satellite. 17th, Im. at 0h 17m 9s A.M.; Em., at 2h 38m 23s A.M.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.	Anniversaries of the Births and Deaths of Eminent Men, and of Historical Events.	
1	Th	213	Lammas Day	1 R. Savage <i>d.</i> 1743
2	F	214		2 Condillac <i>d.</i> 1780. Thomas Gainsborough <i>d.</i> 1788. Hoole <i>d.</i> 1803
3	S	215		3 Josh. Barnes <i>d.</i> 1712. Sir R. Arkwright, <i>d.</i> 1792. C. Anstey <i>d.</i> 1805. M. Adanson <i>d.</i> 1806
4	S	216	9 Sunday after Trinity	4 Calais taken by Edward III. 1374. P. B. Shelley <i>b.</i> 1792
5	M	217		6 Abp. Parker <i>b.</i> 1504. Ben Jonson <i>d.</i> 1637
6	Tu	218		Malebranche <i>d.</i> 1638. Fenelon <i>b.</i> 1651
7	W	219		7 John Bacon, sculptor <i>d.</i> 1799
8	Th	220		8 Dr. F. Hutcheson <i>b.</i> 1694. P. B. Shelley <i>d.</i> 1822. G. Canning <i>d.</i> 1827
9	F	221		9 John Dryden <i>b.</i> 1631
10	S	222	 [Half Quarter]	10 Observatory at Greenwich founded 1675
11	S	223	10 S. af. Trin. D.-days end	11 Dr. Mead <i>b.</i> 1673
12	M	224	Grouse shooting begins.	12 Domestic slavery abolished in Ceylon 1816. Marquess of Londonderry <i>d.</i> 1822
13	Tu	225	Q. Adelaide <i>b.</i> 1792	13 Jeremy Taylor <i>d.</i> 1667. Lavoisier <i>b.</i> 1743
14	W	226		14 C. Hutton <i>b.</i> 1737.
15	Th	227		15 Admiral B.ake <i>b.</i> 1599. Buonaparte <i>b.</i> 1769. Sir W. Scott <i>b.</i> 1771
16	F	228		16 Andrew Marvell <i>d.</i> 1678
17	S	229	Duchess of Kent born 1786	17 Frederick the Great <i>d.</i> 1786. Matthew Bolton <i>d.</i> 1809
18	S	230	11 Sunday after Trinity	18 James Beattie <i>d.</i> 1803. M. Delambre <i>d.</i> 1822
19	M	231		19 General Dampierre <i>b.</i> 1756. Royal George sunk off Spithead 1782
20	Tu	232		20 De Witts <i>murd.</i> 1672
21	W	233	King Wm. IV. born 1765	21 Lady M. W. Montagu <i>d.</i> 1762. Count Rumford <i>d.</i> 1814
22	Th	234		22 Bp. Jewel <i>d.</i> 1571. W. Whiston <i>d.</i> 1752. Ld. Lyttleton <i>d.</i> 1773. W. Hastings <i>d.</i> 1818
23	F	235		23 W. Wallace <i>behd.</i> 1305. Wilson the ornithologist <i>d.</i> 1813. Sir W. Herschel <i>d.</i> 1822
24	S	236	St. Bartholomew . . .	24 Rome taken by Alaric 410. Massacre at Paris 1572
25	S	237	12 Sunday after Trinity	25 Battle of Cressy 1346. Chatterton <i>d.</i> 1770. D. Hume <i>d.</i> 1776. James Watt <i>d.</i> 1819
26	M	238		26 Lope de Vega <i>d.</i> 1635. Bat. of Dresden 1813
27	T	239		27 Adm. Blake <i>d.</i> 1637. W. Woollett <i>b.</i> 1735. J. Thomson <i>d.</i> 1748
28	W	240		28 H. Grotius <i>d.</i> 1645. Göthe <i>b.</i> 1749. Robespierre <i>guillot.</i> 1794
29	Th	241		29 Locke <i>b.</i> 1632. Sir W. Congreve <i>d.</i> 1828
30	F	242		30 W. Paley <i>b.</i> 1743
31	S	243		31 J. Bunyan <i>d.</i> 1688. Dr. J. Currie <i>d.</i> 1805

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

The temperature of this month is but little reduced, owing to the prevalence of hot nights. The action of the Sun's rays is considerably assisted by the warm earth, which radiates heat into the air; while, in Spring, it absorbs every day a proportion of the heat which the Sun produces. The greatest heats of Summer are generally produced by east and south-east winds: the greatest heats of Winter by south and south-west winds. Evaporation is nearly the same as in the last month, 3.327 inches, but the rain decreases nearly one-half; the average amount being only 1.453 inches; state of saturation 819; mean minimum moisture 677.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quart. 8th day, 6h. 1m. aftern.
New, ... 15th day, 2h. 39m. aftern.
First Quart. 22d day, 6h. 32m. morn.
Full, ... 30th day, 6h. 56m. morn.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day br.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	15 21	1 13	1 29	10 36	15' 48"
6	15 6	1 28	1 49	10 19	15 48
11	14 49	1 45	2 7	10 0	15 49
16	14 31	2 3	2 23	9 43	15 50
21	14 13	2 21	2 37	9 26	15 51
26	13 54	2 40	2 51	9 11	15 52

Day.	Sun rises.		Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.		Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.		High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
			Clock bef. Sun.									Morning.	Afternoon.	
1	h. m.	m. s.			h. m.		h. m.		h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	1
2	4 25	6 0			7 46	15.2	8 a 37		0m 26	4m 50		2 34	2 53	2
3	4 26	5 56			7 45	16.2	9 1		1 12	5 55		3 13	3 31	3
4	4 28	5 51			7 43	17.2	9 20		1 56	7 1		3 48	4 6	4
5	4 29	5 46			7 41	18.2	9 38		2 39	8 7		4 24	4 43	5
6	4 31	5 41			7 40	19.2	9 56		3 20	9 13		4 59	5 18	6
7	4 32	5 36			7 38	20.2	10 13		4 2	10 20		5 35	5 49	7
8	4 34	5 28			7 36	21.2	10 32		4 44	11 27		6 5	6 23	8
9	4 35	5 20			7 34	22	10 54		5 27	a 37		6 40	6 58	9
10	4 37	5 13			7 32	23.2	11 21		6 14	1 49		7 14	7 35	10
11	4 38	5 4			7 31	24.2	11 54		7 5	3 2		8 2	8 34	11
12	4 40	4 55			7 29	25.2	morn.		7 59	4 13		9 11	9 51	12
13	4 42	4 46			7 27	26.2	0 38		8 57	5 21		10 33	11 11	13
14	4 43	4 36			7 25	27.2	1 34		9 59	6 19		11 46	—	14
15	4 45	4 25			7 23	28.2	2 45		11 0	7 5		— 18	— 51	15
16	4 46	4 14			7 21	29	4 6		a 2	7 43		1 20	1 55	16
17	4 48	4 2			7 19	0.9	5 31		1 1	8 14		2 25	2 50	17
18	4 49	3 50			7 17	1.9	6 57		1 57	8 39		3 15	3 41	18
19	4 51	3 37			7 15	2.9	8 23		2 51	9 0		4 4	4 27	19
20	4 53	3 24			7 13	3.9	9 47		3 41	9 22		4 50	5 10	20
21	4 54	3 10			7 11	4.9	11 7		4 32	9 45		5 29	5 48	21
22	4 56	2 56			7 9	5.9	a 24		5 22	10 10		6 7	6 26	22
23	4 57	2 41			7 7	6	1 39		6 13	10 39		6 43	7 1	23
24	4 59	2 26			7 5	7.9	2 49		7 3	11 13		7 22	7 49	24
25	5 1	2 11			7 3	8.9	3 52		7 54	11 54		8 29	9 4	25
26	5 2	1 54			7 0	9.9	4 47		8 45	morn.		9 52	10 35	26
27	5 4	1 38			6 58	10.9	5 33		9 35	0 43		11 18	11 51	27
28	5 5	1 21			6 56	11.9	6 10		10 23	1 39		—	— 24	28
29	5 7	1 4			6 54	12.9	6 41		11 10	2 40		— 50	1 15	29
30	5 9	0 46			6 52	13.9	7 6		11 55	3 46		1 37	1 59	30
31	5 10	0 28			6 50	14.9	7 26		morn.	4 52		2 19	2 39	31
32	5 12	0 10			6 47	15.9	7 44		0 37	5 53		2 56	3 14	32

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury in the constellations *Leo* and *Virgo* is a morning star throughout the month. On the 1st stationary; on the 8th in conjunction with α Leonis, (Regulus) at 7h A.M.; on the 13th with ρ Leonis, at 8h A.M.; on the 20th with ϵ Leonis, at 10h P.M.; on the 29th with Saturn at 2h P.M.

Venus in the constellations *Cancer* and *Leo*; on the 10th in conjunction with δ Cancer, at 11h A.M.; on the 15th passes the meridian at 9h 22m A.M.; on the 25th to the S.W. of and in a line with γ ; and η Leonis; on the 28th in conjunction with α Leonis (Regulus) at 9h A.M.

Mars in the constellation *Virgo* is an evening star throughout the month; on the 2d in conjunction with Saturn, at 12h P.M.; on the 8th with γ Virginis at 1h P.M.

Jupiter in the constellation *Aries*, on the 15th passes the meridian at 2h 37m A.M.

Saturn in the constellation *Virgo*, in the beginning of the month an evening star, and a morning star at the end. On the 24th in conjunction with the sun, at 3h P.M.

Uranus in the constellation *Capricornus*, on the 15th passes the meridian at 9h 49m P.M.

The *Moon*, on the 6th passes about 21° north of *Aldebaran*, at 6h P.M.; on the 7th in conjunction with ϵ Tauri, at 9h P.M.; on the 18th, with γ Libræ, at 4h A.M.; on the 20th with ρ Ophiuchi, at 2h A.M.; on the 21st passes about 13° south of μ Ophiuchi, at 1h A.M.; in conjunction with ϵ Sagittarii at 12h P.M. On 25th with γ Capricorni, at 2h A.M.; and with δ Capricorni, at 6h A.M. The *Constellation Pegasus* is on the meridian, at midnight, about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 3d, Immersion, at 2h 31m 54s A.M.; 10th, Im. at 4h 25m 52s A.M.; 11th, Im. at 10h 54m 24s P.M.; 19th, Im. at 6h 48m 29s A.M.; 26th, Im. at 2h 42m 41s A.M.; 27th, Im. at 9h 11m 15s P.M.—*Second Satellite.* 5th, Im. at 3h 52m 40s A.M.; 22d, Im. at 10h 24m 46s P.M.; 30th, Im. at 1h 1m 37s A.M.—*Third Sat.* 21st, Im. at 8h 22m 13s P.M.; Em. at 10h 39m 46s P.M.; 29th, Im. at 6h 23m 17s A.M.; Em. at 2h 40m 12s A.M.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.	Anniversaries of the Births and Deaths of Eminent Men, and of Historical Events.
1 S	244	13 Sunday after Trinity	1 Louis XIV. d. 1715. Sir R. Steele d. 1729. Copenhagen surrendered to the English 1807
2 M	245	Partridge Shooting beg.	2 Fire of London 1666. Geo. Lillo d. 1739.
3 Tu	246		3 Sir E. Coke d. 1634. Cromwell d. 1658
4 W	247		4 John Home d. 1808
5 Th	248		5 Robt. Fergusson b. 1751. Jonas Hanway d. 1786. Malta taken 1800
6 F	249		6 Colbert d. 1683
7 S	250		7 Buffon b. 1707. Dr. Johnson b. 1709. Battle of Borodino 1812
8 S	251	14 Sun. af. Trin. Cor. of [W. I. V. & Adel. 1831	8 Jerusalem taken by Titus 70. L. G. Ariosto b. 1474. Quevedo de Villegas d. 1645. Bp. Hall d. 1656
9 M	252		9 Win. the Conqueror d. 1087. Bat. of Flodden, 1513
10 Tu	253		10 J. C. Adeling d. 1806. Rd. Reynolds d. 1816. U. Foscolo d. 1827
11 W	254		11 J. Thomson b. 1700. Ld. Thurlow d. 1806. Ld. Gifford d. 1826. Defeat of Turks at Vienna 1683
12 Th	255		12 Sir W. Dugdale b. 1605
13 F	256		13 Battle of Marignan 1515. Lord Burleigh d. 1603. General Wolfe k. 1759. C. J. Fox d. 1806.
14 S	257	Salm.-Fish. in Scot. ends	14 Dante d. 1321. Dr. Romaine b. 1714. Moscow burnt 1812
15 S	258	15 Sunday after Trinity	16 Turenne b. 1611. Dr. Jas. Forster b. 1697
16 M	259		18 George I. and II. landed 1714. Matt. Prior d. 1721. Lawr. Sterne d. 1768
17 Tu	260		19 Batt. of Poitiers 1356. Bishop Sanderson b. 1587
18 W	261	Ember Week.	20 W. Wykeham d. 1404. Battle of Newbury 1643.
19 Th	262		21 J. Hutchins b. 1698. Sir W. Scott d. 1832
20 F	263		22 Charles V. d. 1558. Fred. Gmelin d. 1820
21 S	264	St. Matthew	23 Sam. Butler d. 1680. H. Boerhaave d. 1738. Dr. M. Baillie d. 1823
22 S	265	16 Sunday after Trinity	24 Cardan b. 1501
23 M	266		25 R. Dodsley d. 1764. R. Porson d. 1803.
24 Tu	267		26 Adm. Ld. Collingwood b. 1748. Werner b. 1750.
25 W	268		27 Jas. Brindley d. 1772. Bossuet b. 1627
26 Th	269		28 Buchanan d. 1582. Thos. Day d. 1789
27 F	270		29 Ld. Nelson b. 1758. S. Dumont d. 1829
28 S	271		30 G. Whitfield d. 1770
29 S	272	17 Sun. aft. Trin. MICH. DAY	
30 M	273		

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

In this, the first month of autumn, the reduction of temperature begins to be sensibly felt; but still less in the night than during the day. Precipitation and evaporation are again nearly upon a par; the former averaging 2.193 inches, the latter 2.620 inches, the state of saturation 827; mean minimum moisture 702. The power of the sun decreases very sensibly. Terrestrial radiation remains nearly the same. At the latter part of this month, or the beginning of the next, the equinoctial gales may be expected. The changes of the barometer are great and sudden. Some of the finest weather in the whole year commonly occurs in this month.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter, 7th day, 5h. 53m. morn.

New, ... 13th day, 10h. 13m. morn.

First Quarter, 20th day, 7h. 8m. aftern.

Full, ... 28th day, 11h. 17m. aftern.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day br.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	13 32	3 2	3 6	8 52	15' 53"
6	13 13	3 21	3 17	8 37	15 54
11	12 54	3 40	3 29	8 22	15 56
16	12 34	4 0	3 39	8 9	15 57
21	12 15	4 19	3 47	7 55	15 58
26	11 55	4 39	3 53	7 42	16 0

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.		Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.		High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
											Morning.	Afternoon.	
1	h. m.	m. s.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.	1
2	5 13	0 9		6 45	16.9	8 a 2		1m 19	7 m 5		3 31	3 46	2
3	5 15	0 23		6 43	17.9	8 19		2 1	8 11		4 0	4 15	3
4	5 16	0 47		6 41	18.9	8 37		2 42	9 18		4 30	4 45	4
5	5 18	1 6		6 39	19.9	8 57		3 25	10 27		4 59	5 13	5
6	5 20	1 26		6 36	20.9	9 21		4 10	11 37		5 29	5 42	6
7	5 21	1 46		6 34	21.9	9 50		4 58	a 48		5 57	6 13	7
8	5 23	2 6		6 32	☾	10 29		5 49	1 58		6 31	6 52	8
9	5 25	2 26		6 29	23.9	11 19		6 44	3 5		7 16	7 49	9
10	5 26	2 47		6 27	24.9	morn.		7 42	4 5		8 36	9 23	10
11	5 28	3 7		6 25	25.9	0 21		8 42	4 56		10 15	10 57	11
12	5 29	3 28		6 23	26.9	1 36		9 43	5 36		11 36	—	12
13	5 31	3 48		6 20	27.9	2 58		10 42	6 9		— 16	— 49	13
14	5 33	4 9		6 18	☉	4 21		11 40	6 37		1 18	1 44	14
15	5 34	4 30		6 16	1.1	5 51		a 34	7 0		2 12	2 39	15
16	5 36	4 51		6 13	2.1	7 17		1 28	7 23		2 59	3 19	16
17	5 37	5 12		6 11	3.1	8 42		2 21	7 46		3 41	4 0	17
18	5 39	5 33		6 9	4.1	10 4		3 12	8 10		4 19	4 40	18
19	5 41	5 54		6 6	5.1	11 22		4 4	8 37		4 56	5 13	19
20	5 42	6 15		6 4	6.1	a 36		4 57	9 10		5 28	5 45	20
21	5 44	6 36		6 2	☾	1 45		5 49	9 50		6 4	6 21	21
22	5 45	6 57		6 0	8.1	2 44		6 41	10 38		6 43	7 8	22
23	5 47	7 18		5 57	9.1	3 33		7 32	11 33		7 42	8 24	23
24	5 49	7 39		5 55	10.1	4 12		8 20	morn.		9 15	10 5	24
25	5 50	7 59		5 53	11.1	4 41		9 7	0 33		10 54	11 33	25
26	5 52	8 20		5 50	12.1	5 11		9 53	1 36		—	— 4	26
27	5 53	8 40		5 48	13.1	5 33		10 36	2 42		— 34	1 0	27
28	5 55	9 1		5 46	14.1	5 51		11 18	3 49		1 21	1 40	28
29	5 57	9 21		5 44	☉	6 9		11 59	4 55		1 59	2 15	29
30	5 58	9 40		5 41	16.1	6 26		morn.	6 2		2 35	2 48	30
31	6 0	10 0		5 39	17.1	6 44		0 41	7 9		3 2	3 15	31

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Virgo and Libra, is not visible in the beginning, but an evening star at the latter end of the month. On the 4th in superior conjunction with the Sun, at 9h P.M.; on the 24th with 2 *a* Libræ at 11h A.M.

Venus in the constellations Leo and Virgo, on the 3d in conjunction with ρ Leonis, at 6h P.M.; on the 14th with σ Leonis, at 7h A.M.; on the 15th passes the meridian at 9h 45m A.M.; on the 20th in conjunction with β Virginis, at 8h P.M.; on the 27th, with γ Virginis, at 8h A.M.; on the 29th, will be about $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ south of Saturn.

Mars in the constellations Virgo and Libra, is an evening star in the beginning of the month; middle and latter end invisible.

Jupiter in the constellation Aries, on the 15th passes the meridian at 0h 23m A.M.; on the 24th, in opposition to the Sun, at 5h A.M.

Saturn in the constellation Virgo, is a morning star throughout the month.

Uranus in the east, Capricornus; on 15th passes meridian, at 7h 49m P.M.; on 26th stationary.

The Moon on the 3d, in conjunction with 1 *d*

Tauri, at 6h P.M.; with ϵ Tauri, at 9h P.M.; and north about 23° of Aldebaran, at midnight. On the 5th, in conjunction with ϵ Tauri, at 3h A.M.; with γ Geminorum, at 7h P.M.; and with μ Geminorum, at 10h P.M.; on the 6th, with δ Geminorum, at 9h P.M.; on the 9th with γ Leonis, at 5h P.M.; on the 15th, with γ Libræ, at 6h P.M.; and with β Libræ, at 10h P.M.; on the 31st with ϵ Tauri, at 2h A.M.; and north about 3° of Aldebaran, at 6h A.M.

The Constellations Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Pisces, and Cetus, will be on the meridian about midnight in middle, and Aries at end of month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 3rd, Immersion at 4h 37m 3s A.M.; 4th, Im. at 11h 5m 33s P.M.; 12th, Im. at 1h 0m 9s A.M.; 13th, Im. at 7h 23m 51s P.M.; 19th, Im. at 2h 54m 51s A.M.; 20th, Im. at 9h 23m 34s P.M.; 23th Em. at 1h 26m 29s A.M.; 29th Em. at 7h 55m 11s P.M.—*Second Satellite.* 7th, Im. at 3h 33m 26s A.M.; 17th, Im. at 7h 32m 44s P.M.; 25th, Em. at 0h 31m 49s A.M.—*Third Satellite.* 6th, Im. at 4h 24m 16s A.M.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.	Anniversaries of the Births and Deaths of Eminent Men, and of Historical Events.
1 Tu	274	Pheasant Shooting beg.	1 Corneille <i>d.</i> 1684. Bp. Percy <i>d.</i> 1811. London University opened 1823
2 W	275		2 Eliz. Montague <i>b.</i> 1720
3 Th	276		3 Rob. Barclay <i>d.</i> 1690. Abp. Tillotson <i>b.</i> 1730
4 F	277		4 John Rennie <i>d.</i> 1821
5 S	278		6 Peace proclaimed with America 1783. Count de Lapéde <i>d.</i> 1825
6 S	279	18 Sunday after Trinity	7 Abp. Laud <i>b.</i> 1573. Dr. Zimmermann <i>d.</i> 1795
7 M	280		8 Dr. Kippis <i>d.</i> 1795
8 Tu	281		9 Eddystone Light-house completed 1759
9 W	282		10 H. Cavendish <i>b.</i> 1731. Benj. West <i>b.</i> 1738
10 Th	283	Oxford & Cam. Term beg.	11 America discovered 1492. Dr. Sam Clarke <i>b.</i> 1675. Lt. Duncan's victory 1797
11 F	284	Old Michaelmas Day .	12 W. Tytler <i>b.</i> 1711
12 S	285		13 Murat shot 1815. Canova <i>d.</i> 1822
13 S	286	19 Sunday after Trinity	14 Bat. of Hastings 1066. Tycho Brahe <i>d.</i> 1601. W. Penn <i>b.</i> 1644. Jer. Gigli <i>b.</i> 1660. Battle of Jena 1806
14 M	287		15 Virgil <i>b.</i> B.C. 70.
15 Tu	288		16 Ridley and Latimer burnt 1555. J. Hunter <i>d.</i> 1793. Kosciusko <i>d.</i> 1817. Battle of Leipsic 1813.
16 W	289		17 Sir P. Sidney <i>d.</i> 1586. John Wilkes <i>b.</i> 1727
17 Th	290		18 Dr. Manton <i>d.</i> 1677. John Dunning <i>b.</i> 1731
18 F	291	St. Luke	19 Sir Thos. Brown <i>d.</i> 1682. Sir G. Kneller <i>d.</i> 1723. John Adams <i>b.</i> 1735. Dean Swift <i>d.</i> 1745. H.K. White <i>d.</i> 1816. Talma <i>d.</i> 1826
19 S	292		20 Battle of Salamis B.C. 480. Sir C. Wren <i>b.</i> 1632
20 S	293	20 Sunday after Trinity	21 Tobias Smollet <i>d.</i> 1771. Battle of Trafalgar. Lord Nelson killed 1805
21 M	294		22 Sir Cloudesley Shovel wrecked 1707
22 Tu	295		23 Battle of Edghill 1642. Royal Exchange found. 1667. W. Prynned <i>d.</i> 1669
23 W	296		24 Edict of Nantes revoked 1685.
24 Th	297		25 Chaucer <i>d.</i> 1400. Battle of Agincourt 1415. Aug. Calmet <i>d.</i> 1757
25 F	298		26 Dr. Doddridge <i>d.</i> 1751. Hogarth <i>d.</i> 1764
26 S	299		27 Servetus burnt 1553. Capt. J. Cook <i>b.</i> 1728. D'Alembert <i>d.</i> 1783
27 S	300	21 Sunday after Trinity	28 King Alfred <i>d.</i> 900. Erasmus <i>b.</i> 1467. John Locke <i>d.</i> 1704
28 M	301	St. Simon and St. Jude	29 Raleigh <i>behd.</i> 1618. Rich. B. Sheridan <i>b.</i> 1751. John Keats <i>b.</i> 1796
29 Tu	302	Hare Hunting begins .	30 Davila <i>b.</i> 1576. Dr. Edm. Cartwright <i>d.</i> 1823
30 W	303		31 John Evelyn <i>b.</i> 1620.
31 Th	304		

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

The mean temperature falls nearly 9°; the dew-point declines almost in the same proportion, the dryness is reduced to 4°.1' and moisture increases to 370. Evaporation decreases to 1.483 inches, while the rain continues in nearly the same quantity; the amount for the month being 2.073 inches. Now, that the fruits of the earth are laid up in store, the increase of wet is attended by no injurious effects; the remaining heat of the earth is preserved from needless expenditure, and guarded from dissipation, by an increasing canopy of clouds, by which the effect of radiation is greatly reduced.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quart. 6th day, 3h. 57m. aftern.
New, ... 13th day, 6h. 53m. morn.
First Quart. 20th day, 11h. 49m. morn.
Full, ... 28th day, 3h. 32m. aftern.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	11 35	4 59	4 8	7 30	16' 17"
6	11 15	5 19	4 17	7 18	16 2
11	10 56	5 38	4 26	7 7	16 4
16	10 37	5 57	4 34	6 57	16 5
21	10 17	6 17	4 42	6 47	16 7
26	9 59	6 35	4 50	6 37	16 8

Day.	Sun rises.		Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.		Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.		High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
			Clock after Sun.									Morning.	Afternoon.	
	h.	m.	m.	s.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.		
1	6	2	10	19	5	37	18.1	7 a 3	1m 24	8m 18	3	28	3	1
2	6	3	10	38	5	34	19.1	7 24	2 8	9 29	3	56	4	10
3	6	5	10	57	5	32	20.1	7 51	2 55	10 40	4	23	4	57
4	6	7	11	15	5	30	21.1	8 26	3 45	11 51	4	52	5	7
5	6	8	11	33	5	28	22.1	9 10	4 33	a 53	5	21	5	43
6	6	10	11	50	5	25	23.1	10 6	5 33	1 59	6	2	6	27
7	6	12	12	8	5	23	24.1	11 15	6 31	2 50	6	57	7	32
8	6	13	12	24	5	21	25.1	morn.	7 30	3 32	8	20	9	17
9	6	15	12	41	5	19	26.1	0 31	8 27	4 7	10	9	10	57
10	6	17	12	56	5	17	27.1	1 53	9 23	4 36	11	35	—	—
11	6	18	13	12	5	14	28.1	3 20	10 19	5 0	—	12	—	40
12	6	20	13	26	5	12	29.1	4 46	11 12	5 22	1	5	1	30
13	6	22	13	41	5	10	30.1	6 10	a 4	5 44	1	50	2	13
14	6	24	13	54	5	8	1.2	7 34	0 53	6 8	2	34	2	51
15	6	25	14	8	5	6	2.2	8 57	1 51	6 35	3	12	3	31
16	6	27	14	20	5	4	3.2	10 16	2 45	7 6	3	49	4	5
17	6	29	14	32	5	1	4.2	11 30	3 38	7 42	4	22	4	37
18	6	30	14	44	4	59	5.2	a 35	4 32	8 27	4	54	5	15
19	6	32	14	55	4	57	6.2	1 29	5 24	9 21	5	32	5	51
20	6	34	15	5	4	55	7.2	2 13	6 15	10 20	6	16	6	43
21	6	36	15	15	4	53	8.2	2 48	7 3	11 23	7	13	7	56
22	6	37	15	24	4	51	9.2	3 15	7 49	morn.	8	44	9	34
23	6	39	15	32	4	49	10.2	3 38	8 33	0 29	10	17	10	59
24	6	41	15	40	4	47	11.2	3 58	9 15	1 36	11	38	—	—
25	6	43	15	47	4	45	12.2	4 16	9 57	2 43	—	7	—	31
26	6	44	15	53	4	43	13.2	4 33	10 39	3 50	—	52	1	12
27	6	46	15	59	4	41	14.2	4 50	11 21	4 57	1	29	1	42
28	6	48	16	4	4	39	15.2	5 8	morn.	6 7	1	57	2	9
29	6	50	16	8	4	37	16.2	5 23	0 6	7 19	2	25	2	39
30	6	52	16	11	4	35	17.2	5 54	0 52	8 31	2	50	3	7
31	6	53	16	14	4	33	18.2	6 27	1 42	9 42	3	20	3	35

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury in the constellations *Libra* and *Scorpio*, is an evening star throughout the month; on the 4th, in conjunction with δ *Scorpii*, at 11h P.M.; on the 19th, with β *Ophiuchi*, at 4h P.M.; on the 29th, stationary.

Venus, in the constellations *Virgo* and *Libra*, is a morning star throughout the month; on the 7th, in conjunction with β *Virginis*, at 9h A.M.; on the 10th, after sunset, will appear about 4° north of *Spica Virginis*; on the 20th, in conjunction with γ *Virginis*, at 6h P.M.; on 21st with λ *Virginis*, at 12h P.M.; on 28th with α *Libre*, at 9h P.M.

Mars in the constellation *Libra*, on the 1st in conjunction with the Sun, at 9h P.M., and a morning star the latter part of the month; on the 6th in conjunction with α *Libre*, at midnight.

Jupiter in the constellation *Pisces*, on the 15th passes the meridian at 10h 6h P.M.

Saturn in the constellation *Virgo*, on the 15th rises at 2h 53m A.M., and passes the meridian at 8h 53m A.M.; on the 23d in conjunction with γ *Virginis*, at 5h A.M.

Uranus in the constellation *Capricornus*; on the 11th, in quadrature with the Sun, at 7h A.M.;

on the 15th passes the meridian at 5h 56m A.M.

The *Moon*, on the 1st, in conjunction with γ *Geminorum*, at 12h P.M.; on the 2d, with μ *Geminorum*, at 4h A.M.; on the 3d, with δ *Geminorum*, at 3h A.M.; on the 5th, with η *Leonis*, at 12h P.M.; on the 7th, with ν *Virginis*, at 7h P.M.; on the 13th, with ρ *Ophiuchi*, at 9h P.M.; on the 14th with μ *Sagittarii*, at 7h P.M.; on the 18th with γ *Capricorni*, at 5h P.M.; with δ *Capricorni*, at 8h P.M.; on 29th, with α *Geminorum*, at 6h A.M.

The *Constellations* *Perseus* and *Eridanus* are on the meridian at midnight, in middle of month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 4th, Emersion at 3h 21m 31s A.M.; 5th, Em. at 9h 50m 14s P.M.; 12th, Em. at 11h 45m 29s P.M.; 14th, Em. at 6h 14m 22s P.M.; 20th Em. at 1h 40m 52s A.M.; 21st Em. at 8h 9m 46s P.M.; 23th Em. at 10h 5m 29s P.M.—*Second Satellite.* 1st, Em. at 3h 8m 1s A.M.; 11th, Em. at 7h 2m 15s P.M.; 18th, Em. at 9h 35m 26s P.M.; 25th, Em. at 0h 14m 34s A.M.—*Third Satellite.* 3d, Im. at 8h 31m 17s P.M.; Em. at 10h 45m 3s P.M.; 11th, Im. at 0h 33m 11s A.M.; Em. at 2h 46m 23s A.M.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.	Anniversaries of the Births and Deaths of Eminent Men, and of Historical Events.
1 F	305	<i>All Saints</i>	1 Sir Matt. Hale <i>b.</i> 1600. Earthquake at Lisbon 1755
2 S	306	All Souls. Mich. T. begins	2 R. Hooker <i>d.</i> 1600. Sir Samuel Romilly <i>d.</i> 1818
3 S	307	22 <i>S. af. Trin. Prs. Soph. b.</i>	3 Drake returned from his voyage round the world 1580. Bp. Lowth <i>d.</i> 1787
4 M	303		4 King William landed 1688
5 Tu	303	<i>Gunpowder Plot</i> 1605 .	5 Churchill <i>d.</i> 1784. Battle of Jemappe 1792
6 W	310		6 James Gregory <i>b.</i> 1638. Princess Charlotte <i>d.</i> 1817
7 Th	311		7 Sir Martin Frobisher <i>k.</i> 1594.
8 F	312	<i>Prs. Augusta Sophia b.</i> .	8 Cardinal Ximenez <i>d.</i> 1517. Cortes entered Mexico 1519. Milton <i>d.</i> 1674
9 S	313	Ld. Mayor's Day . . .	9 W. Camden <i>d.</i> 1623. W. Hayley <i>b.</i> 1745
10 S	314	23 <i>Sunday after Trinity</i>	10 Martin Luther <i>b.</i> 1483. Schiller <i>b.</i> 1759. Catherine of Russia <i>d.</i> 1796
11 M	315	St. Martin. Half Quarter.	12 Rd. Baxter <i>b.</i> 1615. Battle of Sheriff-muir 1715
12 Tu	316	Cambr. Term div. m. .	13 George Fox <i>d.</i> 1690. J. P. Curran <i>d.</i> 1817.
13 W	317		14 Leibnitz <i>d.</i> 1716. Jacob Bryant <i>d.</i> 1804
14 Th	318		15 Battle of Morgarten 1315. Lord Chatham <i>b.</i> 1703. Cowper <i>b.</i> 1731. Lavater <i>b.</i> 1741
15 F	319		16 Gustavus Adolphus <i>k.</i> at Lutzen 1632. Dr. Hawkesworth <i>d.</i> 1773. Jas. Ferguson <i>d.</i> 1776
16 S	320		17 D'Alembert <i>b.</i> 1717. Le Sage <i>d.</i> 1747. Lord Erskine <i>d.</i> 1823
17 S	321	24 <i>Sunday after Trinity</i>	18 Cortes sailed to conquer Mexico 1518. P. P. Rubens <i>b.</i> 1577. Bayle <i>b.</i> 1647.
18 M	322		20 Cape of Good Hope doubled 1497
19 Tu	323		21 Lord Hawke's victory 1759
20 W	324		22 Abp. Tillotson <i>d.</i> 1694. Lord Clive <i>d.</i> 1774
21 Th	325		24 Lawrence Sterne <i>b.</i> 1713. Peace with America 1814. Dr. Thomas Brown <i>d.</i> 1820
22 F	326	Cecilia	25 Count Lagrange <i>b.</i> 1736. Dr. Isaac Watts <i>d.</i> 1748
23 S	327		26 Dr. Derham <i>b.</i> 1657. Great storm of 1703 Dr. J. Black <i>d.</i> 1799. John Nichols <i>d.</i> 1826
24 S	328	25 <i>Sunday after Trinity</i>	27 Bp. Lowth <i>b.</i> 1710. Thos. Lord Lyttleton <i>d.</i> 1779
25 M	329	Mich. Term ends . . .	28 Card Wolsey <i>d.</i> 1530. W. Hawes <i>b.</i> 1736
26 Tu	330		29 John Ray <i>b.</i> 1623. Oliver Goldsmith <i>b.</i> 1731. Beccaria <i>d.</i> 1794
27 W	331		30 John Selden <i>d.</i> 1654. Swift <i>b.</i> 1667
28 Th	332		
29 F	333		
30 S	334	St. Andrew	

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

In this generally dark and dreary month the atmosphere is nearly saturated with moisture. The temperature of the air is nearly $42^{\circ} 9$, and the dew-point averages no lower than $40^{\circ} 5$, the dryness, is, therefore, only $2^{\circ} 4$, and the moisture averages 910. The precipitations are augmented to 2.400 inches, and only 0.770 inch are carried off by evaporation. The comparative warmth of the season is owing to the heat given out by the condensation of the vapour into rain, &c. Dense fogs and mists, and a gloomy, windy sky are prevailing characteristics of this month.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quart.. 5th day, 0h. 34m. morn.
 New,..... 11th day, 5h. 38m. aftern.
 First Quart. 19th day, 7h. 49m. morn.
 Full,..... 27th day, 7h. 7m. morn.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	9 37	6 57	5 0	6 27	16' 9"
6	9 19	7 15	5 8	6 19	16 11
11	9 2	7 32	5 15	6 12	16 12
16	8 46	7 48	5 22	6 7	16 13
21	8 32	8 2	5 29	6 0	16 14
26	8 19	8 15	5 36	5 59	16 15

Day.	Sun rises.		Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.		Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.		High Water, London Bridge.		Day.	
			Clock aft, Sun.									Morning.	Afternoon.		
	h.	m.	m.	s.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	
1	6	55	16	16	4	32	19.2	7 a 7	2m 34	10m 52	3	49	4	7	1
2	6	57	16	17	4	30	20.2	7 59	3 29	11 56	4	25	4	43	2
3	6	59	16	17	4	28	21.2	9 2	4 26	a 50	5	7	5	30	3
4	7	0	16	16	4	26	22.2	10 15	5 23	1 33	5	53	6	21	4
5	7	2	16	14	4	25	☾	11 33	6 20	2 9	6	54	7	34	5
6	7	4	16	12	4	23	24.2	morn.	7 15	2 39	8	27	9	18	6
7	7	6	16	9	4	21	25.2	0 55	8 8	3 3	10	4	10	42	7
8	7	7	16	4	4	20	26.2	2 19	9 0	3 25	11	20	11	49	8
9	7	9	15	59	4	18	27.2	3 42	9 52	3 47	—	—	—	15	9
10	7	11	15	54	4	16	28.2	5 5	10 43	4 9	—	37	1	1	10
11	7	13	15	47	4	15	☉	6 28	11 36	4 33	1	23	1	45	11
12	7	15	15	39	4	13	0.8	7 49	a 29	5 1	2	3	2	21	12
13	7	16	15	31	4	12	1.8	9 6	1 24	5 35	2	40	2	59	13
14	7	18	15	22	4	11	2.8	10 17	2 19	6 17	3	16	3	34	14
15	7	20	15	12	4	9	3.8	11 19	3 13	7 8	3	52	4	10	15
16	7	22	15	1	4	8	4.8	a 10	4 6	8 6	4	31	4	52	16
17	7	23	14	49	4	6	5.8	0 49	4 56	9 8	5	15	5	39	17
18	7	25	14	36	4	5	6.8	1 19	5 43	10 13	6	1	6	27	18
19	7	27	14	23	4	4	☽	1 44	6 29	11 21	6	55	7	26	19
20	7	29	14	9	4	3	8.8	2 4	7 11	morn.	8	3	8	45	20
21	7	30	13	54	4	2	9.8	2 22	7 53	0 28	9	29	10	6	21
22	7	32	13	38	4	1	10.8	2 40	8 34	1 35	10	37	11	9	22
23	7	33	13	22	4	0	11.8	2 57	9 17	2 43	11	38	—	—	23
24	7	35	13	4	3	59	12.8	3 14	10 0	3 52	—	6	—	24	24
25	7	36	12	46	3	58	13.8	3 32	10 45	5 2	—	40	—	57	25
26	7	38	12	27	3	57	14.8	3 55	11 35	6 14	1	15	1	30	26
27	7	40	12	8	3	56	☉	4 25	morn.	7 28	1	42	1	59	27
28	7	41	11	43	3	55	16.8	5 3	0 27	8 40	2	17	2	34	28
29	7	42	11	27	3	54	17.8	5 52	1 22	9 48	2	53	3	12	29
30	7	44	11	5	3	53	18.8	6 53	2 20	10 47	3	33	3	53	30

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury in the constellations Sagittarius, Scorpio, and Ophiuchus, is an evening star in the beginning, and a morning star in the latter end of the month. On the 9th in inferior conjunction with the Sun at 6h A.M.; on the 19th stationary, near 24 Scorpii.

Venus in the constellations Libra, Scorpio, and Ophiuchus, is a morning star throughout the month. On the 13th, in conjunction with β Scorpii, at 6h A.M.; on the 25th, may be seen about a degree north of Mars.

Mars in the constellations Scorpio and Ophiuchus, is a morning star throughout the month. On 2d, A.M., in a line between β and δ Scorpii.

Jupiter in constellation Pisces. On 15th passes the meridian at 8h P.M.; on the 21st stationary.

Saturn in the constellation Virgo. On the 15th rises at 1h 8m. A.M., and passes the meridian at 7h 4m. A.M.

Uranus in the constellation Capricornus. On the 15th passes the meridian at 3h 5m P.M.

The Moon, on the 3d, in conjunction with γ

Leonis, at 5h A.M.; on the 5th, in conjunction with α Virginis, at 1h A.M.; on the 9th, with β Libræ, at 5h P.M.; on the 16th, with γ Capricorni, at 1h A.M.; on the 24th, with α Tauri, at 7h P.M.; on the 25th, with ϵ Tauri, at 12h P.M.; on the 26th, eclipsed, at 9h 30m P.M.; in conjunction with μ Geminorum, at 6h P.M.; on the 31st, with α Leonis, at 8h P.M.

The Constellation Taurus is on the meridian at midnight, the beginning, and Orion and Auriga in the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 6th, Emersion at 0h 1m 1s A.M.; 7th, Em. at 6h 29m 55s P.M.; 13th, Em. at 1h 56m 48s A.M.; 14th, Em. at 8h 25m 44s P.M.; 21st, Em. at 10h 21m 57s P.M.; 23d, Em. at 4h 50m 38s P.M.; 29th, Em. at 0h 17m 33s A.M.—*Second Sat.* 3d, Em. at 2h 50m 41s A.M.; 13th, Em. at 6h 44m 46s P.M.; 20th, Im. at 7h 1m 58s P.M.; Em. at 9h 20m 47s P.M.; 27th, Im. at 9h 38m 12s P.M.; Em. at 11h 50m 46s P.M.—*Third Sat.* 9th, Im. at 4h 41m 40s P.M.

Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sundays, and Remarkable Days.	Anniversaries of the Births and Deaths of Eminent Men, and of Historical Events.
1 S	335	<i>Advent Sunday</i> . . .	1 Pope Leo X. <i>d.</i> 1521
2 M	336		2 Nicholas Rowe <i>d.</i> 1718. J. Hoole <i>b.</i> 1727. Buonaparte <i>crownd</i> 1804. Battle of Austerlitz 1805
3 Tu	337		3 L. Pulci <i>b.</i> 1431. James II. <i>abdic.</i> 1688. Belzoni <i>d.</i> 1823
4 W	338		4 Cardinal Richelieu <i>d.</i> 1642
5 Th	339		5 Harley, Earl of Oxford <i>b.</i> 1661
6 F	340		6 Geo. Monk, Duke of Albemarle <i>b.</i> 1608
7 S	341		7 Alg. Sidney <i>behd.</i> 1683. Marshal Ney <i>shot</i> 1815. Dr. J. Aikin <i>d.</i> 1822. J. Flaxman <i>d.</i> 1826
8 S	342	2 <i>Sunday in Advent</i> .	8 Rd. Baxter <i>d.</i> 1691
9 M	343		9 Milton <i>b.</i> 1608. Geo. Washington <i>d.</i> 1799
10 Tu	344		11 Dr. Cullen <i>b.</i> 1712. Charles XII. <i>k.</i> 1718. John Gay <i>d.</i> 1732
11 W	345		12 Lord Hood <i>b.</i> 1724. Dr. Darwin <i>b.</i> 1732. Colley Cibber <i>d.</i> 1757
12 Th	346		13 Henry IV. France <i>b.</i> 1553. Vit. Giordani <i>b.</i> 1633. Dr. Johnson <i>d.</i> 1784. Lord Ellenborough <i>d.</i> 1818
13 F	347		14 M. Malte Brun <i>d.</i> 1826
14 S	348		15 Izaak Walton <i>d.</i> 1683. Mrs. Trimmer <i>d.</i> 1810
15 S	349	3 <i>Sunday in Advent.</i>	16 John Selden <i>b.</i> 1584. Cromwell declared Protector 1653. Sir W. Petty <i>d.</i> 1687. Thomas Pennant <i>d.</i> 1798
16 M	350	Cambridge Term ends	17 Earl Stanhope <i>d.</i> 1816. Sir H. Davy <i>b.</i> 1778
17 Tu	351	Oxford Term ends . .	18 Thos. Guy <i>d.</i> 1724
18 W	352	<i>Ember Week.</i> . . .	19 Tycho Brahe <i>b.</i> 1546 W. Bowyer <i>b.</i> 1699
19 Th	353		20 Thos. Gray <i>b.</i> 1716
20 F	354		21 Dr. Vincent <i>d.</i> 1815. G. de Morveau <i>d.</i> 1815
21 S	355	<i>St. Thomas—Shortest Day</i>	22 T. Holcroft <i>b.</i> 1744. T. Wollaston <i>d.</i> 1828
22 S	356	4 <i>Sunday in Advent.</i> .	23 James II. fled from Rochester 1688
23 M	357		24 Bishop Warburton <i>b.</i> 1698. Dr. Beddoes <i>d.</i> 1803. [1676]
24 Tu	358		25 Sir Isaac Newton <i>b.</i> 1642. Sir M. Hale <i>d.</i> 1700
25 W	359	<i>CHRISTMAS DAY</i>	26 Dr. Fothergill <i>d.</i> 1780
26 Th	360	<i>St. Stephen.</i> Eclipse of M.	27 J. Kepler <i>b.</i> 1571. Arth. Murphy <i>b.</i> 1727
27 F	361	<i>St. John</i>	28 Dr. C. Burney <i>d.</i> 1817. Bayle <i>d.</i> 1706
28 S	362	<i>Innocents</i>	29 Lord Stafford <i>errec.</i> 1680. Eliz. Rowe <i>d.</i> 1737. M. David <i>d.</i> 1825
29 S	363	1 <i>Sunday after Christmas</i>	30 Society of Jesuits founded 1535. 'Mar-montel' <i>d.</i> 1799
30 M	364		31 Boerhaave <i>b.</i> 1663. R. Boyle <i>d.</i> 1691. John Flamsteed <i>d.</i> 1719. W. Gifford <i>d.</i> 1827
31 Tu	365		

REMARKS ON THE WEATHER.

The month of December, the first of the Winter quarter, closes the year with nearly the same characters as those of the preceding month. Frosts are very seldom of long continuance.

The mean temperature of the whole year is not found to vary, in different years, more than four degrees and a half.

The preceding remarks under each month are intended to excite attention to the Table of Meteorological Averages at p. 5, as well as to point out its use.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter, 4th day, 8h. 20m. morn.
New, ... 11th day, 7h. 4m. morn.
First Quarter, 19th day, 5h. 27m. morn.
Full, ... 26th day, 9h. 31m. aftern.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	8 8	8 26	5 42	5 56	16' 16"
6	7 58	8 36	5 48	5 54	16 16
11	7 51	8 43	5 52	5 55	16 17
16	7 47	8 47	5 56	5 56	16 17
21	7 45	8 49	5 59	5 58	16 17
26	7 46	inc. 1	6 1	6 1	16 18

Day.	Sun rises.		Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.		Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.		High Water, London Bridge.		Day.	
			Clock aft. Sun.									Morning.	Afternoon.		
	h.	m.	m.	s.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	
1	7	45	10	43	3 53	19.8	8 a 2	3m 18	11m 36	4	17	4	39	1	
2	7	47	10	20	3 52	20.8	9 21	4 16	a 15	5	5	5	30	2	
3	7	48	9	56	3 52	21.8	10 42	5 11	0 45	5	59	6	30	3	
4	7	50	9	32	3 51	☾	morn.	6 4	1 10	7	6	7	45	4	
5	7	51	9	7	3 51	23.8	0 3	6 56	1 32	8	19	8	58	5	
6	7	52	8	42	3 50	24.8	1 24	7 46	1 53	9	38	10	11	6	
7	7	53	8	16	3 50	25.8	2 44	8 36	2 15	10	46	11	17	7	
8	7	54	7	49	3 50	26.8	4 5	9 26	2 36	11	44	—	—	8	
9	7	56	7	23	3 49	27.8	5 25	10 18	3 1	—	6	—	30	9	
10	7	57	6	55	3 49	28.8	6 44	11 11	3 31	—	56	1	18	10	
11	7	58	6	27	3 49	☉	7 58	a 6	4 9	1	38	2	0	11	
12	7	59	5	59	3 49	1.2	9 4	1 0	4 55	2	22	2	41	12	
13	8	0	5	31	3 49	2.2	10 0	1 54	5 48	3	2	3	19	13	
14	8	1	5	2	3 49	3.2	10 46	2 46	6 51	3	38	3	58	14	
15	8	1	4	33	3 49	4.2	11 20	3 36	7 56	4	20	4	42	15	
16	8	2	4	4	3 49	5.2	11 47	4 22	9 5	5	3	5	24	16	
17	8	3	3	34	3 50	6.2	a 10	5 6	10 12	5	47	6	10	17	
18	8	4	3	5	3 50	7.2	0 28	5 43	11 20	6	37	7	5	18	
19	8	5	2	35	3 50	☾	0 45	6 30	morn.	7	32	8	1	19	
20	8	5	2	5	3 51	9.2	1 1	7 10	0 30	8	24	8	53	20	
21	8	6	1	35	3 51	10.2	1 18	7 53	1 31	9	21	9	51	21	
22	8	6	1	5	3 51	11.2	1 36	8 37	2 42	10	22	10	54	22	
23	8	7	0	35	3 52	12.2	1 56	9 24	3 53	11	19	11	41	23	
24	8	7	0	5	3 53	13.2	2 23	10 14	5 5	—	—	—	2	24	
25	8	7	bef. 25		3 53	14.2	2 57	11 10	6 19	—	22	—	46	25	
26	8	8	0	55	3 54	☉	3 42	morn.	7 32	1	9	1	31	26	
27	8	8	1	24	3 55	16.2	4 39	0 7	8 36	1	54	2	18	27	
28	8	9	1	54	3 56	17.2	5 49	1 8	9 30	2	42	3	2	28	
29	8	9	2	23	3 57	18.2	7 6	2 7	10 14	3	26	3	48	29	
30	8	9	2	52	3 58	19.2	8 27	3 6	10 48	4	13	4	39	30	
31	8	9	3	21	3 58	20.2	9 50	4 0	11 14	5	7	5	36	31	

A TABLE OF THE DURATION OF MOONLIGHT AFTER SUNSET AND BEFORE SUNRISE, THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

Day of Mth.	January 16 h.	Feb. 14 h.	March 12 h.	April 10 h.	May 8 h.	June 8 h.	July 8 h.	Aug. 10 h.	Sept. 12 h.	October 14 h.	Nov. 16 h.	Dec. 16 h.	Day of Mth.
1		...	...	.				..	..	..	...		1
2		.	..			○	○	..	..	..			2
3			.			.	..	..	...	...			3
4	..	○		○	○	..	..	...	...	...		☾	4
5	.		.	.	.	...	...	...	...		☾		5
6	○	..	○	..	..		...	...		☾			6
7	..		..	...	...	...	...	☾					7
8	...		...	...	...	...	☾						8
9													9
10				.	.	☾							10
11		☾		..	☾	.	.				☾	☾	11
12	☾		.	☾		.	.						12
13			☾			..	.	☾	☾				13
14	..					..	.						14
15						..	..	☾					15
16													16
17						☾	☾						17
18													18
19		☾			☾						☾	☾	19
20	☾			☾				☾	☾				20
21													21
22								☾					22
23							☾						23
24						☾							24
25													25
26	..				☾							○	26
27		☾		☾							○		27
28			☾						○	○			28
29	☾												29
30								○					30
31							○						31

The figures under the name of each month denote the number of hours nearly between sunset and sunrise. The number of points denote the hours of darkness; and their position indicate, the one before, the other after midnight.

USEFUL TABLES.

STAMPS,
BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES, &c.

Not exceeding 2 months after date, or 60 days after sight. Exceeding 2 months after date, or 60 days after sight.

	5l. 5s.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
If 40s. above 5l. 5s. and not exceeding		0 1 0	0 1 6
20l.	0 1 6	0 2 0	0 2 6
30	0 2 0	0 3 6	0 4 6
50	0 3 6	0 5 0	0 6 0
100	0 4 6	0 8 6	0 12 6
200	0 5 0	0 12 6	0 15 0
300	0 6 0	1 5 0	1 10 0
500	0 8 6		
1000	0 12 6		
2000	0 15 0		
3000	1 5 0		

Penalty for post-dating bills 100l.

Bills of Lading.....	£0 3 0
Agreements.....	1 0 0

Foreign Bills of Exchange, in Sets.

For every Bill of each set, not exceeding.....	£100	1 6
Above £100 and not exceeding 200	3 0	
200	500	4 0
500	1000	5 0
1000	2000	7 6
2000	3000	10 6
3000		15 0

Receipts.

If £2 and under £5.....	0 2
5 10.....	0 3
10 20.....	0 6
20 50.....	1 0
50 100.....	1 6
100 200.....	2 6
200 300.....	4 0
300 500.....	5 0
500 1000.....	7 6
1000 and upwards.....	10 0
For any sum expressed in full of all demands.....	10 0

Appraisements.

Not exceeding £50.....	2 6
Above 50 not exceeding 100.....	5 0
100 200.....	10 0
200 500.....	15 0
500 —.....	20 0

Bonds given as a Security for Money.

Not exceeding £50	£1 0 0
Above 50 and not exceeding 100	1 10 0
100	2 0 0
200	3 0 0
300	4 0 0
500	5 0 0
1000	6 0 0
2000	7 0 0
3000	8 0 0
4000	9 0 0
5000	10 0 0
10,000	15 0 0
15,000	20 0 0
20,000	25 0 0

Mortgages same duty as Bonds.

Apprentices' Indentures,

When the Premium is	l. s. d.
under £30	1 0 0
If 30 and under £50	2 0 0
50	3 0 0
100	6 0 0
200	12 0 0
300	20 0 0
400	25 0 0
500	30 0 0
600	40 0 0
800	50 0 0
1000 and upwards.....	60 0 0
If no Premium 1l., or 1l. 15s. if more than 1080 words.	

Probates of Wills, and Letters of Administration.

WITH A WILL.		WITHOUT A WILL.	
Above the value of	and under	£ s.	£ s.
£	£		
20	50		0 10
50	100		1
100	200	0 10	3
200	300	5	8
300	450	8	11
450	600	11	15
600	800	15	22
800	1,000	22	30
1,000	1,500	30	45
1,500	2,000	40	60
2,000	3,000	50	75
3,000	4,000	60	90
4,000	5,000	80	120
5,000	6,000	100	150
6,000	7,000	120	180
7,000	8,000	140	210
8,000	9,000	160	240
9,000	10,000	180	270
10,000	12,000	200	300
12,000	14,000	220	330
14,000	16,000	250	375
16,000	18,000	280	420
18,000	20,000	310	465
20,000	25,000	350	525
25,000	30,000	400	600
30,000	35,000	450	675
35,000	40,000	525	785
40,000	45,000	600	900
45,000	50,000	675	1,010
50,000	60,000	750	1,125
60,000	70,000	900	1,350
70,000	80,000	1,050	1,575
80,000	90,000	1,200	1,800
90,000	100,000	1,350	2,025
100,000	120,000	1,500	2,250

The scale continues to increase up to £1,000,000.

DUTIES ON LEGACIES,

Of the Value of 20l. or upwards, out of Personal Estate, or charged upon Real Estate, &c.; and upon every share of Residue:—

To a child or parent, or any lineal descendant or ancestor of the deceased, 1l. per

cent.—To a brother or sister, or their descendants, 3*l*. per cent.—To an uncle or aunt, or their descendants, 5*l*. per cent.—To a great uncle or great aunt, or their descendants, 6*l*. per cent.—To any other relation, or any stranger in blood, 10*l*. per cent.—Legacy to husband, or wife, exempt.

If the Deceased died prior to the 5th April, 1805. the duty only attaches on Personal Estates, and by a lower scale.

AGREEMENT.

Of the value of 20*l*. and upwards, containing only 1080 words, 1*l*.; more than 1080 words, 1*l*. 5*s*.; and for every further 1080 words, 1*l*. 5*s*.

SPOILED STAMPS.

The days for claiming the allowance at Somerset House are Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 12 to 2 o'clock. Persons not residing within ten miles of London are required, within twelve months after such stamps are spoiled or rendered useless, to make an affidavit before a Master Extraordinary in Chancery, which affidavit must be stamped, and the same left at the Allowance Office on Monday or Wednesday, and called for on the Monday following, when an allowance ticket will be given for the same description of stamps.

ASSESSED TAXES.

DUTIES ON HOUSES AND WINDOWS.

No. of Win.	Duty per House per year.	No. of Windows.	Duty per House per year.
£ s. d.			£ s. d.
8	0 16 6	..	35 11 13
9	1 1 0	..	36 12 6
10	1 8 0	..	37 12 13
11	1 16 3	..	38 13 3
12	2 4 9	..	39 13 12
13	2 13 3	40 to	44 14 8
14	3 1 9	45 ..	49 15 16
15	3 10 0	50 ..	54 17 5
16	3 18 6	55 ..	59 18 13
17	4 7 0	60 ..	64 19 17
18	4 15 3	65 ..	69 21 0
19	5 3 9	70 ..	74 22 2
20	5 12 3	75 ..	79 23 5
21	6 0 6	80 ..	84 24 7
22	6 9 0	85 ..	89 25 10
23	6 17 6	90 ..	94 26 12
24	7 5 9	95 ..	99 27 14
25	7 14 3	100 ..	109 29 8
26	8 2 9	110 ..	119 31 13
27	8 11 0	120 ..	129 33 18
28	8 19 6	130 ..	139 36 3
29	9 8 0	140 ..	149 38 8
30	9 16 3	150 ..	159 40 12
31	10 4 9	160 ..	169 42 17
32	10 13 3	170 ..	179 45 2
33	11 1 6	180 & upwds.	46 11 3
34	11 10 0		

DUTIES ON INHABITED HOUSES.

£	£	s. d.
10 to 19, rent inclusive	1	6 per pound
20 to 39, Ditto	2	3 Ditto
40 and upwards. . .	2	10 Ditto
And so on at the rate of 2 <i>s</i> . 10 <i>d</i> . in the Pound for Rent of any amount.		

DUTIES ON MALE SERVANTS.

No.	At per Servant.	Total per Year.
1	£1 4 0*	£1 4 0
2	1 11 0	3 2 0
3	1 18 0	5 14 0
4	2 3 6	8 14 0
5	2 9 0	12 5 0
6	2 11 6	15 9 0
7	2 12 6	18 7 6
8	2 16 0	22 3 0
9	3 1 0	27 9 0
10	3 6 6	33 5 0
11	3 16 6	42 1 6
12	. . .	45 18 0
13	. . .	49 14 6
14	. . .	53 11 0
15	. . .	57 7 6

Duties on Bachelors' Male Servants.

1	2 4 0	2 4 0
2	2 11 0	5 2 0
3	2 18 0	8 14 0
4	3 3 6	12 14 0
5	3 9 0	17 5 0
6	3 11 6	21 9 0
7	3 12 6	25 7 6
8	3 16 0	30 8 0
9	4 1 0	36 9 0
10	4 6 6	43 5 0
11	4 16 6	53 1 6
12	. . .	57 18 0
13	. . .	62 14 6
14	. . .	67 11 0
15	. . .	72 7 6

* This Rate of Duty (1*l*. 4*s*.) is payable for every male person employed in any of the capacities, Sch. C, No. I., and not being a servant to his employer, if the employer shall otherwise be chargeable to the above duties on servants, or for any carriage, or for more than one horse kept for riding, or drawing any carriage; and if the employer shall not be chargeable to such other duties, then the sum of 10*s*. is payable for every such male person employed.

Travellers or Riders employed by any Merchant or Trader, where only one is kept, 1*l*. 10*s*., and where more than one is kept, 2*l*. 10*s*. each.

Clerks, Book-keepers, or Office-keepers, where only one is kept, 1*l*., and where more than one is kept, 1*l*. 10*s*., each.

Shopmen, Warehousemen, Cellarmen, or Porters, 1*l*. each. This rate of duty applies to Stewards, Bailiffs, Overseers, or Managers, or Clerks under them.

Waiters in Taverns, &c., 1*l*. 10*s*. each.

Male servants, as above described, each being under the age of 21, and the son of the employer, are exempt from duty.

Coachmen, &c., let on job, 1*l*. 5*s*. each.

This duty is extended to coachmen kept for the purpose of driving any public stage

coach or carriage, and to persons employed as guards to such stage coach or carriage.

DUTIES ON CARRIAGES WITH FOUR WHEELS OR MORE.

No.	Per Carriage, 4 Wheels, for private use.	No.	4 Wheeled Stage Coaches and Post Chaises.
1	£6 0 0	1	£5 5 0
2	6 10 0	2	10 10 0
3	7 0 0	3	15 15 0
4	7 10 0	4	21 0 0
5	7 17 6	5	26 5 0
6	8 4 0	6	31 10 0
7	8 10 0	7	36 15 0
8	8 16 0	8	42 0 0
9	9 1 6	9	47 5 0

For every additional body, 3*l*. 3*s*.

Carriages let by coach-makers, without horses, 6*d*.

By 1 William IV. c. 35. for every carriage with four wheels, each being of less diameter than 30 inches, where the same shall be drawn by a pony or ponies, mule or mules, exceeding 12 hands and not exceeding 13 hands in height, per annum 3*l*. 5*s*.; and for every carriage with four wheels, drawn by one horse, mare, gelding, or mule, and no more, per annum, 4*l*. 10*s*.

DUTIES ON CARRIAGES WITH TWO WHEELS.

Carriages with two wheels, each 3*l*. 5*s*. 0*d*. Do. drawn by two or more Horses or Mules. 4 10 0

For every additional Body used on the same Carriage . . . 1 11 6

By 2 and 3 Will. IV. Carriages on two-wheels, without metal springs, and not exceeding in value 2*l*. and drawn by one horse 1 10 0

And the same duty on common-stage carts constructed for the carriage of goods, and occasionally used for riding.

DUTIES ON HORSES.

Horses for Riding or Drawing Carriages.

No.	At per Horse.	Total Yearly.
1	£1 8 9	£1 8 9
2	2 7 3	4 14 6
3	2 12 3	7 16 9
4	2 15 0	11 0 0
5	2 15 9	13 8 9
6	2 18 0	17 8 0
7	2 19 9	20 18 3
8	2 19 9	23 18 0
9	3 0 9	27 6 9
10	3 3 6	31 15 0
11	3 3 6	34 18 6
12	3 3 6	38 2 0
13	3 3 9	41 8 9
14	3 3 9	44 12 6
15	3 3 9	47 16 3
16	3 3 9	51 0 0
17	3 4 0	54 8 0
18	3 4 6	58 1 0
19	3 5 0	61 15 0
20	3 6 0	66 0 0

Horses let to hire without Post *l*. *s*. *d*.
 Duty, and Race Horses, each . 1 8 9
 Horses rode by Butchers in their trade, each 1 8 9
 Where two only are kept, the second at 0 10 6
 Horses not exceeding the height of 13 hands, each 1 1 0
 One horse used by a Bailiff on a Farm 1 5 0
 Other horses 13 hands high, and Mules, each 0 10 6
 A husbandry horse, occasionally ridden by any one occupying a farm of less annual value than 100*l*, is exempt.

DUTIES ON DOGS.

For every Greyhound 1 0 0
 For every Hound, Pointer, Setting Dog, Spaniel, Terrier, or Lurcher; and for every Dog, where two or more are kept, of whatever denomination they may be (except Greyhounds) 0 14 0
 For every other Dog, where one only is kept 0 8 0
 Persons compounding for their hounds are to be charged . 36 0 0

HORSE-DEALERS DUTY

Every person exercising the Business of a Horse-dealer . . . 12 10 0

HAIR-POWDER DUTY.

Persons wearing or using hair-powder 1 3 6

ARMORIAL BEARINGS DUTY.

Persons using Armorial Bearings, and keeping a coach, or other taxable carriage 2 8 0
 Persons not keeping such carriage but charged to the House or Window duty 1 4 0
 Persons not keeping such carriage, nor being chargeable to the House or Window Duty 0 12 0

GAME DUTY.

Upon every Person who shall use any Dog, Gun, Net, or other Engine for the purpose of taking or killing any game whatever, or shall take or kill, or assist in so doing, by any means whatever, any Game, by virtue of any deputation or appointment duly registered or entered, as Gamekeeper, for any lands in Scotland—

If such person shall be a Servant to any person duly charged, in respect of such Servant, to the duties granted on Servants by this Act, there shall be charged for such person acting by such deputation or appointment, the annual sum of . . . 1*l*. 5*s*. 0*d*.

And if such person shall not be a Servant, for whom the said duties on Servants shall be charged, the annual sum of 3*l*. 13*s*. 6*d*.

Upon every other person using any Dog, &c. or taking or killing any Game, &c. as above, there shall be charged 3*l*. 13*s*. 6*d*.

By 1 and 2 Will. IV. cap. 32, persons licensed to deal in game are to take out a certificate, charged with a duty of 2*l*.; but certificated persons may sell game to licensed dealers, if paying a duty of 3*l*. 13*s*. 6*d*.

STAGE COACH AND POST HORSE DUTY.

The following is the schedule of an act passed in the last Session of Parliament, relating to Post Horse and Stage Coach Duties, and repealing all former acts concerning the same.

For and in respect of every license to be taken out by the person who shall keep, use, or employ any stage-carriage in Great Britain, that is to say, for every *£ s. d.*
such stage-carriage 5 0 0

And for and in respect of every mile which any such stage-carriage shall be licensed to travel, the several sums following respectively (that is to say)—

Duty per Mile.

If such stage-carriage shall be licensed to carry more than four passengers	0	0	1
More than four and not more than six passengers	0	0	1½
More than six and not more than eight passengers	0	0	2
More than eight and not more than eleven passengers	0	0	2½
More than eleven and not more than fourteen passengers	0	0	3
More than fourteen and not more than seventeen passengers	0	0	3½
More than seventeen and not more than twenty passengers	0	0	4
And if such stage-carriages shall be licensed to carry more than twenty passengers, then for every three additional passengers exceeding twenty which such stage-carriage shall be licensed to carry, the additional duty of	0	0	0½

And where such excess above twenty shall not be exactly three, or a multiple of three, then such additional duty of one half-penny shall be payable also for any number of such excess being less than three, or progressively less than any multiple of three which such stage-carriage shall be licensed to carry.

Duty on horses let for hire and on licenses to let the same.

For and in respect of every li-*£ s. d.*
cense to be taken out yearly by every person who shall let any horse for hire in Great Britain 0 7 6

And for and in respect of every horse let for hire by the mile,

at the usual rate charged for *£ s. d.*
horses travelling post, at the place at which such horse shall be let for hire (that is to say), for every mile such horse shall be hired or used to travel or go 0 0 1½

And for and in respect of every horse let for hire to go no greater distance than eight miles from the place of letting—(one-fifth part of the sum charged for such letting, or in lieu thereof) 0 1 9

And for and in respect of every horse let for hire or used for any period of time less than twenty-eight successive days, or in any other manner than as aforesaid; and also for and in respect of every horse let for hire for twenty-eight successive days, or for any longer period of time where any such horse shall be returned in a less period of time than twenty-eight successive days, and shall not be exchanged for another horse in continuation of the same hiring—(one-fifth part of the sum charged or received, or agreed to be received on every such letting for hire or using.)

Or in lieu of such last-mentioned one-fifth part of such sum, the following duties for every day such horse shall be let or hire or used, or shall (by virtue of any such letting) have been under the direction of the person to whom the same shall be hired (that is to say)—

Duty per Day.
£ s. d.

For every day not exceeding three days	0	2	6
And for every day exceeding three days, and not exceeding thirteen days	0	1	9
And for every day exceeding thirteen days, and less than twenty-eight days	0	1	3

HACKNEY CARRIAGE FARES.

All vehicles, whether on two or more wheels, plying for passengers in any part of the metropolis, within five miles of the General Post Office, with the exception of those licensed as stage-coaches, are deemed Hackney Carriages within the provisions of the Act.

Fares according to Distance.—For every hackney-carriage drawn by two horses any distance not exceeding one mile, one shilling, and sixpence for every additional half-mile or fractional part of half a mile.

Fares according to Time.—For every hackney-carriage drawn by two horses any time not exceeding half an hour, one shilling; and sixpence for ever additional quarter of an hour, or fractional part thereof.

CABRIOLETS.

For every hackney-carriage drawn by one horse only, two-thirds of the rates and fares above-mentioned.

PENALTIES UNDER THE STAMP ACTS.

For every <i>Almanack</i> sold without a stamp	£. 10
For acting as an <i>Appraiser</i> without a license	50
For every <i>Appraisement</i> written upon paper not duly stamped	50
<i>Apprentices' Indentures</i> to state the real amount of premium, in proportion to which the stamp duty is charged, on penalty of forfeiting double the amount of premium	100
For <i>Attorneys</i> and <i>Solicitors</i> acting without having been admitted	50
For ditto acting without certificate	50
For Drawing a <i>Bill</i> or <i>Promissory Note</i> upon unstamped paper	50
For post-dating <i>Bills of Exchange</i>	100
For selling <i>Cards</i> or <i>Dice</i> without stamps, every offence	10
For drawing a <i>Check</i> more than ten miles from the place where made payable	100
For receiving the same in payment	20
For Bankers paying the same	100
For setting out wrong amount of consideration in a <i>Conveyance</i> , on the attorney	500
ditto, on the purchaser	50
For selling <i>Patent Medicines</i> , &c. without a license	20
ditto, without stamp	10
For printing a <i>Newspaper</i> without first making affidavit as to ownership, &c.	100
For delaying to enter each publication at Stamp office	100
For printing without stamps, on each paper issued	20
For neglecting or delaying to enter <i>Pamphlets</i> at the Stamp-office, or selling without paying duty when demanded	20
For <i>Pawnbrokers</i> taking pledges without a license	50
For selling <i>Plate</i> without a license	20

For selling plate without being duly stamped	£ 50
For taking possession of the effects of any one deceased, without taking out <i>Letters of Administration</i>	100
For running <i>Race-Horses</i> without having paid the duty	20
For giving a <i>Receipt</i> (by which is understood any memorandum for money received), upon unstamped paper, if under 100 <i>l.</i>	10
— if above 100 <i>l.</i>	20
For refusing to give receipt upon a stamp	10
For giving receipt upon a stamp too low for the amount thereon specified	10
For giving receipt for less than the sum received	50
For keeping or employing any <i>Stage Carriage</i> without license, or without plates, or with recalled or improper plates, or using them contrary to the license	20
For carrying more passengers than authorized by license, for each passenger	5
For omitting to paint the name of the proprietor, the extreme places from and to which such carriages travel, and the number of passengers for which it is licensed	5
For luggage exceeding the prescribed height on the top of such carriage	5
For the driver, conductor, or guard assaulting or using abusive language to any person	5
For letting post-horses without licence	10
For omitting to deliver ticket with each hiring	10
For neglecting or refusing to give correct account to the collector	20

[There are many other penalties under the new Act for regulating stage coaches and post-horses, which all proprietors of coaches, &c. should consult.]

TABLE TO CALCULATE WAGES AND OTHER PAYMENTS.

Y P. Mo.			Pr. Week			Pr. D.			Y	P. Mo.			Pr. Week			Pr. D.			Y.	P. Mo.			Pr. Week			Pr. D.		
<i>l.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		
1	0	1	8	0	0	4 ³ / ₄	0	0 ³ / ₄	11	0	13	4	0	4	2 ³ / ₄	0	7 ³ / ₄	30	2	10	0	0	11	6	1	7 ³ / ₄		
2	0	3	4	0	0	9 ¹ / ₄	0	1 ³ / ₄	12	1	0	0	0	4	7 ¹ / ₄	0	8	40	3	6	8	0	15	4	2	2 ¹ / ₄		
3	0	5	0	0	1	1 ¹ / ₂	0	2	13	1	1	8	0	4	11 ¹ / ₂	0	8 ¹ / ₂	50	4	3	4	0	19	2	2	9		
4	0	6	8	0	1	6 ¹ / ₂	0	2 ³ / ₄	14	1	3	4	0	5	4 ¹ / ₄	0	9 ¹ / ₄	60	5	0	0	1	3	0 ¹ / ₄	3	3 ¹ / ₄		
5	0	8	4	0	1	11 ¹ / ₂	0	3 ³ / ₄	15	1	5	0	0	5	9	0	10	70	5	16	8	1	6	10 ¹ / ₄	3	10		
6	0	10	0	2	3	1 ¹ / ₂	0	4	16	1	6	8	0	6	1 ³ / ₄	0	10 ³ / ₄	80	6	13	4	1	10	8 ¹ / ₄	4	4 ¹ / ₂		
7	0	11	8	2	8	1 ¹ / ₂	0	4 ¹ / ₂	17	1	8	4	0	6	6 ¹ / ₄	0	11 ¹ / ₄	90	7	10	0	1	14	6 ¹ / ₄	4	11 ¹ / ₂		
8	0	13	4	3	0	5 ¹ / ₂	0	5 ¹ / ₄	18	1	10	0	0	6	10 ³ / ₄	0	11 ³ / ₄	100	3	6	8	1	13	4 ¹ / ₂	5	5 ¹ / ₄		
9	0	15	0	3	5	2 ¹ / ₂	0	6	19	1	11	8	0	7	3 ¹ / ₂	1	0 ¹ / ₂											
10	0	16	8	3	10		0	6 ¹ / ₄	20	1	13	4	0	7	8	1	1 ¹ / ₄											

If the Wages be Guineas instead of Pounds, for each Guinea add one Penny to each Month, or one Farthing to each Week.

RULE FOR CALCULATING INTEREST, at 5 per cent.

Multiply the Pounds by the Days, and divide the Product by 365. The Quotient gives the Interest at 5 per cent. in Shillings.

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND, FROM THE CONQUEST.

Names.	Began to reign.	Names.	Began to reign
William I.....	1066 Oct. 14	Henry VIII.....	1509 April 22
William II.	1087 Sept. 9	Edward VI.	1547 Jan. 23
Henry I.....	1100 Aug. 2	Queen Mary.....	1553 July 6
Stephen.....	1135 Dec. 1	Queen Elizabeth.....	1558 Nov. 17
Henry II.	1154 Oct. 25	James I.....	1602 Mar. 24
Richard I.....	1189 July 6	Charles I.....	1625 Mar. 27
John.....	1199 April 6	Commonwealth—from the execu- tion of Charles I., Jan. 30, 1649, to the restoration of Charles II.	
Henry III.....	1216 Oct. 19	Charles II. (restored).....	1660 May 29
Edward I.....	1272 Nov. 16	James II.....	1685 Feb. 6
Edward II.	1307 July 7	William III.....	1688 Feb. 13
Edward III.....	1326 Jan. 25	Queen Anne.....	1701 Mar. 8
Richard II.....	1377 June 21	George I.....	1714 Aug. 1
Henry IV.....	1399 Sept. 29	George II.....	1727 June 11
Henry V.....	1412 Mar. 20	George III.....	1760 Oct. 25
Henry VI.....	1422 Aug. 31	George IV.....	1820 Jan. 29
Edward IV.....	1461 Mar. 4	William IV.....	1830 June 26
Edward V.....	1483 April 9		
Richard III.....	1483 June 22		
Henry VII.....	1485 Aug. 23		

MISCELLANEOUS REGISTER.

I. REIGNING SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

Arranged according to the Date of their Succession.

Sovereigns.	Date of Succession.	Age at the time of Accession.
Frederic, Duke of Saxe Altenbourg (formerly Hildbourghausen)	1780 22 Sept.	17 years.
Francis, Grand Duke of Mecklenbourg Schwerin	1785 24 Apr.	28 ..
George William, Prince of Lippe-Schaumbourg	1787 13 Feb.	2 ..
Francis, Emperor of Austria	1792 2 Mar.	24 ..
Gunther, Prince of Schwarzbourg Sondershausen	1794 14 Oct.	33 ..
Alexis, Duke of Anhalt-Bernbourg	1796 9 Apr.	28 ..
Frederic William III., King of Prussia	1797 16 Nov.	27 ..
Leopold, Prince of Lippe-Deimold.	1802 4 Apr.	5 ..
Bernard, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen	1803 24 Dec.	3 ..
John Joseph, Prince of Liechtenstein	1805 24 Mar.	44 ..
Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1806 9 Dec.	22 ..
Gunther, Prince of Schwarzbourg-Roudolstadt	1807 28 Apr.	13 ..
Frederic VI., King of Denmark (co-regent since the 14th April 1784)	1808 13 Mar.	40 ..
Ferdinand VII. King of Spain	1808 19 Mar.	23 ..
Mahmoud II., Sultan of Turkey	1808 28 July	24 ..
Frederic, Prince of Hohenzollern Hechingen	1810 2 Nov.	34 ..
George, Prince of Waldeck	1813 9 Sep.	23 ..
William, King of the Netherlands	1813 3 Dec.	41 ..
Maria Louisa, Duchess of Parma	1814 30 May	22 ..
Francis IV., Duke of Modena	1815 8 June	35 ..
William, Duke of Nassau	1816 9 Jan.	23 ..
William, King of Wurtemberg	1816 30 Oct.	35 ..
George, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1816 6 Nov.	37 ..
Henry, Prince Reuss de Greiz	1817 29 Jan.	26 ..
Leopold, Duke of Anhalt-Deissau	1817 9 Aug.	22 ..
Charles XIV., King of Sweden	1818 5 Feb.	54 ..
Henry, Prince Reuss de Schleiz	1818 17 Apr.	32 ..
Lou's, Grand Duke of Baden	1818 8 Dec.	55 ..
William II. Elector of Hesse Cassel	1821 27 Feb.	43 ..
Henry, Prince Reuss à Ebersdorf and Lobenstein	1822 10 July	25 ..
Charles Louis, Duke of Lucca	1824 13 Mar.	25 ..
Leopold II., Grand Duke of Tuscany	1824 17 June	26 ..
Louis, King of Bavaria	1825 13 Oct.	39 ..
Nicholas I., Emperor of Russia	1825 1 Dec.	29 ..
Maria II., da Gloria, Queen of Portugal	1826 2 May	6 ..
Anthony, King of Saxony	1827 5 May	72 ..
Charles Frederic, Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar	1828 14 June	45 ..
Louis, Landgrave of Hesse Homburg	1829 2 April	59 ..
Augustus, Grand Duke of Oldenbourg	1829 21 May	46 ..
Louis II., Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt	1830 6 April	53 ..
William IV., King of Great Britain	1830 26 June	65 ..
Louis-Philip, King of the French	1830 9 Aug.	57 ..

Sovereigns.	Date of Succession.	Age at the time of Accession.
Henry, Duke of Anhalt Goethen	1830 23 Aug.	52 years.
Ferdinand II., King of the Two Sicilies	1830 8 Nov.	21 ..
Pope Gregory XVI.	1831 2 Feb.	65 ..
William, Duke of Brunswick	1831 25 Apr.	25 ..
Charles Albert, King of Sardinia	1831 27 Apr.	32 ..
Leopold, King of Belgium	1831 21 July	41 ..
Anthony Frederic, Prince of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen	1831 17 Oct.	46 ..
Otho Frederic Lewis, King of Greece	1832	17 ..

President of the United States, Andrew Jackson, elected

for four years on the 4th March, 1829

Don Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil 1831 7 Apr. 6 ..

II. GOVERNMENT AND LEGISLATION.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE KING.

WILLIAM IV., born August 21, 1765; married July 11, 1818, to ADELAIDE AMELIA LOUISA TERESA CAROLINE, sister of the reigning Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, born August 13, 1792.

Royal Princes and Princesses.

Augusta Sophia, born Nov. 8, 1763.

Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770; married April 7, 1818, to Frederick Joseph Lewis, Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg, who died April 2, 1829, in his 61st year.

Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, born June 5, 1771; married May 29, 1815, Frederica Sophia Carolina, daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and widow of Fred. William, Prince of Salm Braunfels, born March 2, 1778. *Issue*, George Frederick, born May 27, 1819.

Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, born January 27, 1773.

Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, born February 24, 1774; married May 7, 1818, to Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse; born July 25, 1797. *Issue*, George William, March 26, 1819, Augusta Caroline, July 19, 1822.

Mary, Duchess of Gloucester, born April 25, 1776.

Sophia, born November 3, 1777.

Cousins to His Majesty.

Princess Sophia Matilda, of Gloucester, born May 29, 1773.

Prince William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester (her brother), born Jan. 15, 1776; married July 22, 1816, to the Princess Mary.

Present Order of Succession to the Crown.
Alexandrina Victoria, issue of the late Duke of Kent, born May 24, 1819.

Related by Marriage.

Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, now king of Belgium, married May 2, 1816, to the daughter of his late Majesty, who died November 6, 1817.

Duchess of Kent (widow of his Majesty's

late brother) Victoria Maria Louisa (Princess Dowager of Leiningen), sister of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, b. Aug. 17, 1786.

OFFICERS OF STATE*.

MINISTRY OF ENGLAND.

Lord President of the Council, Marquis of Lansdowne

Lord High Chancellor, Lord Brougham and Vaux.

Lord Privy Seal, Lord Durham

First Lord of the Treasury (Pr. Minister), Earl Grey

Chancellor of the Excheq. Visct. Althorp.

Secretary of State, Home Affairs, Viscount Melbourne

Secretary of State, Foreign Affairs, Viscount Palmerston

Secretary of State, Colonies, Viscount Goderich

President of the Board of Control, Right Hon. Charles Grant

Postmaster-Gen., Duke of Richmond, K.G.

First Lord of the Adm., Sir Jas. Graham, bart.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Holland

Paymaster-General, Lord John Russell

Earl of Carlisle

The above, with Mr. Stanley, *Sec. for Ireland*, form the Cabinet.

Secretary at War, Sir J. C. Hobhouse

Commander of the Forces, Lord Hill

Master General of the Ordnance, Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Kempt

First Commissioner of Land Revenue, Lord Duncannon

Pres. of Board of Trade, and Master of the Mint, Lord Auckland

Judge Advocate-Gen. Rt. Hon. Rbt. Grant

Surveyor-Gen. to the Ordnance, Lieut.-Col. Wm. L. Maberly

Lords of the Treasury, Robert Vernon Smith, esq. Francis Thornhill Baring, esq. Hon. George Ponsonby

Vice-Pres. of the Board of Trade, and Treas. of the Navy, Right Hon. Charles Poulett Thomson

Attorney-General, Sir W. Horne

Solicitor-General, John Campbell, Esq.

* These Returns are severally corrected up to the 15th of November 1832.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE KING'S
HOUSEHOLD.

Deputy Great Chamberlain of England,
Marquis of Cholmondeley
Sec. W. D. Fellowes, esq.
Lord Chamberlain, Duke of Devonshire
Vice-Chamb. Earl of Belfast
Mast. of Horse, Earl of Albemarle
Chief Equerry and Clk. Marshal, Major
Gen. Sir Andrew Barnard
Groom of Stole, Marquis of Winchester
Mas. of Stag Hounds, Earl of Lichfield
Grand Falconer, Duke of St. Alban's
Lord High Almoner, Archbishop of York
Grand Almoner, Marquis of Exeter
Sub. Almon. Rev. Ed. Goodenough
Lord Steward, Marquis Wellesley, K.G.
Treas. Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Freemantle
Comp. Lord Geo. Thomas Beresford
Deputy, Tim. Brent, esq.
Mas. of Robes, Capt. Geo. Seymour
Groom and Clerk, Tim. Brent, esq.
Mas. of Household, Sir F. B. Watson
Poet Laureat, Robert Southey, LL.D.
Mas. of Ceremonies, Sir R. Chester
Assistant and Marshal, T. S. Hyde, esq.
K. Marshal, Sir C. Mont. Lamb
Privy Purse, Col. Wheatley

Secretary to Privy Purse, Thomas Marra-
ble, esq.

Lords of the Bedchamber.—Earl of Fife,
Earl Amherst, Lord James O'Brien,
Earl of Denbigh, Lord Napier, Lord
Byron, Viscount Falkland, Earl of
Gosford, Marquis of Queensberry, Lord
Lilford, Viscount Ashbrook

Physicians to his Majesty.—Sir Gilbert
Blane, Bt. M.D. Sir Henry Hallford, Bt.
M.D. Sir Matthew John Tierney, Bt.
M.D.

QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Chamberlain,
Chief Chamberlain, Hon. W. Ashley
Mistress of the Robes, Duch. Dow. of Leeds
Ladies of the Bedchamber, Marchioness of
Westmeath, Countess of Mayo, Marchio-
ness Wellesley, Marchioness of Ely,
Countess Brownlow, Lady Clinton
Treasurer, John Barton, esq.
Attorney General, Serj. W. Taddy
Solicitor General, Serj. H. A. Merewether
Master of the Horse, Earl of Errol
Physus., Sir H. Hallford, Sir M. J. Tier-
ney, Sir C. M. Clarke, Bts. M.Ds.

THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

*• The titles here given are those by which the noblemen sit in the House of Peers. The
family name is not given where it is the same as the title.

Speaker, The Lord High Chan. Brougham—*Chairman of Comm.*, E. of Shaftesbury.

Princes of the Blood Royal	4	Peers of Scotland (elected 1831).	16
Dukes	19	Peers of Ireland (elected for life)	23
Marquesses	21	Archbishops and Bishops	26
Earls	109	Irish Representative Bishops for next Session	4
Viscounts	18		—421
Barons	176		

* Marked thus are Scotch Peers.

o ————— Irish Peers.

a Marked thus are Scotch Represent. Peers.

b ————— Irish Represent. Peers.

Abercorn, *Marq. of*, 1790,
Hamilton, * o
Abercrombie, *Lord*, 1801
Abergavenny, *E. of*, 1784,
Neville
Abingdon, *E. of*, 1682, Bertie
Ailesbury, *Marq. of*, 1821,
Bruce
Ailsa, *M. of*, 1831 (*Cassilis)
Albemarle, *Earl of*, 1696,
Keppel
Alvanley, *Id.* 1801, Arden
Amherst, *Earl*, 1826
Anglesea, *M. of*, 1815, Paget
Arbuthnot, *Viscount*, 1641 a
Arden, *Lord*, 1802, Perceval
Ardrossan, *L.* 1806 (*Eglin-
ton, E.)
Arundel, *L.* 1605
Ashburnham, *Earl of*, 1730
Auckland, *Id.* 1793, Eden o
Audley, *Id.* 1296, Tucket
Aylestord, *E. of*, 1714, Finch
Bagot, *Lord*, 1780
Bangor, *E. of*, 1820, Bethell

Barham, *Lord*, 1805, Noel
Bath, *Mar. of*, 1789, Thynne
Bath and Wells, *Bishop of*,
1824, George H. Law
Bathurst, *Earl*, 1772
Bayning, *Id.* 1797, Powlett
Beauchamp, *E.* 1815, Pindar
Beaufort, *Duke of*, 1682,
Somerset
Bedford, *D. of*, 1694, Russell
Belmore, *E. of*, 1797, Corry, b
Beresford, *Viscount*, 1823
Berkeley, *Earl of*, 1679
Berners, *Id.* Wilson
Berwick, *Id.* 1784, Hill
Beverley, *Earl of*, 1790,
Percy
Bexley, *Id.* 1823, Vansittart
Bolingbroke, *Viscount*, 1712,
St. John
Bolton, *Id.* 1797, Powlett
Boston, *Lord*, 1761, Irby
Boyle, *L.* 1711 (o Cork, E.)
Bradford, *Earl of*, 1815,
Bridgman

Brandon, *D.* 1711 (*Hamil-
ton, D.)
Braybrooke, *Id.* 1783, Griffin
Breadalbane, *M. of*, 1831,
Campbell*
Bristol, *Ep. of*, 1827, Robt.
Gray
Bristol, *M. of*, 1826, Hervey
Brodrick, *L.* 1796 (o Mi-
ddleton, V.)
Brougham and Vaux, *Ld.*
1830
Brownlow, *Earl*, 1815, Cust
Buckingham and Chandos,
Duke of, 1822, Grenville o
Buckinghamshire, *Earl of*,
1746, Hampden
Burlington, *Earl of*, 1831,
Cavendish
Bute, *Mar. of*, 1796, Stuart*
Byron, *Lord*, 1643
Cadogan, *Earl*, 1800
Caledon, *Earl of*, 1800,
Alexander, b,
Calthorpe, *Lord*, 1796

- Cambridge, *Duke of*, 1801,
Prince Adolphus Frederic
Camden, *Mar.* 1812, Pratt
Camperdown, *E. of*, 1831,
Haldane
Canterbury, *Abp. of*, 1828,
Right Hon. W. Howley
Carbery, *Ld.* 1715, Freke, *b*
Cardigan, *Earl of*, 1661,
Brudenell
Carleton, *Ld.* 1786 (*o* Shan-
non, *E.*)
Carlisle, *Bishop of*, 1827,
Hon. Hugh Percy
Carlisle, *E. of*, 1661, Howard
Carnarvon, *Earl of*, 1793,
Herbert
Carriek, *E. of*, 1748, Butler, *b*
Carrington, *Lord*, 1797,
Smith, *o*
Carteret, *Ld.* 1784, Thynne
Carysfort, *L.* 1801, Proby, *o*
Cathcart, *Earl* 1814*
Cawdor, *Earl of*, 1827,
Campbell
Charlemont, *Earl of*, 1763,
Caulfield, *b*
Charleville, *Earl of*, 1806,
Bury, *b*
Chatham, *Earl of*, 1766, Pitt
Chaworth, *L.* 1831 (Meath,
E. o)
Chester, *Bishop of*, 1828, J.
B. Sumner
Chesterfield, *Earl of*, 1628,
Stanhope
Chichester, *Bishop of*, 1831,
E. Maltby
Chichester, *Earl of*, 1801,
Pelham
Cholmondeley, *M. of*, 1815, *o*
Churchill, *Ld.* 1815, Spencer
Clancarty, *V.* 1823, Trench, *b*
Clanbrassil, *Lord*, 1821, (*o*
Roden, *E.*)
Clanwilliam, *Lord*, 1828,
Meade, *o*
Clarendon, *Earl of*, 1776,
Villiers
Clements, *L.*, 1831, (*o* Lei-
trim, *E.*)
Cleveland, *M. of*, 1827, Vane
Clifford, *Ld.* 1672
Clifton, *Lord*, 1608 (*o* Darn-
ley, *E.*)
Clinton, *Ld.* 1299, Trefusis
Cloncurry, *L.* 1831, Lawless, *o*
Clonfert, *Bp. of*, 1804, But-
son, *b*
Colchester, *Ld.* 1817, Abbot
Colville, *Ld.* 1609, *a*
Combermere, *V.* 1826, Cotton
Conyngham, *Marq.* 1816, *o b*
Cornwallis, *E.* 1753, Mann
Coventry, *Earl of*, 1697
Cowley, *L.*, 1828, Wellesley
Cowper, *E.* 1718
Craven, *E.* 1801
Crewe, *Lord*, 1806
Cumberland, *Duke of*, 1799,
Prince Ernest Augustus, *o*
Daere, *Lord*, 1351, Brand
- Dalhousie, *L.* 1815, Ramsay,*
Dawnay, *L.* 1796 (*o* Down, *V*)
Dartmouth, *Earl of*, 1711,
Legge
De Clifford, *Ld.* 1269
De Dunstanville, *Ld.* 1796,
Basset
Delamere, *Ld.* 1821, Chol-
mondeley
Delawarr, *E.* 1761, West
Denbigh, *E. of*, 1622, Fielding
Derby, *E. of*, 1485, Stanley
De Ros, *Ld.* 1264
De Saumarez, *Lord*, 1831
De Tabley, *Ld.* 1826, Ley-
cester
Devon, *Earl of*, Courtenay
Devonshire, *Duke of*, 1694,
Cavendish
Digby, *Earl*, 1790, *o*
Dinorben, *L.* 1831, Hughes
Doncaster, *E.* 1662 (*Buc-
cleugh, *D.*)
Doneraile, *Vis.*, 1785, *b*
Dorchester, *Ld.* 1786, Car-
leton
Dormer, *Ld.* 1615
Dorset, *D. of*, 1720, Germaine
Douglas, *Ld.* 1790
Dover, *Lord*, 1831, Ellis
Dublin, *Abp. of*, 1821,
Whateley, *b*
Ducie, *Ld.* 1763, Morton
Dudley, *E. of*, 1827, Ward
Dufferin, *Ld.* 1800, Black-
wood, *b*
Dunally, *L.* 1800, Prittie, *b*
Dundas, *L.* 1794
Dunmore, *Ld.* 1831 (Dun-
more, *E.**)
Durham, *Bp. of*, 1826, Wil-
liam Van Mildert
Durham, *Ld.* 1827, Lambton
Dynevor, *Ld.* 1780, Rice
Egremont, *Earl of*, 1749,
Wyndham
Eldon, *Earl of*, 1821, Scott
Elgin, *E. of*, 1633, Bruce, *a*
Ellenborough, *Ld.* 1802, Law
Ely, *Bp. of*, 1812, E. B.
Sparke
Enniskillen, *Earl of*, 1789,
Cole, *b*
Erskine, *Ld.* 1806
Essex, *Earl of*, 1661, Capel
Coningsby
Exeter, *Bp. of*, 1830, Phil-
potts
Exeter, *Mar. of*, 1801, Cecil
Exmouth, *Vis.* 1816, Pellew
Falmouth, *Earl of*, 1821,
Boscawen
Farnborough, *L.* 1826, Long
Farnham, *L.* 1756, Barry, *b*
Ferrers, *Earl*, 1711, Shirley
Feversham, *L.* 1826, Dun-
combe
Fife, *L.* 1827 (*o* Fife, *E.*)
Fingall, *L.* 1830 (*o* Fitgall,
E.)
Fisherwick, *L.* 1796 (*o* Do-
negal, *M.*)
- Fitzgibbon, *L.* 1799 (*o* Clare,
E.)
Fitzwilliam, *E.* 1746, *o*
Foley, *Lord*, 1766
Forbes, *Lord*, before 1436, *a*
Forester, *Lord*, 1821
Fortescue, *Earl*, 1789
Gage, *Lord* 1790, *o*
Gambier, *Lord*, 1807
Gardner, *Ld.* 1806
Gifford, *Ld.* 1824
Glengall, *E. of*, 1816, But-
ler, *b*
Glenlyon, *Ld.* 1821, Murray
Gloucester, *Bp. of*, 1830,
J. H. Monk
Gloucester, *Duke of*, 1764,
Prince Wm. Frederick
Goderich, *Vis.* 1827, Robin-
son
Godolphin, *Ld.* 1832, Godol-
phin Osborne
Gordon, *Vis.* 1814 (*Aber-
deen, *E.*)
Gort, *Vis.* 1816, Vereker, *b*
Gosford, *E. of*, 1806, Ache-
son, *b*
Gower, *L.* 1703
Grafton, *D. of*, 1675, Fitzroy
Graham, *E.* 1722 (*Mont-
rose, *D.*)
Granard, *Lord*, 1806, Forbes
Grantham, *L.* 1761, Wed-
dell
Grantley, *Ld.* 1782, Norton
Granville, *Vis.* 1815, Gower
Gray, *Lord*, 1437, *a*
Grenville, *Ld.* 1790
Grey, *Earl*, 1806
Guilford, *E. of*, 1752, North
Hamilton, *Ld.* 1831 (Bel-
haven, *L.* **a*)
Harborough, *Earl of*, 1719,
Sherard, *o*
Harcourt, *Earl*, 1749
Hardwicke, *Earl of*, 1754,
Yorke
Harewood, *Earl of*, 1812,
Lascelles
Harrington, *Earl of*, 1742,
Stanhope
Harris, *L.* 1815
Harrowby, *Earl of*, 1809,
Ryder
Hastings, *Marq. of*, 1816, *o*
Hawke, *Lord*, 1776
Hay, *L.* 1712 (*Kinnoul,
E.)
Hereford, *Bp. of*, 1832, Edw.
Grey
Hereford, *V.* 1550, Deve-
reux
Hertford, *Marq. of*, 1793,
Conway, *o*
Heytesbury, *L.* 1828, A'Court
Hill, *Lord*, 1814
Hillsborough, *Earl of*, 1772
(*o* Downshire, *M.*)
Holland, *Lord*, 1762, Fox
Home, *E. of*, 1604, Home-
Ramey, *a*
Hood, *Viscount*, 1796, *o*

- Hôpetoun, *Lord*, 1809, Hope,
 (*Hopetoun, *E.*)
 Howard of Effingham, *Lord*,
 1554
 Howard of Walden, *Lord*,
 1597, Ellis
 Howden, *Lord*, 1831, Cra-
 dock, *o*
 Howe, *E.* 1821
 Hunsdon, *Ld.* 1832, Cary, *a*
 (*V. Falkland*)
 Huntingdon, *Earl of*, 1529,
 Hastings
 Hutchinson, *V.* 1821 (*o* Do-
 noughmore, *E.*)
 Ilchester, *E. of*, 1756, Strange-
 ways
 Jersey, *Earl of*, 1697, Vil-
 liers, *o*
 Kenlis, *L.* 1831, (Headfort,
M. o)
 Kenyon, *Lord*, 1788
 Kerr, *Ld.* 1821 (*Lothian,
M.)
 Killala, *Bp. of*, 1810, Vers-
 choyle, *b*
 Kilmarnock, *Ld.* 1831 (*Er-
 rol *E.*) Hay-Carr
 King, *Lord*, 1725
 Kingston, *Ld.* 1821, King, *b*
 Lake, *Vis.* 1807
 Landaff, *Bp. of*, 1827, *E.*
 Copleston
 Lansdowne, *Mar. of*, 1784,
 Petty
 Lauderdale, *L.* 1806 (*Lau-
 derdale, *E.*)
 Leeds, *Duke of*, 1694, Os-
 borne*
 Leinster, *Vis.* 1747, Fitz-
 gerald, *o* (Leinster, *D.*)
 Leven and Melville, *E.* 1641,
 Leslie, *a*
 Lichfield, *Earl of*, 1831, An-
 son
 Lichfield, *Bishop of*, 1824,
 Hon. H. Ryder
 Lilford, *Lord*, 1797, Powis
 Limerick, *E. of*, 1815, Pery, *b*
 Lincoln, *Bp. of*, 1827, J.
 Kaye
 Lindsay, *L.*, 1825, (*Balcar-
 ras, *E.*)
 Lindsey, *E. of*, 1626, Bertie
 Liverpool, *Earl of*, 1796
 Jenkinson
 Loftus, *L.* 1801 (*o* Ely, *M.*)
 London, *Bp. of*, 1828, C. J.
 Blomfield
 Longford, *E. of*, 1785, Pa-
 kenham, *b*
 Lonsdale, *E. of*, 1807, Low-
 ther
 Lorton, *Vis.* 1806, King, *b*
 Lovel, *L.* 1762 (*o* Eginout, *E.*)
 Lucan, *E. of*, 1795, Bing-
 ham, *b*
 Ludlow, *Ld.* 1831 (Ludlow,
E. o)
 Lyndhurst, *Ld.* 1827, Copley
 Lynedoch, *Ld.* 1814, Graham
 Lyttelton, *Lord*, 1794, *o*
- Macclesfield, *Earl of*, 1721,
 Parker
 Malnesbury, *Earl of*, 1800,
 Harris
 Manchester, *Duke of*, 1719,
 Montagu
 Manners, *Ld.* 1807, Sutton
 Mansfield, *Earl of*, 1792,
 Murray*
 Manvers, *E.* 1806, Pierre-
 pont
 Marlborough, *Duke of*, 1702,
 Churchill
 Maryborough, *L.* 1821, Pole
 Maynard, *Viscount*, 1766
 Mayo, *E. of*, 1785, Bourke, *b*
 Melbourne, *Ld.* 1815, Lamb, *o*
 Meldrum, *L.* 1815, (*Aboyne,
E.)
 Melrose, *Ld.*, 1827 (*Had-
 dington, *E*
 Melville, *Vis.* 1802, Dundas
 Mendip, *Ld.* 1794 (*o* Clif-
 den, *V*)
 Middleton, *Lord*, 1711, Wil-
 loughby
 Minto, *E. of*, 1813, Kynyn-
 mound
 Monson, *Lord*, 1728
 Montagu, *Ld.* 1786, Scott
 Monteagle, *L.*, 1806 (*o* Sli-
 go, *M.*)
 Montford, *L.* 1741, Bromley
 Moore, *Lord*, 1801 (*o* Drogh-
 eda, *M.*)
 Morley, *E. of*, 1815, Parker
 Morton, *E. of*, 1457, Dou-
 glas, *a*
 Mostyn, *Ld.*, 1831, Lloyd
 Mountcashel, *E. of*, 1781,
 Moore, *b*
 Mount-Edgecumbe, *E.* 1789,
 Edgecumbe
 Mulgrave, *Earl of*, 1812,
 Phipps, *o*
 Munster, *E. of*, 1831, Fitz-
 Clarence
 Napier, *Lord*, 1627, *a*
 Nelson, *Earl*, 1805
 Newcastle, *Duke of*, 1756,
 Clinton
 Norfolk, *Duke of*, 1483,
 Howard
 Northampton, *Mar. of*, 1812,
 Compton
 Northesk, *E.*, 1647, Carne-
 gie*
 Northumberland, *Duke of*,
 1766, Percy
 Northwick, *L.* 1797, Rushout
 Norwich, *Bishop of*, 1805,
 H. C. Bathurst (don, *D.*)
 Norwich, *E.* 1784 (*Gor-
 Oakley, *Ld.* 1831, Cadogan
 O'Neill, *M.* 1831, *b*
 Onslow, *Earl*, 1801
 Orford, *E. of*, 1806, Walpole
 Oriel, *Lord*, 1821, Skeffing-
 ton, *b* (*V. Ferrard*)
 Ormonde, *L.* 1821 (*o* Or-
 monde, *M.*)
 Ossory, *Bp. of*, 1813, Fowler, *b*
- Oxford, *B. of*, 1829, Richard
 Bagot
 Oxford, *E. of*, 1711, Harley
 Panmure, *Lord*, 1831, Ram-
 say-Maule
 Penbroke, *Earl of*, 1605,
 Herbert
 Penshurst, *L.* 1824, Smythe,
 (*o* Strangford, *Vis.*)
 Peterborough, *Bp. of*, 1819,
 Herbert Marsh
 Petre, *Lord*, 1603
 Plunket, *Lord*, 1827
 Plymouth, *E. of*, 1632, Wind-
 sor
 Poltimore, *Ld.* 1831, Bam-
 fyde
 Poinfret, *E. of*, 1721, Fermor
 Ponsonby, *L.* 1749 (*o* Bes-
 borough, *E.*)
 Ponsonby, *Lord*, 1806
 Portland, *Duke of*, 1716,
 Bentinck
 Portsmouth, *Earl of*, 1743,
 Wallop
 Poulett, *Earl*, 1706
 Powis, *Earl of*, 1804, Clive
 Prudhoe, *Ld.* 1816, Percy
 Queensberry, *Mar. of*, 1681,
 Douglas, *a*
 Radnor, *E. of*, 1765, Bonverie
 Ranfurly, *Earl of*, 1831
 Knox, *o*
 Ravensworth, *L.*, 1821, Lid-
 dell
 Redesdale, *Ld.* 1802, Mitford
 Ribblesdale, *Ld.* 1797, Lister
 Richmond, *Duke of*, 1675,
 Lennox*
 Rivers, *Lord*, 1776, Pitt
 Rochester, *Bp. of*, 1827, G.
 Murray
 Rodney, *Lord*, 1782
 Rolle, *Lord*, 1796
 Romney, *E. of*, 1801, Mar-
 sham
 Roseberry, *L.* 1828, Primrose*
 Ross, *L.* 1815 (Glasgow, *E.*)*
 Rosse, *E. of*, 1806, Parsons, *b*
 Rossie, *Lord*, 1831 (*Kin-
 naird, *L.*)
 Rosslyn, *E. of*, 1801, Erskine
 Rutland, *D. of*, 1703, Manners
 St. Alban's, *Duke of*, 1683,
 Beaucherk
 St. Asaph, *Bishop of*, 1830,
 Carey
 St. David's, *Bishop of*, 1825,
 J. B. Jenkinson
 St. Germain, *Earl of*, 1815,
 Eliot
 St. Helens, *Lord*, 1801, Fitz-
 herbert
 St. John, *Ld.* 1558
 St. Vincent, *Vis.* 1801, Jervis
 Salisbury, *Bp. of*, 1825, T.
 Burgess
 Salisbury, *Marquis of*, 1789,
 Cecil
 Saltersford, *Lord*, 1794 (*o*
 Courtown, *E.*)
 Salton, *L.* 1445, Fraser, *a*

Sandwich, <i>Earl of</i> , 1660, Montagu	Stradbroke, <i>Earl of</i> , 1821, Rous	Walsingham, <i>Ld.</i> 1780, De Grey
Saye-and-Sele, <i>Lord</i> , 1603, Fiennes	Strange, <i>E.</i> 1786 (*Atholl, <i>D.</i>)	Warwick, <i>E.</i> 1747, Greville
Scarborough, <i>Earl of</i> , 1690, Saunderson, <i>o</i>	Strathallan, <i>Viscount</i> , 1686, Drummond, <i>a</i>	Wellesley, <i>Lord</i> , 1797, <i>o</i>
Scarsdale, <i>Ld.</i> 1761, Curzon	Stuart of Castle Stuart, <i>L.</i> 1796 (*Moray, <i>E.</i>)	Wellington, <i>Duke of</i> , 1814, Wellesley
Seaford, <i>Lord</i> , 1826, Ellis	Stuart de Rothsay, <i>Lord</i> , 1828, Stuart	Wemyss, <i>Lord</i> , 1821, (*Wemyss, <i>E.</i>)
Sefton, <i>L.</i> 1831, Molyneux	Suffield, <i>Ld.</i> 1786, Harbord	Wenlock, <i>Ld.</i> 1831, Lawley
Segrave, <i>L.</i> 1831, Berkeley	Suffolk, <i>E. of</i> , 1603, Howard	Westmeath, <i>M. of</i> , 1822, Nugent, <i>b</i>
Selkirk, <i>E.</i> 1646, Douglas, <i>a</i>	Sundridge and Hamilton, <i>L.</i> 1776 (*Argyll, <i>D.</i>)	Westminster, <i>M. of</i> , 1831, Grosvenor
Selsey, <i>Lord</i> , 1794, Peachey	Sussex, <i>D. of</i> , 1801, Princee Augustus, <i>o</i>	Westmoreland, <i>E. of</i> , 1624, Fane
Shaftesbury, <i>Earl of</i> , 1672, Cooper	Sydney, <i>V.</i> 1789, Townshend	Wharreliffe, <i>Lord</i> , 1826, Wortley-Mackenzie
Sheffield, <i>L.</i> 1802 (<i>o</i> Sheffield, <i>E.</i>)	Talbot, <i>E.</i> 1784, Chetwynd	Wicklow, <i>Earl of</i> , 1793, Howard, <i>b</i>
Sherborne, <i>Ld.</i> 1784, Dutton	Tankerville, <i>Earl of</i> , 1714, Bennet	Wigan, <i>L.</i> , 1825, Lindsay, *
Shrewsbury, <i>Earl of</i> , 1442, Talbot, <i>o</i>	Templemore, <i>Lord</i> , 1831, Chichester	Willoughby de Eresby, <i>Ld.</i> 1313, Burrell
Sidmouth, <i>Viscount</i> , 1805, Addington	Tenterden, <i>Ld.</i> 1827, Abbott	Willoughby de Broke, <i>Lord</i> , 1492, Verney
Skelmersdale, <i>L.</i> , 1828, Wilbraham	Teynham, <i>Ld.</i> 1616, Curzon	Wilton, <i>E. of</i> , 1801, Grosvenor-Egerton
Somerhill, <i>L.</i> 1826 (<i>o</i> Clancricarde, <i>M.</i>)	Thanet, <i>E. of</i> , 1628, Tufton	Winchester, <i>Bp. of</i> , 1827, C. R. Sumner
Somers, <i>Earl</i> , 1821, Cocks	Thomond, <i>Marq. of</i> , 1800, O'Brien, <i>o b</i>	Winchester, <i>Marq. of</i> , 1551, Paulet
Somerset, <i>Duke of</i> , 1547, Seymour	Thurlow, <i>Ld.</i> 1792	Winchilsea, <i>Earl of</i> , 1628, Hatton
Sondes, <i>Ld.</i> 1760, Watson	Torrington, <i>Vis.</i> 1721, Byng	Wodehouse, <i>Ld.</i> 1797
Southampton, <i>L.</i> , 1780, Fitzroy	Townshend, <i>Marq.</i> 1787	Worcester, <i>Bp. of</i> , 1831, R. J. Carr
Spencer, <i>Earl</i> , 1765	Tweeddale <i>Marq. of</i> , 1694, Hay, <i>a</i>	Wynford, <i>Lord</i> , 1829, Best
Stafford, <i>M. of</i> , 1786, Gower	Tyrone, <i>L.</i> 1786 (<i>o</i> Waterford, <i>M.</i>)	Yarborough, <i>Lord</i> , 1794, Pelham
Stafford, <i>L.</i> 1640, Jernyngham	Vane, <i>E.</i> 1823 (<i>o</i> Londonderry, <i>M.</i>)	York, <i>Abp. of</i> , 1807, Edw. Venables Vernon
Stamford, <i>E. of</i> , 1628, Grey	Vernon, <i>Ld.</i> 1762	
Stanhope, <i>Earl</i> , 1718	Verulam, <i>Earl of</i> , 1815, Grimston, * <i>o</i>	
Stewart of Garlies, <i>L.</i> 1796 (*Galloway, <i>E.</i>)	Waldegrave, <i>Earl</i> , 1729	
Stourton, <i>Lord</i> , 1448	Wallace, <i>L.</i> 1828	
Stowell, <i>Lord</i> , 1821, Scott		

PEERESSES.

Canning, <i>Vss.</i> , 1828	Keith, <i>Bss.</i> 1803, Elphinstone	Rayleigh, <i>Baroness</i> , 1821, Strutt
De Gray, <i>Countess</i> , 1816	Le Despencer, <i>Bss.</i> 1264, Stapleton	Sandys, <i>Bss.</i> 1802, Hill
Grey de Ruthyn, <i>Baroness of</i> , 1264, Yelverton	Mansfield, <i>Countess</i> , 1778, Greville	Zouche, <i>Bss.</i> 1308, Bisshopp
Howe, <i>Bss.</i> 1788, Waller		

* * To obviate the difficulty of finding the names of those Scotch and Irish Peers who sit in Parliament under English Titles, but who are not commonly addressed by them, we subjoin the following List.

Aberdeen, <i>E.</i> (see Gordon)	Donoughmore, <i>E.</i> (see Hutchinson)	Headfort, <i>M.</i> (see Kenlis)
Aboyne, <i>E.</i> (see Meldrum)	Down, <i>V.</i> (see Dawnay)	Kinnoul, <i>E.</i> (see Hay)
Argyll, <i>D.</i> (see Sundridge and Atholl, <i>D.</i>) (see Strange) (milton)	Downshire, <i>M.</i> (see Hillsborough)	Leitrim, <i>E.</i> (see Clements)
Balcarras, <i>E.</i> (see Lindsay)	Drogheda, <i>M.</i> (see Moore)	Londonderry, <i>M.</i> (see Vane)
Belhaven, <i>L.</i> (see Hamilton)	Eglinton, <i>E.</i> (see Ardrossan)	Lothian, <i>M.</i> (see Kerr)
Besborough, <i>E.</i> (see Ponsonby)	Egmont, <i>E.</i> (see Lovel)	Mexth, <i>E.</i> (see Chaworth)
Buccleugh, <i>D.</i> (see Doncaster)	Ely, <i>M.</i> (see Loftus)	Middleton, <i>V.</i> (see Brodrick)
Clancricarde, <i>M.</i> (see Somerhill)	Errol, <i>E.</i> (see Kilmarnock)	Montrose, <i>D.</i> (see Graham)
Clare, <i>E.</i> (see Fitzgibbon)	Falkland, <i>V.</i> (see Hunsdon)	Moray, <i>E.</i> (see Stuart of Castle Stuart)
Cliffden, <i>V.</i> (see Alendip)	Ferrard, <i>V.</i> (see Oriel)	Roden, <i>E.</i> (see Clanbrassil)
Cork, <i>E.</i> (see Boyle)	Galloway, <i>E.</i> (see Stewart of Gar-	Shannon, <i>E.</i> (see Carleton)
Courtown, <i>E.</i> (see Saltersford)	Glasgow, <i>E.</i> (see Ross) [lies]	Sligo, <i>M.</i> (see Monteagle)
Darnley, <i>E.</i> (see Clifton)	Gordon, <i>D.</i> (see Norwich)	Strangford, <i>V.</i> (see Penhurst)
Donegal, <i>M.</i> (see Fisherwick)	Haddington, <i>E.</i> (see Melrose)	Waterford, <i>M.</i> (see Tyrone)
	Hamilton, <i>D.</i> (see Brandon)	

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

Chairman of Committees, <i>E.</i> of Shaftesbury	Additional Clerk Asst. Benj. Currey, esq.
Ch. of the Parliaments, Rt. Hon. Sir G. H. Rose	Reading Clerk, &c. Chas. Philip Rose, esq.
Clerk Assistant, William Courtenay, esq.	Assist. Reading Clerk, J. W. Birch, Esq.

Counsel to Chair. of Com. Sir E. Stracey, bt.
Clerk of the Journals, E. G. Walmisley, esq.
Copying Clerk, Edward Parratt, esq.
Clerk of Enrollments, Mr. R. Walmisley
Clerk of Enrollments, Mr. R. H. Strachan
Other Clerks in the Office, H. S. Smith, W.
 E. Walmisley, J. F. Leary, W. Tubb, G.
 Dike, F. Walmisley, W. A. Green, L. H.
 Thomson

Librarian, John Fred. Leary
Short-hand Writer, W. B. Gurney
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Sir
 Augustus Clifford, bart.
Yeoman Usher, Robert Quarne, esq.
Serjeant at Arms, Geo. F. Seymour, esq.
Deputy, Mr. W. Butt
Receiver of Fees, Mr. Shells.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—ELECTED APRIL, 1831.

* * A star * is prefixed to those boroughs which, under the Reform Act, are to *cease* to send Members to Parliament; a section § to those which are to return only one Member under the provisions of the same Act.

Speaker, Right Honourable Charles Manners Sutton.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

1 *Abingdon*, John Maberly
 2 *Alban's, St.*, R. Godson, Sir F. Vincent
 3* *Aldborough*, C. J. F. Clinton, M. T. Sadler
 4* *Aldeburgh*, Marquis of Douro, Rt. Hon. J. W. Croker
 5* *Amersham*, T. T. Drake, W. T. Drake
 6 *Andover*, R. Etwall, jun., H.A.W. Fel-
 lowes
 7 *Anglesea*, Earl of Uxbridge
 8* *Appleby*, Visct. Maitland, C. Barham
 9§ *Arundel*, Lord D. C. Stuart, Alderman J. Atkins
 10§ *Ashburton*, W. S. Poyntz, R. Torrens
 11 *Aylesbury*, W. Rickford, (vacant)
 12 *Barbury*, J. Easthope
 13 *Barnstaple*, J. P. B. Chichester, F. Hodgson
 14 *Bassetlaw*, Lord Newark, G. V. H. Vernon
 15 *Bath*, C. Palmer, Lord J. Thynne
 16 *Beaumaris*, Sir R. B.W. Bulkeley
 17 *Bedfordshire*, Marq. of Tavistock, Sir Peter Payne, bart.
 18 *Bedford*, F. Polhill, W. H. Whitbread
 19* *Bedwin*, J. J. Buxton, Sir J. Nicholl
 20* *Beeralston*, Lord Lovaine, D. Lyon
 21 *Berkshire*, R. Throckmorton, R. Palmer
 22 *Berwick-upon-Tweed*, Sir F. Blake, bt., M. Beresford
 23 *Beverley*, H. Burton, W. Marshall
 24 *Bewdley*, W. A. Roberts
 25* *Bishop's Castle*, J. L. Knight, E. Rogers
 26* *Blechingley*, Visc. Palmerston, T. H. Villiers
 27 *Bodmin*, H. B. Seymour, D. Gilbert
 28* *Boroughbridge*, M. Attwood, Sir C. Wetherell
 29* *Bossiney*, E. R. Tunno, Hon. J. S. Wortley
 30 *Boston*, G. J. Heathcote, J. Wilks
 31* *Brackley*, J. Bradshaw, R. H. Bradshaw
 32* *Brainer*, W. S. Dugdale, J. Irving
 33 *Breconshire*, Colonel T. Wood
 34 *Brecon*, C. M. R. Morgan
 35 *Bridgenorth*, J. Foster, W. W. Whitmore
 36 *Bridgewater*, C. K. K. Tynte, W. Astell
 37 *Brighthelm*, H. Warburton, Sir H. D. C. St. Paul, bart.
 38 *Bristol*, J. E. Baillie, E. Protheroe

39 *Buckinghamshire*, J. Smith, Marquis of Chandos
 40 *Buckingham*, Sir T. F. Fremantle, bart., Sir G. Nugent, bart.
 41 *Bury St. Edmunds*, C. A. Fitzroy, Earl Jernyn
 42* *Callington*, H. B. Baring, Hon. E. C. Herbert
 43§ *Calne*, Lieut.-Col. Fox, T. B. Macauley
 44 *Cambridgeshire*, H. J. Adeane, R. G. Townley
 45 *Cambridge University*, Right Hon. H. Goulburn, W. Peel
 46 *Cambridge Borough*, Marquis Graham, Sir F. W. Trench
 47* *Camelford*, S. Cradock, M. Milbank
 48 *Canterbury*, Visc. Fordwich, Hon. R. Watson
 49 *Cardiff*, Lord P. J. H. C. Stuart
 50 *Cardiganshire*, W. E. Powell
 51 *Cardigan*, P. Pryse
 52 *Carlisle*, P. H. Howard, W. James
 53 *Carmarthenshire*, Sir J. H. Williams, bt.
 54 *Carmarthen*, J. Jones
 55 *Carnarvonshire*, C. W. G. Wynne
 56 *Carnarvon*, Sir C. Paget
 57* *Castle Rising*, Lord H. H. Cholmondeley, Hon. F. G. Howard
 58 *Cheshire*, Earl Grosvenor, G. Wilbraham
 59 *Chester*, Lord R. Grosvenor, J. F. Maddock
 60 *Chichester*, Lord A. Lennox, J. A. Smith
 61 *Chippingham*, F. G. Boldero, J. Neeld
 62§ *Christchurch*, Sir G. H. Rose, G. P. Rose
 63 *Cirencester*, J. Cripps, Lord Apsley
 64§ *Clithero*, Hon. R. Carzon, Hon. P. F. Cust
 65 *Cockermouth*, J. H. Lowther, Sir James Scarlett
 66 *Colchester*, D. W. Harvey, W. Mayhew
 67* *Corfe Castle*, G. Banks, P. J. Miles
 68 *Corwall*, Sir C. Lemon, bart., E. W. W. Pendarves
 69 *Coventry*, H. L. Bulwer, E. Ellice
 70 *Cricklade*, T. Calley, R. Gordon
 71 *Cumberland*, Sir J. R. G. Graham, bart., W. Blamire
 72§ *Dartmouth*, J. Bastard, A. H. Holdsworth
 73 *Denbighshire*, Sir W. W. Wynn
 74 *Denbigh*, R. M. Biddulph
 75 *Derbyshire*, Hon. G. J. Vernon, Lord Cavendish

- 76 *Derby*, H. F. C. Cavendish, E. Strutt
 77 *Devizes*, J. Pearse, G. W. Taylor
 78 *Devonshire*, Visc. Eltrington, Lord J. Russell
 79 *Dorsetshire*, E. B. Portman, Visc. Ashley
 80 *Dorchester*, A. H. A. Cooper, R. Williams
 81 *Dover*, R. H. Stanhope, Rt. Hon. C. P. Thompson
 82* *Downton*, Hon. P. P. Bouverie, T. Creevey
 83§ *Droitwich*, J. H. H. Foley, Sir T. E. Winnington, bart.
 84 *Dunwich*, Lord Louthew, F. Barne
 85 *Durham*, W. Russell, Sir H. Williamson, bart.
 86 *Durham (City)*, Sir W. R. C. Chaytor, bart., Hon. A. Trevor
 87* *Eastlooc*, H. T. Hope, T. A. Kemmis
 88 *Essex*, C. C. Western, Hon. W. L. Wellesley
 89 *Evesham*, Sir C. Cockerell, bart., T. Hudson
 90 *Exeter*, L. W. Buck, J. W. Buller
 91§ *Eye*, W. Burge, Sir E. Kerrison, bart.
 92 *Flintshire*, F. M. L. Mestyn
 93 *Fliat*, Sir S. R. Glynnne, bart.
 94* *Fowey*, Lord Brudenell, J. C. Severn
 95* *Gatton*, Hon. J. Ashley, Lord Pollington
 96* *Germaines, St.*, W. M. Praed, C. Ross
 97 *Glamorganshire*, C. R. M. Talbot
 98 *Gloucestershire*, Sir E. B. Guise, bart., Hon. H. G. F. Moreton
 99 *Gloucester City*, Capt. Berkeley, E. Webb
 100 *Grantham*, Col. Hughes, G. E. Welby
 101§ *Great Grimsby*, Hon. C. Fitzroy, Lord Loughborough
 102* *Grinstead, East*, Hon. F. R. West, Visc. Holmesdale
 103 *Guildford*, J. Mangles, Hon. C. F. Norton
 104 *Hampshire*, C. S. Lefevre, Sir Thomas Baring
 105 *Harwich*, Right Hon. G. R. Dawson, Right Hon. J. C. Herries
 106* *Haslemere*, Sir J. Beckett, W. Holmes
 107 *Hastings*, F. North, J. A. Warre
 108 *Haverfordwest*, Sir R. P. Philipps, bt.
 109* *Heddon*, Sir T. A. C. Constable, bart., R. Ferrand
 110§ *Helston*, Lord J. N. B. B. Townshend, S. L. Fox
 111 *Hertfordshire*, K. Hoskins, Sir Robt. Price, bart.
 112 *Hereford*, E. B. Clive, Visc. Eastnor
 113 *Hertfordshire*, N. Calvert, Sir J. Sebright
 114 *Hertford*, J. Currie, T. S. Duncombe
 115* *Heytesbury*, E. A. A'Court, Sir G. T. Staunton, bart.
 116* *Higham Ferrers*, Hon. J. B. Ponsonby
 117* *Hindon*, J. Stanley, J. Weyland
 118 *Honiton*, Sir G. Warrender, bart., H. B. Lott
 119§ *Horsham*, N. W. R. Colborne, Earl of Surrey
 120 *Huntingdonshire*, J. B. Rooper, Visc. Mandeville
 121 *Huntingdon*, J. Peel, F. Pollock
 122* *Hythe*, S. Marjoribanks, John Loch
 123 *Ilchester*, Dr. Lushington, Hon. E. Petre
 124 *Ipswich*, J. Morrison, R. Wason
 125§ *Ires, St.*, E. L. Bulwer, J. Halse
 126 *Kent*, T. L. Hodges, T. Rider
 127 *King's Lynn*, Lord G. Bentinck, Lord W. P. Lennox
 128 *Kingston-upon-Hull*, W. B. Wrightson, G. Schonswar
 129 *Knaresborough*, Ld. Waterpark, Hon. W. Ponsonby
 130 *Lancashire*, B. Heywood, Lord Stanley
 131 *Lancaster*, T. G. Greene, P. M. Stewart
 132§ *Launceston*, J. Brogden, Sir J. Malcolm
 133 *Leicestershire*, T. Paget, C. M. Phillips
 134 *Leicester*, W. Ellis, W. Evans
 135 *Leominster*, Ld. Holham, W. B. Evans
 136* *Lestwithiel*, Hon. E. Cust, Lord Valletort
 137 *Lewes*, Sir R. C. Blunt, bart., T. R. Kemp
 138 *Lincolnshire*, Sir W. A. Ingilby, bart., Hon. C. A. Pelham
 139 *Lincoln*, G. F. Heneage, C. D. L. Sibthorp
 140§ *Liskeard*, Lord Elliot, Sir W. H. Pringle
 141 *Litchfield*, Sir G. Anson, Sir E. D. Scott, bart.
 142 *Liverpool*, W. Ewart, Visc. Sandon
 143 *London*, Ald. Thompson, Ald. Venables, Ald. Waithman, Ald. Wood
 144* *Ludgershall*, Sir S. Graham, bart., E. T. Foley
 145 *Ludlow*, Visc. Clive, Hon. R. H. Clive
 146§ *Lyme Regis*, Hon. H. S. Fane, J. T. Fane
 147 *Lymington*, G. Burrard, W. A. Mackinnon
 148 *Maidstone*, C. J. Barnett, W. A. Roberts
 149 *Maldon*, T. B. Lennard, Q. Dick
 150§ *Malmesbury*, Sir Charles Forbes, bart., John Forbes
 151 *Malton*, H. G. Knight, C. C. Pepys
 152 *Marborough*, W. J. Bankes, T. H. S. B. Estcourt
 153 *Marlow, Great*, Thos. Peers Williams, W. R. Clayton
 154* *Maves, St.*, G. G. W. Pigot, Sir E. B. Sugden
 155 *Merionethshire*, Sir R. W. Vaughan, bt.
 156* *Michael, St.*, Hon. W. S. Best, Hon. L. Kenyon
 157 *Middlesex*, G. Byng, J. Hume
 158§ *Midhurst*, G. R. Smith, M. T. Smith
 159* *Milborne Pt.*, P. C. Crampton, G. S. Byng
 160* *Minehead*, J. F. Inttrel, Visc. Villiers
 161 *Monmouthshire*, W. A. Williams, Lord G. Charles Henry Somerset
 162 *Monmouth*, Marquis of Worcester
 163 *Montgomeryshire*, Rt. Hon. C. Watkin Williams Wynn
 164 *Montgomery*, Henry Clive
 165§ *Morpeth*, Hon. W. Howard, Wm. Ord
 166 *Newark-upon-Trent*, W. F. Handley, Mr. Serj. Wilde
 167 *Newcastle-under-Lyme*, W. H. Miller, E. Peel
 168 *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, J. Hodgson, Sir M. W. Ridley, bart.
 169* *Newport, Cornwall*, Visc. Grimstone, Sir H. Hardinge
 170 *Newport, I. W.*, J. J. H. Vere, W. Mount
 171* *Newton, Lancas.*, T. Leigh, T. Holdsworth

- 172* *Newton, I. W.*, Sir W. Horne, H. Gurney
 173 *Norfolk*, T. W. Coke, Sir W. J. II. B. Folkes, bart.
 174§ *Northallerton*, Hon. W. S. Lascelles, Sir John Poe Beresford, bart.
 175 *Northamptonshire*, Visc. Althorp, Lord Milton
 176 *Northampton*, Sir G. Robinson, bart., V. Smith
 177 *Northumberland*, T. W. Beaumont, Lord Howick
 178 *Norwich*, Rt. Hn. R. Grant, R. H. Gurney
 179 *Nottinghamshire*, J. E. Denison, J. S. Lumley
 180 *Nottingham*, Sir R. Fergusson, (vacant)
 181* *Okehampton*, J. T. Hope, Sir R. R. Vyvyan
 182* *Orford*, S. H. Kilderbee, Sir H. F. Cooke
 183 *Orfordshire*, G. G. V. Harecourt, Major R. Weyland
 184 *Orford University*, Sir R. H. Inglis, bart., T. G. Bucknall Estcourt
 185 *Orford City*, W. H. Hughes, J. H. Langston
 186 *Pembrokeshire*, Sir J. Owen
 187 *Pembroke*, Hugh Owen Owen
 188 *Penryn*, J. W. Freshfield, C. Stewart
 189 *Peterborough*, J. N. Fazakerley, Sir R. Heron, bart.
 190§ *Petersfield*, Sir W. Jolliffe, bt., H. J. Jolliffe
 191 *Plymouth*, Sir Thomas Byam Martin, Sir G. Cockburn
 192* *Plympton*, G. C. Antrobus, Sir C. Domville
 193 *Pontefract*, Hon. H. V. S. Jerningham, Earl of Mexborough
 194 *Poole*, Sir J. Byng, W. L. Lester
 195 *Portsmouth*, F. T. Baring, J. B. Carter
 196 *Preston*, Henry Hunt, J. Wood
 197* *Queenborough*, J. Capel, Sir C. Grant
 198 *Radnorshire*, Rt. Hon. T. F. Lewis
 199 *Radnor*, Richard Priece
 200 *Reading*, C. Fyshe Palmer, C. Russell
 201 *Richmond*, Sir R. L. Dundas, bart., Hon. J. C. Dundas
 202 *Ripon*, L. H. Petit, George Spence
 203 *Rochester*, R. Bernal, J. Mills
 204* *Romney, New*, Sir E. C. Deering, bt., W. Miles
 205 *Rutlandshire*, Sir Gerard Noel Noel, bart., Sir Gilbert Heathcote, bart.
 206§ *Rye*, De Lacy Evans, T. Pemberton
 207§ *Ryegate*, J. Yorke, C. P. Yorke
 208 *Salisbury*, Hon. D. P. Bouverie, Wadham Wyndham
 209* *Saltash*, F. Villiers, B. Walrond
 210 *Sanctwich*, J. Marryatt, Sir E. Trowbridge, bart.
 211* *Salurn, Old*, J. Alexander, J. D. Alexander
 212 *Scarborough*, Hon. Edmund Phipps, Right Hon. C. Manners Sutton
 213* *Seaford*, W. Lyons, J. Fitzgerald
 214§ *Shaftesbury*, W. L. Maberley, E. Penrhyn
 215 *Shoreham*, Sir C. M. Burrell, H. Howard
 216 *Shrewsbury*, R. A. Slaney, R. Jenkins
 217 *Shropshire*, Sir R. Hill, bt. J. C. Pelham
 218 *Somersetshire*, W. G. Langton, E. A. Sanford
 219 *Southampton*, A. Atherley, J. S. Penleaze
 220 *Southwark*, W. Brougham, (vacant)
 221 *Staffordshire*, Edward John Littleton, Sir John Wrottesley, bt.
 222 *Stafford*, T. Gishborne
 223 *Stanford*, C. Tennyson, Lord T. Cecil
 224* *Steyning*, E. Blount, G. R. Phillips
 225* *Stockbridge*, J. Barham, (vacant)
 226 *Sudbury*, Sir J. B. Walsh, bart., D. C. Wrangham
 227 *Suffolk*, Sir H. Bunbury, bart., C. Tyrell
 228 *Surrey*, J. I. Briseoe, W. J. Denison
 229 *Sussex*, H. B. Curteis, Lord J. G. Lennox
 230 *Tamworth*, Lord Charles Vere Ferrars Townshend, Sir R. Peel, bt.
 231 *Tavistock*, J. H. Hawkins, Hon. F. Russell
 232 *Taunton*, E. T. Bainbridge, H. Labouchere
 233 *Tewkesbury*, J. E. Dowdeswell, J. H. Tracey
 234 *Thetford*, Lord J. Fitzroy, A. Baring
 235§ *Thirsk*, Sir R. G. Russell, bart., Sir R. Frankland, bart.
 236 *Tiverton*, S. Perceval, Hon. G. D. Ryder
 237 *Totness*, Right Hon. T. P. Courtenay, C. B. Baldwin
 238* *Tregunay*, J. Mackillop, J. A. Gordon
 239 *Truro*, Visc. Encombe, N. W. Peach
 240§ *Wallingford*, R. Knight, T. C. Leigh
 241§ *Wareham*, J. H. Calcraft, C. Wood
 242 *Warwickshire*, F. Lawley, Sir G. Skipwith, bart.
 243 *Warwick*, E. K. King, J. Tomes
 244 *Wells*, J. L. Lee, J. E. Vaughan
 245* *Wendover*, Sam. Smith, A. Smith
 246 *Wenlock*, Paul Beilly Thompson, Hon. Geo. C. Weld Forester
 247* *Wexobly*, Lord E. Thynne, Lord H. F. Thynne [F. Stephenson
 248§ *Westbury*, Sir R. F. Lopez, bart., H.
 249* *Westloac*, Sir A. Buller, Sir C. Hulse
 250 *Westminster*, Sir Francis Burdett, bt., Sir John Cam Hobhouse, bart.
 251 *Westmoreland*, A. Nowell, Hon. H. C. Lowther
 252 *Weymouth & Melcombe Regis*, T. F. Buxton, J. Gordon, M. Ure, B. Wall
 253* *Whitchurch*, Sir Samuel Scott, bart., Hon. G. P. Townshend
 254 *Wigan*, R. Thicknesse, J. H. Kearsley
 255§ *Wilton*, J. Dawkins, J. H. Penruddocke
 256 *Wiltshire*, Sir J. D. Astley, bt., J. Benett
 257* *Winchelsea*, J. Brougham, J. Williams
 258 *Winchester*, P. St. J. Mildmay, J. B. East
 259 *Windsor*, John Ramsbottom, Hon. E. G. S. Stanley
 260§ *Woodstock*, Lord C. S. Churchill, Vis. Stormont
 261* *Wootton Bassett*, Visc. Mahon, Lord Porchester
 262 *Worcestershire*, Hon. T. H. Foley, Hon. F. Spencer
 263 *Worcester*, T. H. H. Davies, G. H. Robinson
 264 *Wrocombe*, Hon. R. J. Smith, Hon. Col. Grey
 265 *Yarmouth, Gt.*, Hon. Geo. Anson, C. E. Rumbold
 266* *Yarmouth, I. W.*, C. C. Cavendish, Sir H. Willoughby, bart.
 267 *Yorkshire*, Sir J. V. B. Johnstone, brt., Visc. Morpeth, J. C. Ramsden, G. Strickland
 268 *York*, S. A. Bayntun, Hon. T. Dundas

IRELAND.

- 269 *Antrim County*, Earl of Belfast, Hon. J. B. Richard O'Neill
 270 *Armagh County*, Lord Acheson, Chas. Brownlow
 271 *Armagh*, Sir J. W. H. Brydges, bart.
 272 *Athlone*, Richard Hancock
 273 *Bandonbridge*, Sir A. Clifford
 274 *Belfast*, Sir A. Chichester
 275 *Carlow Co.* W. Blackney, Sir J. M. Doyle
 276 *Carlow*, Lord Tullamore
 277 *Carrickfergus*, Lt. G. A. Hill
 278 *Cashel*, P. Posey
 279 *Cavan County*, H. Maxwell, J. Young
 280 *Clare County*, W.N. M'Namara, M.D. O'Connell
 281 *Clonmel*, Eyre Coote
 282 *Coleraine*, Alderman Copeland
 283 *Cork County*, Lord Boyle, Hon. R. King
 284 *Cork*, Hon. J. Boyle, D. Callaghan
 285 *Donegal County*, Col. Conolly, Sir E. Hayes
 286 *Dowry County*, Lord A. Hill, Lord Castlereagh
 287 *Dowrypatrick*, E. S. Ruthven
 288 *Drugheda*, Thomas Wallace
 289 *Dublin County*, Lord Brabazon, H. White
 290 *Dublin City*, Visc. Ingestrue, F. Shaw
 291 *Dublin University*, Thomas Lefroy
 292 *Dundalk*, J. E. Gordon
 293 *Dungannon*, Hon. J. J. Knox
 294 *Dungarvon*, Hon. Geo. Lamb
 295 *Ennis*, Sir A. Fitzgerald
 296 *Enniskillen*, Hon. A. H. Cole
 297 *Fermanagh*, M. Archdall, Visc. Cole
 298 *Galway Co.* Sir J. Burke, J. S. Lambert
 299 *Galway*, J. J. Bodkin
 300 *Kerry*, F. W. Mullins, D. O'Connell
 301 *Kildare*, Sir J. W. Hort, R. M. O'Ferrall
 302 *Kilkenny County*, Earl Ossory, Visc. Duncannon
 303 *Kilkenny*, N. P. Leader
 304 *King's County*, Thos. Bernard, Lord Oxmantown
 305 *Kinsale*, John Russell
 306 *Leitrim*, S. White, J. M. Clements
 307 *Limerick County*, Hon. R. Hobart Fitzgibbon, Hon. S. O'Grady
 308 *Limerick*, Right Hon. T. S. Rice
 309 *Lisburne*, Henry Meynell
 310 *Londonderry County*, Sir R. Bateson, bt., T. Jones
 311 *Londonderry*, Sir R. A. Ferguson, bt.
 312 *Longford County*, Vis. Forbes, A. Lefroy
 313 *Louth County*, R. L. Sheil, Sir P. Bellew
 314 *Mallo*, C. D. O. Jephson
 315 *Mayo County*, James Brown, D. Brown
 316 *Meath*, H. Grattan, Lord Killeen
 317 *Monaghan County*, Hon. H.R. Westenra, Hon. C. D. Blayney
 318 *Newry*, Hon. J. Knox
 319 *New Ross*, W. Wigram
 320 *Portarlington*, Sir W. Rae, bart.

- 321 *Queen's County*, Sir Chas. H. Coote bt., Sir Henry Parnell, bt.
 322 *Roscommon Co.* A. French, O'Connor Don
 323 *Sligo Coun.*, E. J. Cooper, Col. Percival
 324 *Sligo*, J. Wynne
 325 *Tipperary County*, T. Wyse, jun., R. O. Cave
 326 *Tralee*, W. Ferrand
 327 *Tyrone County*, Hon. H. T. L. Corry, Sir H. Stewart, bart.
 328 *Waterford County*, Sir R. Musgrave, R. Power
 329 *Waterford*, Sir John Newport
 330 *Westmeath County*, M. L. Chapman, G. Rochfort
 331 *Wexford Co.*, H. Lambert, R. S. Carew
 332 *Wexford*, C. A. Walker
 333 *Wicklow County*, J. Grattan, R. Howard
 334 *Youghall*, Hon. G. Ponsonby

SCOTLAND.—Counties.

- 335 *Aberdeen*, Hon. W. Gordon
 336 *Argyle*, W. Fred. Campbell
 337 *Ayr*, William Blair
 338 *Barr*, John Morrison
 339 *Berwick*, Hon. Ant. Maitland
 340 *Bute and Caithness*, G. Sinclair, jun.
 341 *Clackmannan and Kinross*, C. Adam
 342 *Cromarty & Nairnsh.*, D. Davidson
 343 *Dunbarton*, Lord M. W. Graham
 344 *Dunfries*, J. J. H. Johnstone
 345 *Edinburgh*, Sir George Clerk, bart.
 346 *Edinburgh City*, Hon. R. A. Dundas
 347 *Elgin*, Hon. Francis W. Grant
 348 *Fife*, Colonel Lindsay
 349 *Forfar*, Hon. D. G. Halliburton
 350 *Haddington*, J. Balfour
 351 *Inverness*, Right Hon. C. Grant
 352 *Kincardine*, Hon. H. Arbuthnot
 353 *Kirkcudbright*, R. Cutlar Fergusson
 354 *Lanark*, Hon. C. Douglas
 355 *Lindithgow*, Hon. Sir A. Hope
 356 *Orkney & Shetland*, G. Traill
 357 *Peebles*, Sir J. Hay
 358 *Perth*, Sir G. Murray
 359 *Renfrew*, Sir M. S. Stewart, bart.
 360 *Ross*, J. A. S. Mackenzie
 361 *Roxburgh*, H. F. Scott
 362 *Selkirk*, A. Pringle
 363 *Stirling*, W. R. Ramsay
 364 *Sutherland*, R. McLeod
 365 *Wigton*, Sir A. Agnew

ROYAL BURGHS.

- 366 *Aberdeen, &c.*, H. Ross
 367 *Anstruther, &c.*, A. Johnston
 368 *Ayr, Irvine, &c.*, T. F. Kennedy
 369 *Dunfries, &c.* W. R. K. Douglas
 370 *Dysart, &c.* R. Fergusson
 371 *Elgin, &c.*, Sir W. G. G. Cumming, bart.
 372 *Glasgow, &c.*, J. Dixon
 373 *Jedburgh, &c.*, Sir A. J. Dalrymple
 374 *Inverness, &c.*, C. L. C. Bruce
 375 *Kirkwall, &c.*, James Loch
 376 *Peebles, &c.*, W. D. Gillon
 377 *Perth, &c.*, Rt. Hon. F. Jeffrey
 378 *Stirling, &c.*, J. Johnston
 379 *Wigton, &c.*, E. Stuart.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Chief Clerk, John Henry Ley, esq.
Clerk Assistant, John Rickman, esq.
Second Clerk Assistant, William Ley, esq.
Clerk of Committees of Privileges and Elections, Thomas Dyson, esq.
Assistant Ditto, Mr. R. Jones.—*Clerks*, Mr. Walmesley, and Mr. Hall.
Clerk of Fees, J. E. Dorrington, esq.—
Clerks, Mr. G. Dyson, Mr. A. Jones
Principal Committee Clerks, Ed. Stracey, G. Whittam, S. Gunnell, W. G. Rose, esqrs.
Dep. Committee Clerks, T. Beeby, R. Chalmers, G. Whittam, jun., G. White
Extra Clerks, Mr. J. Rose, Mr. Pole, C. Gunnell, Mr. Chalmers
Clerk of the Journals and Papers, J. Bull, esq.
Assistant Ditto, Mr. Dickinson
Clerks, T. Gudge, C. Rowland, C. White, — Postlethwaite

Clerks of the Ingrassments, Sir Edward Stracey, bart. and David Jones, esq.
Assistant Ditto, Mr. W. Gunnell
Clerks, Mr. S. Gunnell, jun. Mr. G. Gunnell
Clerks in the Private Bill Office, Mr. E. Johnson, W. Hawes, R. Gibbons
Short-hand-writer, Wm. B. Gurney, esq.
Serjeant-at-Arms, Henry Seymour, esq.—
Deputy, John Clementson, esq.
Chaplain to the House of Commons, the Rev. Evelyn L. Sutton
Secretary to the Speaker, E. Phillips, esq.
Trainbearer, Thomas Easley—*Librarian*, Mr. Vardon
Printer of the Journals, &c. Messrs. Hansard
Printer of the Votes, Mr. J. B. Nichols
Deliverer, Mr. Jas. Mitchell
Deputy Housekeeper, Mr. John Bellamy; also collects Serjeant's fees
Assistant, Mr. Edmund Bellamy.

COUNTIES AND BOROUGHs SENDING MEMBERS TO PARLIAMENT UNDER THE REFORM ACT.

. The figure prefixed to the name denotes the number of Members to be returned.

<i>English</i>	County Members	143	} 471
	Universities	4	
	Cities and Boroughs	324	
<i>Welsh</i>	County Members	15	} 29
	Cities and Boroughs	14	
<i>Scotch</i>	County Members	30	} 53
	Cities and Boroughs	23	
<i>Irish</i>	County Members	64	} 105
	University	2	
	Cities and Boroughs	39	

Total Number of Members..... 653

1 Abingdon.	3 Buckinghamshire.	1 Dartmouth.	2 Harwich.
2 Albans, St.	2 Buckingham.	2 Denbighshire.	2 Hastings.
2 Andover.	1 Bury.	1 Denbigh, &c.	1 Haverfordwest, &c.
1 Anglesea-shire.	2 Bury St. Edmunds.	4 Derbyshire.	1 Helston
1 Arundel.	1 Calne.	2 Derby.	3 Herefordshire.
1 Asburton.	3 Cambridgeshire.	4 Devonshire.	2 Hereford
1 Ashton-under-Lyne.	2 Cambridge University.	2 Devonport.	3 Hertfordshire.
2 Aylesbury.	2 Cambridge Town.	3 Dorsetshire.	2 Hertford.
1 Banbury.	2 Canterbury.	2 Dorchester.	2 Honiton.
2 Barnstaple.	1 Cardiff, &c.	2 Dover.	1 Horsham.
2 Bassettlaw.	1 Cardiganshire.	1 Drmitwich.	1 Huddersfield.
2 Bath.	1 Cardigan, &c.	1 Dudley.	2 Huntingdonshire.
1 Beaumaris, &c.	2 Carlisle.	4 Durham, (county)	2 Huntingdon.
2 Bedfordshire.	2 Carmarthenshire.	2 Durham	1 Hythe.
2 Bedford.	1 Carmarthen, &c.	4 Essex.	2 Ipswich.
2 Berkshire.	1 Carnarvonshire.	2 Evesham	1 Ives, St., Cornwall.
2 Berwick-upon-Tweed.	1 Carnarvon, &c.	2 Exeter.	1 Kendal.
2 Beverley.	1 Chatham.	1 Eye.	4 Kent.
1 Bewdley.	1 Cheltenham.	2 Finsbury District.	1 Kidderminster.
2 Birmingham.	4 Cheshire.	1 Flintshire.	2 King's Lynn.
2 Blackburn.	2 Chester.	1 Flint, &c.	2 Kingston-upon-Hull.
2 Bodmin.	2 Chichester.	1 Frome.	2 Knareborough.
2 Bolton.	2 Chippingham.	1 Gateshead.	4 Lancashire.
2 Boston.	1 Christchurch.	2 Glamorganshire.	2 Lancaster.
2 Bradford.	2 Cirencester.	4 Gloucestershire.	2 Lambeth.
1 Breconshire.	1 Clithern.	2 Gloucester.	1 Launceston.
1 Brecon.	2 Colkermouth.	2 Grantham.	2 Leeds.
2 Bridgenorth.	2 Colchester.	1 Great Grimsby	4 Leicestershire.
2 Bridgewater.	4 Cornwall.	2 Greenwich.	2 Leicester.
2 Bridport.	2 Coventry.	2 Guildford.	2 Leominster.
2 Brighton.	2 Cricklade.	2 Halifax.	2 Lewes.
2 Bristol.	4 Cumberland.	4 Hampshire.	4 Lincolnshire.

2 Lincoln.	4 Northamptonshire.	2 Sandwich.	2 Truro.
1 Liskeard.	2 Northampton.	2 Scarborough.	1 Tynemouth.
2 Litchfield.	4 Northumberland.	1 Shaftesbury.	1 Wakefield.
2 Liverpool.	2 Norwich.	2 Sheffield.	1 Wallingford.
4 London.	4 Nottinghamshire.	2 Shoreham.	1 Walsall.
1 Ludlow.	2 Nottingham.	2 Shrewsbury.	1 Wareham.
1 Lyne Regis.	2 Oldham.	4 Shropshire.	1 Warrington.
2 Lymington.	3 Oxfordshire.	4 Somersetshire.	4 Warwickshire.
2 Macclesfield.	2 Oxford University.	2 Southampton.	2 Warwick.
2 Maidstone.	2 Oxford City.	1 South Shields.	2 Wells.
2 Maldon.	1 Pembrokehire.	2 Southwark.	2 Wenlock.
1 Malmesbury.	1 Pembroke, &c.	4 Staffordshire.	1 Westbury.
2 Malton.	2 Penryn.	2 Stafford.	2 Westminster.
2 Manchester.	2 Peterborough.	2 Stamford.	2 Westmoreland.
2 Marlborough.	1 Petersfield.	2 Stockport.	2 Weymouth, &c.
2 Marlow, Great.	2 Plymouth.	2 Stoke-upon-Trent.	1 Whitby.
2 Mary-le-bone District.	2 Poolefract.	2 Stroud.	1 Whitehaven.
1 Merionethshire.	2 Pontefract.	2 Sudbury.	2 Wigan.
1 Merthyr-Tydvil.	2 Portsmouth.	4 Suffolk.	1 Wight, Isle of.
2 Middlesex.	2 Preston.	2 Sunderland.	1 Wilton.
1 Midhurst.	1 Radnorshire.	4 Surrey.	4 Wiltshire.
2 Monmouthshire.	1 Radnor, &c.	4 Sussex.	2 Winchester.
1 Monmouth.	2 Reading.	1 Swansea, &c.	2 Windsor.
1 Montgomeryshire.	2 Richmond.	2 Tamworth.	1 Woodstock.
1 Montgomery, &c.	2 Ripon.	2 Tavistock.	2 Wolverhampton.
1 Morpeth.	1 Rochdale.	2 Taunton.	4 Worcestershire.
2 Newark-upon-Trent.	2 Rochester.	2 Tewkesbury.	2 Worcester.
2 Newcastle-under-Line	2 Rutlandshire.	2 Thetford.	2 Wycombe.
2 Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1 Rye.	1 Thirsk.	2 Yarmouth.
2 Newport, Isle of Wight	1 Ryegate.	2 Tiverton.	6 Yorkhire.
4 Norfolk.	1 Salford.	2 Totness.	2 York.
1 Northallerton.	2 Salisbury.	2 Tower Hamlets' Dist.	

IRELAND.

The arrangement of places returning members in Ireland remains as at present; but five additional members are given, distributed among the cities of Limerick and Waterford, the borough of Belfast, the town of Galway, and the University of Dublin, each of which now return two members instead of one as formerly.

SCOTLAND.

In the Sets or Districts of Burghs, the place at which the writ for the election of a member is proclaimed is placed first in order.

1 Aberdeen, county.	1 Elgin, Banff, Cullen, Inver-	1 Linlithgow, county.
1 Aberdeen.	ry, Kintore, and Peterhead.	1 Montrose, Aberbrothick, Brech-
1 Andrews, St., — Anstruther	1 Falkirk, Airdrie, Hamilton,	in, Forfar, and Inverberrie.
Easter and Wester, Cupar,	Lanark, and Linlithgow.	1 Orkney and Shetland, county.
Craik, Kilrenny, and Pitten-	1 Fife, county.	1 Paisley.
weem.	1 Forfar, county.	1 Peebles, county.
1 Argyle, county.	2 Glasgow.	1 Perth, county.
1 Ayr, county.	1 Greenock.	1 Perth.
1 Ayr, Campbelltown, Inverary,	1 Haddington, county.	1 Renfrew, county.
Irvine, and Oban.	1 Haddington, Dundee, Jed-	1 Ross and Cromarty, county.
1 Banff, county.	burgh, Lauder, and North	1 Roxburgh, county.
1 Bute, county.	Berwick.	1 Selkirk, county.
1 Berwick, county.	1 Inverness, county.	1 Stirling, county.
1 Caithness, county.	1 Inverness, Forres, Fortrose, and	1 Stirling, Cn'ross, Dunfermline,
1 Clackmannan and Kinross, co.	Nairn.	Inverkeithing, and Queens-
1 Dumbarton, county.	1 Kilmarnock, Dumbarton, Port	ferry.
1 Dumfries, county.	Glasgow, Renfrew, and	1 Sutherland, county.
1 Dumfries, Annan, Kirkcud-	Rutherglen.	1 Wick, Cromarty, Dingwall,
bright, Lochmaben, and San-	1 Kincardine, county.	Dornock, Kirkwall, and
guilar.	1 Kirkcaldy, Burntisland, Dysart,	Tain.
1 Dundee.	and Kinghorn.	1 Wigton, county.
1 Edinburgh, county.	1 Kirkcudbright, county.	1 Wigton, New Galloway, Stran-
2 Edinburgh.	1 Lanark, county. [tobello.	raer, and Whitehorn.
1 Elgin and Nairn, county.	1 Leith, Musselburgh, and For-	

ENGLISH BISHOPS, AND DEANS OF CATHEDRAL CHURCHES.

Cocsec.	BISHOPS.	Sees.	An.	In room of	DEANS.
1813	Wm. Howley, D.D., Pri-	Canterbury ..	1823	Sutton, dec...	Bp. of Oxford.
	mate of all England.. }				
1791	E. V. Vernon, D.C.L., }	York ..	1807	Markham, dec.	Cockburn, D.D.
	Primate of England.. }				
1824	C. J. Blomfield, D.D. ...	London.....	1823	Howley, tr. ...	Bp. of Llandaff.
1819	W. Van Mildert, D.D. ...	Durham	1826	Barrington, d.	Bp. of St. David's.
1826	C. R. Sumner, D.D.	Winchester ..	1827	Tomline, dec.	T. Rennell, D.D.
1803	Thos. Burgess, D.D.	Salisbury	1825	Fisher, dec...	H. Pearson, D.D.
1805	Henry Bathurst, D.C.L.	Norwich	1805	Sutton, tr. ...	G. Pellew, D.D.

<i>Consec.</i>	<i>BISHOPS.</i>	<i>Sees.</i>	<i>An.</i>	<i>In room of</i>	<i>DEANS.</i>
1809	Bowyer E. Sparke, D.D.	<i>Ely</i>	1812	Dampier, <i>dec.</i>	J. Wood, D.D.
1812	G. Henry Law, D.D.	<i>Bath & Wells</i>	1824	Beadon, <i>dec.</i> ..	E. Goodenough.
1815	Henry Ryder, D.D.	<i>Lichfi. & Cov.</i>	1824	Cornwallis, <i>d.</i>	Woodhouse, D.D.
1816	Herbert Marsh, D.D.	<i>Peterborough.</i>	1819	Parsons, <i>dec.</i> ..	T. Turton, D. D.
1820	John Kaye, D.D.	<i>Lincoln</i>	1827	Pelham, <i>dec.</i> ..	G. Gordon, D.D.
1820	William Carey, D.D.	<i>St. Asaph</i>	1830	Luxmoore, <i>dec.</i>	Luxmoore, M.A.
1824	Robert James Carr, D.D.	<i>Worcester</i>	1831	Cornewall, <i>dec.</i>	Bp. of Rochester.
1824	Christopher Bethell, D.D.	<i>Bangor</i>	1830	Majendie, <i>dec.</i>	J. Warren, M.A.
1825	J. Banks Jenkinson, D.D.	<i>St. David's</i> ..	1825	Burgess, <i>tr.</i>	
1827	Robert Gray, D.D.	<i>Bristol</i>	1827	Kaye, <i>tr.</i>	H. Beeke, D.D.
1827	Hon. Hugh Percy, D.D. .	<i>Carlisle</i>	1827	Goodenough, <i>d.</i>	R. Hodgson, D.D.
1827	George Murray, D.D.	<i>Rochester</i>	1827	Percy, <i>tr.</i>	R. Stevens, D.D.
1828	Edward Copleston, D.D.	<i>Llandaff</i>	1827	Sumner, <i>tr.</i>	
1828	John Bird Sumner, D.D.	<i>Chester</i>	1828	Blomfield, <i>tr.</i>	G. Davys, D.D.
1829	Richard Bagot, D.D.	<i>Oxford</i>	1829	Lloyd, <i>dec.</i> ..	T. Gaisford, D.D.
1830	John Henry Monk, D.D.	<i>Gloucester</i>	1830	Bethell, <i>tr.</i> ..	E. Rice, D.D.
1830	Henry Phillpotts, D.D.	<i>Exeter</i>	1830	Carey, <i>tr.</i>	W. Landon, D.D.
1831	Edward Maltby, D.D.	<i>Chichester</i>	1831	Carr, <i>tr.</i>	G. Chandler, DCL.
1832	E. Grey, D.D.	<i>Hereford</i>	1832	Huntingford, <i>d.</i>	J. Merewether, MA
1827	William Ward, D.D.	<i>Sodor & Man</i> ..	1827	Murray, <i>tr.</i>	

The Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, rank next to the Archbishops; the rest according to Priority of Consecration. The Bishop of Sodor and Man does not sit in Parliament.

JUDGES.

Right Hon. Lord Brongham and Vaux, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

Right Hon. Sir J. Leach, Master of the Rolls.

Right Hon. Sir Launcelot Shadwell, Vice-Chancellor.

KING'S BENCH.—Right Hon. Sir Thos. Denman, *L.C.J.* Sir J. Littledale. Sir J. Parke. Sir W. E. Taunton. Sir J. Paterson.

COMMON PLEAS.—Right Hon. Sir N. C. Tindal, *L.C.J.* Sir James Allan Park. Sir Stephen Gaselee. Sir J. B. Bosanquet. Sir E. H. Alderson.

EXCHEQUER.—Right Honourable Lord Lyndhurst, *L.C.B.* Sir John Bayley. Sir John Vaughan. Sir W. Bolland. Sir John Gurney.

ADMIRALTY, HIGH COURT OF.—Right Hon. Sir Christopher Robinson, *Kt., Judge of the Admiralty*; Sir Herbert Jenner, *King's Advocate*; Dr. John Dodson, *Admiralty Advocate*.

MARSHALSEA, OR PALACE COURT.—Sir Charles M. Lamb, *Bart., Knight-Marshal*; George Long, *Esq. Dep. Steward*; Sir H. F. Campbell, *Prothonotary*.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

COURT OF ARCHES.—Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl, *Official Principal*; William Townsend, *Registrar*.

PREROGATIVE COURT.—Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl, *Master*; Rev. G. Moore, Rev. R. Moore, *Registrars*.

FACULTY OFFICE.—Lord Stowell, *Master*; Hon. J. H. Sutton-Manners, *Registrar*.

CONSISTORY COURT.—Dr. Step. Lushington, *Judge*; Rt. Hon. R. Ryder, *Registrar*.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS COURT.—H. R. Reynolds, *Esq., Chief Commissioner*; J. G. Harris, T. B. Bowes, and Wm. J. Law, *Esqs., Commissioners*.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.—Rt. Hon. T. Erskine, *Chief Judge*; Sir J. Cross, Sir G. Rose, *Judges*; C. F. Williams, J. H. Merivale, J. Evans, J. S. M. Fonblanque, R. G. C. Fane, and E. Holroyd, *Esqs. Commissioners*.

LORD LIEUTENANTS, &c. OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

ENGLAND.

Bedford, Lord Grantham

Berks, Earl of Abingdon

Bucks, Duke of Buckingham, K.G.

Cambridge, Earl of Hardwicke, K.G.

Chester, Earl of Stamford and Warrington

Cornwall, Earl of Mount Edgcumbe—

Lord Warden, Marquis of Hertford, K.G.

Cumberland, Earl of Lonsdale, K.G.

Derby, Duke of Devonshire, K.G.

Devon, Earl Fortescue

Dorset, Earl Digby

Durham, Marg. of Cleveland—*Custos Rot.*

Bishop of Durham

Essex, Viscount Maynard

Gloucester, Duke of Beaufort, K.G.

Hereford, Earl Somers

Hertford, Earl of Verulam

Huntingdon, Duke of Manchester

Kent, Marquis Camden, K.G.

Lancashire, Earl of Derby
Leicester, Duke of Rutland, K.G.
Lincoln, Earl Brownlow
Middlesex, Duke of Portland
Monmouth, Duke of Beaufort, K.G.
Norfolk, Hon. John Wodehouse
Northampton, Earl of Westmorland
Northumberland, Duke of Northumberland, K.G.
Nottingham, Duke of Newcastle, K.G.
Oxford, Earl of Macclesfield
Rutland, Marquis of Exeter, K.G.
Shropshire, Earl of Powis
Somerset, Marquis of Bath, K.G.
Southampton, Duke of Wellington, K.G.
Stafford, Earl Talbot
Suffolk, Duke of Grafton
Surrey, Lord Arden
Sussex, Earl of Egremont
Tower-Hamlets, Duke of Wellington, K.G.
Warwick, Earl of Warwick

Westmorland, Earl of Lonsdale, K.G.
Wills, Marquis of Lansdowne
Worcester, Earl of Coventry
York, East-Riding, Earl of Carlisle
 — *West-Riding*, Earl of Harewood
 — *North-Riding*, Duke of Leeds, K.G.

WALES.

Anglesey, Marquis of Anglesey, K.G.
Brecon, Duke of Beaufort, K.G.
Cardigan, Wm. E. Powell; esq.
Carmarthen, Lord Dynevor
Carnarvon, Lord Willoughby de Eresby
Denbigh, Sir Watkin W. Wyan, bart.
Flint, Earl Grosvenor
Glamorgan, Marquis of Bute
Merioneth, Sir W. W. Wyan, bart.
Montgomery, Lord Clive
Pembroke, Sir John Owen, bart.
Radnor, Lord Rodney

FOREIGN MINISTERS IN ENGLAND, AND KING'S

MINISTERS ABROAD.

Countries sending or receiving Ministers.	Ministers from, at London.	British Ministers at.
America, United States of - -	{ A. Vaill, Esq., Chargé d'Affaires. Col. Aspinwall, Consul Gen.	{ Charles Richard Vaughan, Esq., Env. Ext. C. Bankhead, Esq., Secret. of Legation.
Austria - - -	{ Prince Esterhazy, Amb. Ext. and Plen. M. de Neumann, Cons. de l'A.	{ Right Hon. Sir F. Lamb, Am. Ex. and Plen. Hon. W. T. H. Fox-Strangways, Sec. to Emb.
Baden, Hesse Cassel, and Darmstadt.	{ Baron de Langsdorf, Res. Min. }	
Bavaria - - -		{ Lord Erskine, Env. Ex. Hon. R. Bingham, Sec. of Leg.
Belgium - - -	{ M. Van de Weyer, Env. Ex. and Min. Plen. M. de Wallez, Sec. of Leg.	{ Sir Robert Adair, Env. Ex. G. B. Hamilton, Esq.
Brazil - - -	{ M. de M. e Mattos, Chargé d'Affaires.	{ Hon. S. Fox, Esq. Env. Ex. W. G. Onseley, Esq., Sec. Leg.
Buenos Ayres -	{ Don Manuel Moreno, Chargé d'Affaires.	{ H. C. J. Hamilton, Esq., Min. Plen. R. Y. Gore, Esq., Sec. of Leg.
Colombia - - -	Don J. F. Madrid, Min. Plen.	{ Wm. Turner, Esq., Env. Ex.
Denmark - - -	{ Count C. E. de Moltke, Envoy Extraordinary. M. de Bourke, Sec. of Leg.	{ Right Hon. H. W. W. Wynn, Env. Ex. Peter Browne, Esq. Sec. of Leg.
France - - -	{ Prince de Talleyrand, Amb. Ex. and Plen. Charles Bresson, Esq., & Count de Latour Maubourg, Sec. of Leg.	{ Viscount Granville, Ambassador Extraordinary Arthur Aston, Esq., Sec. Leg.
Germanic Confederation -		{ T. Cartwright, Esq., Min. Ple. J. R. Milbanke, Esq., Sec. of Leg.
Hanover - - -	M. d'Ompteda, Env. Ext.	
Hanseatic Towns { Lubeck, Bremen, & Hamburg.	{ James Colquhoun, Agent and Cons. Gen.	{ Henry Canning, Esq., Con. Gen.

Countries sending or receiving Ministers.	Ministers from, at London.	British Ministers at.
Mexico - - -	M. Manuel de Gorostizo	— Pakenham, Esq., Chargé d'Aff.
Netherlands -	{ Baron Falck, Amb. Extr. and Plen. M. Boreel, Sec. to Emb. }	
Persia - - -	(none sent by this Power)	Sir J. McDonald, Env. Ext.
Prussia - -	{ Baron de Bulow, Envoy Ext. and Min. Plen. C. de Dönhoff, Sec. of Leg. M. de Lottum, Cons. d'Amb. }	{ Earl of Minto, Env. Ex. and Min. Plen. R. Abercrombie, Esq., Secretary of Leg. }
Russia - -	{ Prince de Lieven, Amb. Count de Sobolewski, Con. d'Am. }	{ Sir Stratford Canning, Amb. Ex. and Min. Plen. Hon. J. D. Bligh, Sec. of Amb. }
Sardinia - -	{ Count St. Martin d'Aglé, Envoy Ext. and M. Plen. }	{ Sir Aug. John Foster, bart. Env. Ex. and Min. Plen. Hon. J. Fox, Sec. of Leg. }
Saxony - - -	M. de Gersdorff, Res. Min.	{ Hon. F. R. Forbes, Min. Plen. C. T. Barnard, Esq., Sec. of Leg. }
Sicillies (Two) -	Count de Ludolf, sen. Env. Ext.	{ Hon. W. Temple, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. John Kennedy, Esq., Sec. of Leg. }
Spain - - -	{ Don F. de Zea Bermudez, Env. Ex. and Min. Plen. Don Cas. de Cruz Mayor, Sec. of Legation. }	{ Henry Unwin Addington, Esq., Env. Ex. and Min. Plen. Lord W. Hervey, Sec. of Leg. }
Sweden - - -	{ Count de Bjoernstjerna, Envoy Extra. }	{ Lord Howard de Walden, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Hon. J. A. D. Bloomfield, Sec. of Leg. }
Switzerland - -	M. Prevôt, Ag. and Cons. Gen.	{ D. R. Morier, Esq. Min. Plen. T. F. Wilmot, Sec. of Leg. }
Turkey - - -	(none sent by this Power.)	{ Lord Ponsonby, Am. Ex. & Plen. Lord A. M. C. Hill, Sec. to Emb. }
Tuscany - - -		{ G. H. Seymour, Esq., Min. Res. Hon. G. Edgcumbe, Sec. of Leg. }
Wirttemberg -	{ Count de Mandelsloh, Chargé d'Affaires. }	{ Sir E. C. Disbrowe, Min. Plen. — Wellesley, Esq., Sec. of Leg. }

LORD MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF LONDON.

The dates refer to their election as Aldermen.

Lord Mayor, Right Hon. Sir Peter Laurie, Knt., Aldersgate, 1826	Cheap..... 1821 W. Thompson
Bridge Without 1790 Sir R. C. Glyn, Father of the City	Langbourn 1823 Sir. J. Key
Bread Street 1799 J. Ansley	Recorder, Newman Knowlys, esq.
Cornhill 1800 Sir C. Flower	Common Sergeant, Hon. C. E. Law
Bassishaw 1804 Sir C. S. Hunter	Line Street..... 1826 * C. Farebrother
Dowgate..... 1805 G. Scholey	Vintry..... 1826 * H. Winchester
Candlewick 1807 S. Birch	Bishopsgate..... 1829 * W. T. Copeland
Cripplegate 1807 M. Wood	Farringdon Within 1831 * T. Kelly
Cordwainer 1807 C. Smith	Broad Street..... 1831 * J. Cowan
Walbrook..... 1808 J. Atkins	Portoken
Coleman Street.... 1812 Sir W. Heygate	Castle Baynard ... 1831 Samuel Wilson.
Aldgate..... 1817 J. T. Thorpe	* * All before the Recorder have passed the Chair. Those also below the Recorder, marked thus*, have served the office of Sheriff; and thust, Col. of the City Militia.
Farringdon Without 1818 R. Waithman	
Bridge Within..... 1821 J. Garratt	
Queenhithe..... 1821 W. Venables	
Billingsgate 1821 A. Brown	Sheriff's, R. Peck, esq., J. Humphrey, esq.
Tower 1821 M. P. Lucas	Chamblertain, Sir J. Shaw, Bart.

SCOTLAND.

PEERS.

- Abercorn, *Earl of*, 1606, Hamilton*†
 Aberdeen, *Earl of*, 1682, Gordon* [don*
 Aboyne, *E. of*, 1661, Gorbairlie, *E. of*, 1639, Ogilvy
 Argyll, *D. of*, 1701, Campbell*
 Arbuthnot, *Viscount*, 1641, a
 Aston, *Lord*, 1627
 Atholl, *D. of*, 1703, Murray*
 Balcarras, *E. of*, 1651, Lindsay*
 Belhaven and Stenton, *L.* 1675, Hamilton, *a
 Blantyre, *Ld.* 1606, Stewart
 Breadalbane, *Earl of*, 1677, Campbell*
 Buccleuch, *Duke* } Scott-
 of, 1673 and } Dou-
 Queensberry, 1684 } glas*
 Buchan, *Earl of*, 1469, Erskine
 Caithness, *Earl of*, 1445, Sinclair
 Carnwath, *Earl of*, 1639, Dalzell
 Cassilis, *Earl of*, 1509, Kennedy*
 Cathcart, *L.* 1447*
 Colville, *L.* 1609, a
 Cranstoun, *L.* 1609
 Dalhousie, *E. of*, 1633, Ramsay*
 Dumfries, *E.* } Crichton
 of, 1633 and }
 Bute, *E.* 1703 } Stuart*
 Dumblaine, *V.* 1675, Osborne*
 Dundonald, *Earl of*, 1669, Cochrane
 Dunmore, *Earl of*, 1686, Murray*
 Duffus, *L.* 1650, Dunbar
- Dysart, *Countess of*, 1643, Tollemache
 Eglinton, *Earl of*, 1503, Montgomery*
 Elgin and Kincardine, *E. of*, 1633, Bruce, a
 Elibank, *L.* 1643, Murray
 Elphinstone, *Lord*, 1509
 Errol, *E. of*, 1452, Hay-Carr*
 Fairfax, *L.* 1627
 Falkland, *Vis.* 1620, Carey, a
 Forbes, *Lord*, before 1436, a
 Forrester, *L.* 1633, Grimston*†
 Galloway, *Earl of*, 1623, Stewart*
 Glasgow, *E. of*, 1703, Boyle*
 Gordon, *D. of*, 1684*
 Gray, *Lord*, 1437, a
 Haddington, *Earl of*, 1619, Hamilton*
 Hamilton, *Duke of*, 1643*
 Home, *E. of*, 1604, Home-Ramey, a
 Hopetoun, *Earl of*, 1703, Hope*
 Kenmure, *Viscount*, 1633, Gordon.
 Kinnaird, *Lord*, 1682*
 Kinnoul, *E. of*, 1633, Hay*
 Kintore, *E. of*, 1677, Keith-Falconer
 Lauderdale, *Earl of*, 1624, Maitland*
 Lennox, *Duke of*, 1675*
 Leven, *E. of*, 1641 } Leslie
 & Melville, 1690 } Melville, a
 Lothian, *Mar.* 1701, Ker*
 Loudoun, *Countess of*, 1633, Hastings
 Mar, *E. of*, 1061, 1457 } Erskine
 & Kellie, *E. of*, 1610 } skine
- Montrose, *Duke of*, 1707, Graham*
 Moray, *E. of*, 1611, Stuart*
 Morton, *E. of*, 1457, Douglas, a
 Nairne, *Lord*, 1681
 Napier, *Lord*, 1627, a
 Newburgh, *E. of*, 1660, Livingstone
 Northesk, *E.* 1647 Carnegie*
 Orkney, *Earl of*, 1696, Fitzmaurice
 Portmore, *E. of*, 1703, Colyear
 Queensberry, *Mar. of*, 1681, Douglas, a
 Reay, *Lord*, 1628, McKay
 Roseberry, *Earl of*, 1703, Primrose*
 Ruthven, *L.* 1651
 Rollo, *Lord*, 1651
 Rothes, *E. of*, 1457, Leslie
 Roxburghe, *D. of*, 1707, Ker
 Saltoun, *Ld.* 1445, Fraser, a
 Seafield, *E. of*, 1703, Grant
 Ogilvy
 Selkirk, *E. of*, 1646, Douglas
 Sempill, *L.* 1459 [a
 Sinclair, *L.* 1449
 Somerville, *L.* 1430
 Stair, *E. of*, 1703, Dalrymple
 Stormont, *V.* 1621, Murray*
 Strathallan, *V.* 1686, Drummond, a [Bowes
 Strathmore, *E. of*, 1606, Sutherland, *Countess of*, 1057
 Torphichen, *Ld.* 1564, Sandilands
 Traquair, *E. of*, 1633, Stuart
 Tweeddale, *Marq. of*, 1694, Hay, a
 Wemyss and March, *E. of*, 1633, Charteris-Douglas*

* Marked thus are Peers of the United Kingdom. † Marked thus are Peers of Ireland.
 a Marked thus are Representative Peers.

JUDGES.

COURT OF SESSION.

First Division.

The Lord President—Ch. Hope.
 Ld. Craigie, Ld. Balgray, || Ld. Gillies,
 || Ld. Meadowbank, Ld. Corehouse

Second Division.

|| The Lord Justice Clerk—David Boyle.
 Ld. Glenlee, Ld. Cringletie, || Ld. Mackenzie, Ld. Medwin, || Ld. Fullarton.

The Court of Justiciary* is composed of those Judges of the Court of Session who are marked thus ||.

JURY COURT IN CIVIL CAUSES.

The Lord Chief Commissioner Wm. Adam.

* This is the Chief Criminal Court in Scotland.

Scotland is divided into three circuits—namely, the South, West, and North, which take place in spring and autumn.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Sir P. Murray, Bt., D. Hume, Barons.
 Lord Advocate—Francis Jeffrey, Esq.
 Solicitor-General—H. Cockburn, Esq.

CHURCH.

The CHURCH OF SCOTLAND is governed by one General Assembly, 16 Synods, 79 Presbyteries; it contains 899 Parishes, and has 938 Clergymen.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—Right Hon. Lord Belhaven, *High Commissioner*; Rev. Dr. Singer, *Moderator*; Robert Bell, *Procurator and Cashier for the Church*; Rev. Dr. John Lee, *Principal Clerk*.

LORDS LIEUTENANTS AND SHERIFFS DEPUTE OF SCOTLAND.

<i>County.</i>	<i>Lord Lieutenant.</i>	<i>Sheriff Depute.</i>
Aberdeenshire	Duke of Gordon, G.C.B.	A. Murray
Argyllshire... ..	Duke of Argyll	Robert Bruce
Ayrshire.....	Earl of Glasgow	Archibald Bell
Banffshire	Earl of Fife, K.T.....	James Urquhart
Berwickshire ..	Earl of Home	William Boswell
Buteshire	Marquis of Bute	Samuel M'Cormick
Caithness-shire...	Earl of Caithness.....	James Traill
Clackmannanshire	Earl of Mansfield.....	John Tait
Cromartysire	R. B. Æ. M'Leod.....	Donald M'Leod
Dumbartonshire ..	Duke of Montrose, K.G.	J. C. Colquhoun
Dumfries-shire....	Marquis of Queensberry, K.T.....	Sir T. Kirkpatrick, Bart.
Edinburghshire ..	D. of Buccleuch & Queensberry, K.T.	Archibald Duff
Elgin and Moray ..	Earl of Moray, K.T.	John Cuninghame, esq.
Fifeshire.....	Earl of Rosslyn, G.C.B.....	Andrew Clephane
Forfarshire	Earl of Airlie	James L'Amy
Haddingtonshire ..	Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T....	William Horne
Inverness-shire...	Hon. Colonel F. W. Grant ..	W. F. Tytler
Kincardineshire ..	Lord Viscount Arbutnot....	George Douglas
Kinross-shire	Right Hon. William Adam	John Tait
Kirkcudbright Stewartry... }	Viscount Garlies.....	Sir Alexander Gordon
Lanarkshire	Duke of Hamilton and Brandon ...	W. Rose Robinson
Linlithgowshire ..	Earl of Hopetoun	John Cay
Nairnshire.....	William Brodie, of Brodie	John Cuninghame, esq.
Orkney & Shetland	Lord Dundas	J. A. Maconochie
Peebles-shire	Earl of Wemyss and March.....	John Wood
Perthshire	Earl of Kinnoul	Duncan M'Neill
Renfrewshire.. ...	Archibald Campbell	John Colin Dunlop
Ross-shire	Sir J. W. Mackenzie, Bart.....	Donald M'Leod
Roxburghshire ...	Marquis of Lothian	William Oliver, jun.
Selkirkshire	Lord Montagu	T. H. Miller
Stirlingshire	Duke of Montrose, K.G.	Ranald Macdonald
Sutherland	Earl Gower.....	Hugh Lumsden
Wigtownshire	Viscount Garlies.. ..	James Walker

IRELAND.

THE MINISTRY.

Lord Lieutenant, The Marq. of Anglesey
Lord High Chancellor, Lord Plunkett

Chief Secretary, Rt. Hon. E. G. S. Stanley
Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. T. Blackburn.
Solicitor-General, P. C. Crampton, esq.

PEERS.

Aldborough, <i>Earl</i> , 1777, Stratford	Barrington, <i>Vis.</i> , 1720	Charlemont, <i>Earl of</i> , 1763, Caulfield, <i>a</i>
Allen, <i>Vis.</i> 1717	Belmore, <i>E. of</i> , 1797, Corry, <i>a</i>	Charleville, <i>Earl of</i> , 1806, Bury, <i>a</i> *
Annesley, <i>Earl</i> , 1789	Besborough, <i>Earl of</i> , 1739, Ponsonby*	Chetwynd, <i>Vis.</i> , 1717
Antrim, <i>Countess</i> , 1785	Blayney, <i>Lord</i> , 1621	Cholmondeley, <i>Vis.</i> , 1661*
Arden, <i>L.</i> 1770, Perceval*	Blessington, <i>E. of</i> , 1816, Gar- diner	Clancarty, <i>E. of</i> , 1803, Trench*a
Arklow, <i>L.</i> , 1801, Prince Fred. Augustus*	Bloomfield, <i>Lord</i> , 1825	Clanmorris, <i>Lord</i> , 1800, Bingham
Armagh, <i>Arch.</i> 1822, J. G. De la Poer Beresford	Boyne, <i>Vis.</i> , 1717, Hamil- ton	Clanricarde, <i>Mar. of</i> , 1825, De Burgh*
Armagh, <i>Earl of</i> , 1799, Prince Ernest Augustus*	Brandon, <i>L.</i> , 1758, Crosbie	Clanwilliam, <i>E. of</i> , 1776, Meade* [gibbon*]
Arran, <i>Earl</i> , 1762, Gore	Bridport, <i>Ld.</i> , 1794, Hood	Clare, <i>E. of</i> , 1795, Fitz- Clarina, <i>L.</i> 1800, Massey
Ashbrook, <i>Viscount</i> , 1751, Flower	Caledon, <i>Earl of</i> , 1800, Alexander, <i>a</i>	Clermont, <i>V.</i> 1776, Fortescue
Ashtown, <i>Ld.</i> , 1800, Trench	Carbery, <i>Ld.</i> 1715, Freke, <i>a</i>	Clifden, <i>Vis.</i> , 1781, Ellis
Athlone, <i>L.</i> , 1692, DeGinkell	Carrick, <i>Earl of</i> , 1748, Butler, <i>a</i>	Clive, <i>Lord</i> , 1762*
Auckland, <i>L.</i> , 1789, Eden*	Carrington, <i>L.</i> , 1796, Smith*	Clogher, <i>Bishop of</i> , 1822, Rob. Ponsonby Tottenham
Avonmore, <i>Vis.</i> , 1800, Yel- verton	Carysfort, <i>E. of</i> , 1789, Proby	Clonbrock, <i>L.</i> , 1790, Dillon
Aylmer, <i>Lord</i> , 1718	Cashel, <i>Arch.</i> of, 1822, Richard Laurence	Cloncurry, <i>L.</i> 1789, Lawless*
Bandon, <i>Earl of</i> , 1800, Ber- nard	Castlemain, <i>V.</i> , 1822, Hand- cock [Stewart]	Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, <i>B. of</i> , 1804, Ch. Butson, <i>a</i>
Bangor, <i>Vis.</i> , 1781, Ward	Castle Stewart, <i>E. of</i> , 1800,	
Bantry, <i>E. of</i> , 1816, White	Cavan, <i>E. of</i> , 1647, Lambart	

- Clonmel, *E. of*, 1793, Scott
 Cloyne, *Bishop of*, 1826, John
 Brinkley
 Conway, *Lord*, 1703*
 Conyngham, *Mar. of*, 1816*
 Cork, *Bp. of*, 1830, S. Kyle
 Cork and Orrery, *Earl of*,
 1620, Boyle*
 Courton, *E. of*, 1762, Stop-
 ford*
 Cremorne, *L.* 1797, Dawson
 Crofton, *Lord*, 1797
 Darnley, *E. of*, 1725, Bligh*
 De Blaquiere, *Lord*, 1800
 Decies, *L.* 1812, Beresford
 Derry, *B. of*, 1831, R. Pon-
 sonby
 Desart, *Earl of*, 1793, Caffé
 Desmond, *Earl of*, 1622,
 Fielding
 De Vesce, *Vis.* 1776, Vesey
 Digby, *Lord*, 1620*
 Dillon, *Vis.* 1622, Dillon Lee
 Donegal, *Marquis of*, 1791,
 Chichester [a
 Doneraile, *Vis.* 1785, St. Leger
 Donoughmore, *E. of*, 1800,
 Hutchinson*
 Down, *Bish. of*, 1823, Rich.
 Mant
 Downe, *Vis.* 1680, Dawnay*
 Downes, *Lord*, 1822, Burgh
 Downshire, *M. of*, 1789, Hill
 Drogheda, *Marq. of*, 1791,
 Moore*
 Dromore, *Bishop of*, 1820,
 James Saurin
 Dublin, *Archb. of*, 1831,
 R. Whateley, a
 Dufferin, *Lord*, 1800, Black-
 wood, a
 Dunalley, *L.* 1800, Prittie, a
 Dungannon, *Vis.*, 1765, Hill
 Trevor
 Dunsany, *L.* 1440, Plunkett
 Dunraven, *E. of*, 1822, Quin
 Egmont, *Earl of*, 1733,
 Perceval*
 Elphin, *B. of*, 1820, J. Leslie
 Ely, *Mar. of*, 1800, Loftus*
 Enniskillen, *Earl of*, 1789,
 Cole* a
 Erne, *E. of*, 1789, Creighton
 Farnham, *L.* 1756, Barry, a
 Ferrard, *V.* 1797, Skeffington*
 Ffrench, *Lord*, 1798
 Fife, *Earl of*, 1759, Duff*
 Fingall, *E.* 1628, Plunkett*
 Fitzgerald, *L.*, 1826
 Fitzwilliam, *Earl*, 1716*
 Fitzwilliam, *Viscount*, 1629
 Frankfort, *Vis.*, 1816, De
 Montmorency
 Gage, *Viscount*, 1720*
 Galway, *V.* 1727, Moncton-
 Arundell
 Gardner, *Lord*, 1800*
 Garvagh, *L.* 1818, Canning
 Glengall, *E. of*, 1816, Butler a
 Gormanston, *Vis.*, 1478,
 Preston
 Gort, *Vis.*, 1816, Vereker, a
 Gosford, *E. of*, 1805, Achesona
 Granard, *E. of*, 1684, Forbes*
 Grandison, *V.*, 1620, Villiers*
 Graves, *Lord*, 1794
 Grimston, *Viscount*, 1719*
 Harbington, *V.* 1791, Pomeroy
 Hartland, *L.* 1800, Mahon
 Hawarden, *Vis.*, 1791, Maude
 Headfort, *M. of*, 1800, Tay-
 lor*
 Headly, *Lord*, 1797, Winn
 Henley, *Lord*, 1799, Eden
 Henniker, *Lord*, 1800, Hen-
 niker-Major
 Hood, *Lord*, 1782*
 Hotham, *Lord*, 1797
 Howden, *L.*, 1819, Cradock*
 Howth, *Earl of*, 1767, St.
 Lawrence [Vanneck
 Huntingfield, *Lord*, 1796,
 Keith, *Baroness*, 1797, El-
 phinstone*
 Kenmare, *E. of*, 1800, Browne
 Kensington, *Lord*, 1776, Ed-
 warden
 Kerry, *Earl of*, 1722, Fitz-
 Maurice Petty*
 Kildare, *Bishop of*, 1804, C.
 D. Lyndsay
 Kilkenny, *E. of*, 1793, Butler
 Killala, *Bishop of*, 1810, J.
 Verschoyle, a [Knox
 Killaloe, *Bp. of*, 1831, E.
 Kilmaine, *L.*, 1789, Browne
 Kilmore, *B. of*, 1802, G. De
 la Poer Beresford
 Kilmorey, *Earl of*, 1822,
 Needham
 Kilwarden, *Vis.* 1800, Wolfe
 Kingsland, *Viscount*, 1646,
 Barnewall [* a
 Kingston, *E. of*, 1763, King
 Kinsale, *L.* 1181, De Courcy
 Landaff, *E. of*, 1797, Mathew
 Langford, *L.*, 1800, Rowley
 Lanesborough, *E. of*, 1756,
 Butler
 Leighlin and Ferns, *Bp. of*,
 1822, Thomas Elrington
 Leinster, *Duke of*, 1766,
 Fitzgerald*
 Leitrim, *E.* 1795, Clements*
 Lifford, *Vis.*, 1791, Hewitt
 Limerick, *B. of*, 1822, J.
 Jebb
 Limerick, *E. of*, 1803, Pery* a
 Lisburne, *Earl of*, 1776,
 Vaughan
 Lisle, *Lord*, 1758, Lysaght
 Lismore, *Viscount*, 1806,
 O'Callaghan
 Listowel, *E. of*, 1822, Hare
 Londonderry, *Mar. of*, 1816,
 Stewart*
 Longford, *Earl of*, 1785,
 Pakenham* a
 Lorton, *Vis.*, 1806, King, a
 Louth, *Lora*, 1541, Plunkett
 Lucan, *E. of*, 1795, Bing-
 ham, a
 Lumley, *Vis.* 1623, Saun-
 derson*
 Ludlow, *Earl*, 1760*
 Macdonald, *Lord*, 1776
 Massareene, *Viscountess*,
 1660, Skeffington
 Massy, *Lord*, 1776
 Mayo, *E. of*, 1785, Bourke, a
 Meath, *E. of*, 1627, Brabazon*
 Middleton, *V.* 1717, Brod-
 rick*
 Mexborough, *E. of*, 1766,
 Savile
 Melbourne, *V.* 1781, Lamb*
 Milltown, *E. of*, 1763, Leeson
 Moira, *E. of*, 1761, Hastings*
 Molesworth, *Viscount*, 1716
 Mountcashel, *Earl of*, 1791,
 Moore, a
 Mountmorres, *Vis.* 1763,
 Montmorency
 Mountnorris, *Earl of*, 1793,
 Annesley
 Mounts andford, *Lord*, 1800
 Mulgrave, *L.* 1767, Phipps*
 Muncaster, *Lord*, 1783, Pen-
 nington
 Muskerry, *L.* 1781, Deane
 Newborough, *L.* 1776, Wynn
 Norbury, *E. of*, 1827, Toler
 Normanton, *E. of*, 1806, Agar
 Northland, *V.* 1791, Knox
 Nugent, *E.* 1776, Grenville*
 Nugent, *L.* 1800, Grenville
 O'Neill, *E.*, 1800, * a
 Ongley, *Lord*, 1776
 Ormonde, *M. of*, 1825, Butler*
 Ossory, *Bishop of*, 1813,
 Robert Fowler, a
 Palmerston, *V.* 1722, Temple
 Portarlinton, *E. of*, 1785,
 Dawson [field
 Powerscourt, *V.* 1743, Wing-
 Radstock, *Lord*, 1800, Wal-
 degrave
 Ranelagh, *L.* 1795, Parkins
 Ranelagh, *V.* 1628, Jones
 Raphoe, *Bishop of*, 1822,
 W. Bissett
 Rathdowne, *Earl of*, 1822,
 Monck
 Rendlesham, *Lord*, 1806,
 Thelussou
 Riversdale, *L.* 1783, Tonson
 Roden, *E. of*, 1771, Jocelyn*
 Rokeby, *L.* 1777, Montagu
 Rosse, *E. of*, 1806, Par-
 sons, a
 Rossmore, *L.* 1796, Westenra
 St. Helens, *L.* 1791, Fitz-
 herbert* [neux, *
 Sefton, *Earl of*, 1771, Moly-
 * Shannon, *E. of*, 1756, Boyle
 Sheffield, *Earl of*, 1816,
 Holroyd*
 Sherard, *Lord*, 1627*
 Sligo, *Marquis of*, 1800,
 Browne* [ton*
 Strabane, *V.* 1701, Hamil-
 Southwell, *Vis.* 1776
 Strangford, *Vis.* 1628,
 Smythe*
 Taaffe, *Vis.* 1628
 Teignmouth, *L.* 1797, Shore

Templetown, <i>V.</i> 1806, Upton	Ventry, <i>Lord</i> , 1800, Mullins	Wellesley, <i>Mar. of</i> , 1779*
Thomond, <i>Mar. of</i> , 1800,	Wallscount, <i>L.</i> 1800, Blake	Westcote, <i>Lord</i> , 1776, Lyt-
O'Brien ^a	Waterford, <i>Bp. of</i> , 1813,	telton*
Trimblestown, <i>L.</i> 1461, Bar-	Richard Bourke	Westmeath, <i>Mar. of</i> 1822,
newall	Waterford, <i>Earl of</i> , 1446,	Nugeat, <i>a</i>
Tuam, <i>Arch. of</i> , 1819, P. Le	Tallhot*	Wicklow, <i>Earl of</i> , 1793,
Peor Trench	Waterford, <i>Mar. of</i> , 1789,	Howard, <i>a</i>
Tyrconnel, <i>Earl of</i> , 1761,	Beresford* [<i>Cavendish</i>]	Winterton, <i>Earl of</i> , 1766,
Carpenter	Waterpark, <i>Lord</i> , 1792,	Turnour

* Marked thus are Peers of the United Kingdom. † Marked thus are Peers of Scotland. *a* Marked thus are Representative Peers.

JUDGES IN IRELAND.

Thus † marked, Commissioners to hear and determine Causes in Chancery in the Absence of the Lord Chancellor.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Lord Chancellor, Right Honourable Lord Plunkett

Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. M'Mahon, Bart.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Lord Chief Justice and Judges.—† Rt. Hon. Charles K. Bushe. † Hon. Rich. Jebb. † Hon. Charles Burton. † Hon. Thos. B. Vandeleur.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Lord Chief Justice and Judges.—† Rt. Hon. John Doherty. † Hon. Arthur Moore. † Hon. William Johnson. † Hon. Robert Torrens.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Lord Chief Baron, † Rt. Hon. Henry Joy.

Barons.—† Hon. Sir W. C. Smith, Bart. † J. L. Foster. † Hon. R. Pennefather.

CUSTODES ROTULORUM.

Antrim, Marquis of Hertford.
Armagh, Earl of Gosford.
Carlou, Wm. Browne, Esq.
Cavan, Nathaniel Sneyd, Esq.
Clare, Marquis Conyngham.
Cork, Earl of Shannon.
Donegal, Earl of Leitrim.
Down, Marq. of Londonderry.
Dublin, Sir Compton Domville, Bt.
Fermanagh, Earl of Enniskillen.
Galway, Earl of Clancarty.
Kerry, James Crosbie, Esq.
Kildare, Duke of Leinster.
Kilkenny, Marq. of Ormonde.
King's County, Earl of Rosse.
Leitrim, Earl of Leitrim.
Limerick, Earl of Dunraven.
Londonderry, Marq. of Londonderry.
Longford, Viscount Forbes.
Louth, Earl of Roden.
Mayo, Marquis of Sligo.
Meath, Marquis Wellesley.
Monaghan, Lord Rossmore.
Queen's Co. Lord Maryborough.
Roscommon, Viscount Lorton.
Sligo, Owen Wynne, Esq.
Tipperary, Hon. F. A. Prittie.
Tyrone, Earl of Belmore.
Waterford, Lord G. Beresford.
Westmeath, Earl of Longford.
Wexford, Marq. of Ely.
Wicklow, Earl of Meath.

LORDS LIEUTENANT OF COUNTIES.

Antrim, Charles Henry St. John, Earl O'Neill.

Armagh, Archibald, Earl of Gosford.

Carlou, Right Hon. J. Wm. Ponsonby, commonly called Visc. Duncannon.

Cavan, Thomas, Marquis of Headfort.

Clare, William, Lord Fitzgerald & Vesey.

Cork, Henry, Earl of Shannon.

Donegal, George Augustus, Marquis of Donegal, K.P.

Down, Arthur B. S. Trumbull, Marquis of Downshire, K.P.

Dublin, John Chambre, E. of Meath, K.P.

Fermanagh, John Willoughby, Earl of Enniskillen, K.P.

Galway, Ulick John, Marquis of Clanricarde, G. C.H.

Kerry, Valentine, Earl of Kenmare.

Kildare, Augustus Frederick, Duke of Leinster, K.P.

Kilkenny, J., Marquis of Ormonde, K.P.
King's County, Right Hon. W. Parsons, commonly called Ld. Oxmantown, M.P.

Leitrim, Nathaniel, Earl of Leitrim.

Limerick Hon. Col. R. H. Fitz-Gibbon M.P.

Londonderry, George, Lord Garvagh.

Longford, Right Hon. George J. Forbes, commonly called Viscount Forbes, M.P.

Louth, Sir P. Bellew

Mayo, Howe Peter, Marquis Sligo, K.P.

Meath, John, Earl of Darnley.

Monaghan, Warner Wm. Lord Rossmore.

Queen's County, John, Viscount de Vesci.

Roscommon, Rbt. Edward Visc. Lorton.

Sligo, Col. Knox Gore

Tipperary, John Hely, Earl of Donoughmore.

Tyrone, Dupre, Earl of Caledon, K.P.

Waterford, Henry Villiers Stuart, Esq.

Westmeath, George Thomas John, Marquis of Westmeath.

Wexford, Robert Shapland Carew, Esq.

Wicklow, William Forward, Earl of Wicklow.

IRISH BISHOPS, AND DEANS OF CATHEDRAL CHURCHES.

Consec.	BISHOPS.	Sees.	An.	In room of	DEANS.
1806	Lord J. G. Beresford, D.D., <i>Primate of all Ireland</i>	<i>Armagh</i>	1822	Stuart.....	
1831	Richard Whately, D.D., <i>Primate of Ireland</i> ...	<i>Dublin</i>	1831	W. Magee...	{ Bishop of Kildare H. Dawson, M.A.
1822	Rich. Laurence, D.C.L., <i>Primate of Munster</i> ...	<i>Cashel and Emly</i>	1822	Brodrick....	{ R. Daly, M.A. T. P. Lefanu,
1802	P. le Poer Trench, D.D., <i>Primate of Connaught</i> ...	<i>Tuam and Ardagh</i> ...	1819	W. Beresford.	{ T. Carter, D.D. R. Murray, M.A.
1802	N. Alexander, D.D.....	<i>Meath</i>	1823	O'Beirne....	H. Roper, D.D.
1803	C. D. Lindsay, D.D.....	<i>Kildare</i>	1804	Jones.....	T. French, B.D.
1801	G. de la P. Beresford, D.D.	<i>Kilmore</i>	1802	Brodrick....	Fitzgerald, D.C.L.
1804	Lord R. Tottenham, D.D.	<i>Clogher</i>	1822	Jocelyn.....	R. C. Maude, M.A.
1804	Christ. Butson, D.D....	{ <i>Clonfert and Kilmacduagh</i> }	1804	Alexander..	{ T. Hawkins, D.D. R. Hood, D.D.
1810	James Verschoyle, D.D.	{ <i>Killala and Achoury</i> }	1810	Stock.....	{ Geo. Gore, M.A. T. Blakeley, M.A.
1812	John Leslie, D.D.....	<i>Elphin</i>	1819	Trench.....	J. French, M.A.
1813	Robert Fowler, D.D.....	<i>Ossory</i>	1813	Kearney....	J. Bourke, M.A.
1813	Hon. R. Bourke, D.D....	{ <i>Waterford & Lismore</i> }	1813	Stock.....	{ U. Lee, M.A. J. Bayly, D.D.
1819	James Sanrin, D.D.....	<i>Dromore</i>	1819	Leslie.....	J. Mahon, M.A.
1820	Richard Mant, D.D....	{ <i>Down and Connor</i> }	1823	Alexander..	{ — Plunkett, M.A. H. Leslie, M.A.
1820	Thomas Elrington, D.D.	{ <i>Ferns and Leighlin</i> }	1822	Tottenham..	{ P. Browne, M.A. R. Bernard, D.D.
1822	William Bissett, D.D...	<i>Raphoe</i>	1822	Magee.....	R. Ailott.
1822	John Jebb, D.D.....	{ <i>Limerick, Ard-fert & Aghadoe</i> }	1822	Elrington...	{ A. Preston, D.D. G. Holmes.
1826	John Brinkley, D.D.....	<i>Cloyne</i>	1826	Warburton...	T. Burgh, M.A.
1823	Rd. Ponsonby, D.D.....	<i>Derry</i>	1831	William Knox	T. B. Gough, M.A.
1830	Sam. Kyle, D.D.....	{ <i>Cork and Ross</i> }	1830	St. Lawrence	{ R. Burrows, D.D. J. F. Bond, M.A.
1831	E. Knox, D.D.....	{ <i>Killaloe and Kilfenora</i> }	1831	Ponsonby...	{ A. Morgan, M.A. W. H. Stackpoole.

The Bishops of Meath and Kildare take precedence of all other bishops: the rest according to priority of consecration.

ROTATION OF IRISH BISHOPS SITTING IN PARLIAMENT.

THE rotation in which the Irish Bishops sit in Parliament is regulated by the following cycle; by which each Archbishop sits *once in four*, and each Bishop *once in six* sessions.

Session.

1. Primate, Meath, Kildare, Derry.
2. Dublin, Raphoe, Limerick, Dromore
3. Cashel, Elphin, Down, Waterford
4. Tuam, Ferns, Cloyne, Cork

Session.

5. Primate, Killaloe, Kilmore, Clogher
6. Dublin, Ossory, Killala, Clonfert (for 1833)
7. Cashel, Meath, Kildare, Derry
8. Tuam, Raphoe, Limerick, Dromore
9. Primate, Elphin, Down, Waterford
10. Dublin, Ferns, Cloyne, Cork
11. Cashel, Killaloe, Kilmore, Clogher
12. Tuam, Ossory, Killala, Clonfert

The cycle is completed at the end of every twelve sessions.

COLONIAL BISHOPS, according to seniority.

BISHOPS.	Sees.	An.	In room of
Lipscomb, D.D.....	<i>Jamaica</i>	1824	<i>See then created by Patent.</i>
Coleridge, D.D.	{ <i>Barbadoes & Leeward Isles</i> }	1824	<i>Do.</i>
Inglis, D.D.....	<i>Nova Scotia</i>	1825	Stanser, <i>res.</i>
Stewart, D.D.....	<i>Quebec</i>	1825	Mountain, <i>dec.</i>
Wilson.....	<i>Calcutta</i>	1832	Turner, <i>dec.</i>

GOVERNORS AND COMMANDERS OF BRITISH COLONIES AND SETTLEMENTS.

Europe.

Gibraltar.—Earl of Chatham, K.G., Governor.

Malta.—Major-General Hon. Frederick Ponsonby, Lieutenant-Governor

Ionian Islands.—Lord Nugent, Lord High Commissioner.

Heliogoland.—Col. Henry King, Lieutenant Governor.

America.

Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island.

—Lieutenant-General Lord Aylmer, K.C.B., Governor in Chief.

Nova Scotia.—Major-General Sir A. Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander of the Forces.

St. John's, or Prince Edward's Island.—Lieut.-Colonel Young, Lieutenant-Governor.

Newfoundland.—Capt. Sir Thomas J. Cochrane, R.N., Governor, and Vice-Admiral.

West India Islands.

Jamaica.—Earl of Mulgrave, Governor and Vice-Admiral.

Barbadoes.—Sir James Lyon, K.C.B., Governor.

Antigua.—Major-General Sir Patrick Ross, Governor and Vice-Admiral.

Montserrat.—Samuel P. Steward, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor.

St. Christopher.—Governor and Vice-Admiral, as also of Nevis, Anguilla, and the Virgin Islands.

Demerara and Essequibo.—Sir Benjamin D'Urban, K.C.B., Governor and Commander-Berbice. —Robert Gordon, Esq., Governor, and Vice-Admiral. [in-Chief.]

Trinidad.—Major-General Sir Lewis Grant, Governor and Vice-Admiral.

Grenada.—Major-General Sir James Campbell, K.C.B., Governor and Vice-Admiral.

Tobago.—Major-General N. Blackwell, Governor and Vice-Admiral.

St. Vincent.—Sir G. F. Hill, Bart., Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

St. Lucia.—Major-General George Mackie, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Dominica.—Colonel Sir E. Murray McGregor, Governor and Vice-Admiral.

Bermuda.—Colonel Sir S. Chapman, Governor, Vice-Admiral, and Commander-in-Chief.

Bahama Islands.—Major-Gen. Sir James Carmichael Smyth, Governor and Vice-Admiral.

Africa.

Cape of Good Hope.—Sir G. Lowry Cole, G.C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Mauritius.—Major-General Sir W. Nicolay, C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Western Coast of Africa.—Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Findlay.

Asia.

Bengal.—Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, Governor-General of India.

Madras.—Stephen Rumbold Lushington, Esq., Governor.

Bombay.—Earl of Clare, Governor.

Ceylon.—Right. Hon. Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, Governor, Vice-Admiral, and Commander-in-Chief.

Australia.

New South Wales.—Major-General Richard Bourke, Captain-General and Commander-

Van Diemen's Land.—Colonel George Arthur, Lieutenant-Governor. [in-Chief.]

Swan River.—Captain Stirling.

III.—COMMERCE.

BANK DIRECTORS.

Governor, John H. Palmer, esq.

Deputy, Richard Mee Raikes, esq.

John Bowden, esq., John Cockerell,

esq., William Cotton, esq., Timothy

Abraham Curtis, esq., Samuel Drewe,

esq., George Dorrien, esq., John Oliver

Hanson, esq., John Benjamin Heath,

esq., Samuel Hibbert, esq., William

Mellish, esq., Humphrey St. John

Mildmay, esq., James Morris, esq.,

George Warde Norman, esq., James

Pattison, esq., Charles Pole, esq., Sir

John Rae Reid, bart., John Baker

Richards, esq., William R. Robinson,

esq., Samuel Thornton, esq., Stephen

Edw. Thornton, esq., William Ward,

esq., Thomas Warre, esq., Money

Wigram, esq., Melvil Wilson, esq.

Secretary, John Knight, Esq.

Deputy Secretary, John Watts, esq.

BRANCH BANKS OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Birmingham—Bristol—Exeter—Gloucester—Hull—Leeds—Liverpool—Manchester—Newcastle upon Tyne—Norwich—Swansea.

UNITED OR JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Established under Act 7 GEO. IV. c. 46.

Birmingham Banking Company—At Birmingham.

Bradford Banking Company—At Bradford, in Yorkshire

Bristol Old Bank—At Bristol.

Cumberland Union Banking Company—At Whitehaven, Workington, Cockermouth, Wigton, Carlisle, Penrith, Keswick, and Maryport, all in Cumberland.

Halifax Joint Stock Banking Company—At Halifax, in Yorkshire.

Huddersfield Banking Company—At Huddersfield, Wakefield, and Saddleworth all in Yorkshire.

Lancaster Banking Company—At Lancaster, Chorley, Ulverstone, and Kirkham, all in Lancashire.

Leicester Banking Company—At Leicester.

Leith Banking Company—At Carlisle, in Cumberland.

Manchester Bank—At Manchester, in Lancashire.

Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company—At Manchester, Liver-

pool, Oldham, Warrington, Rochdale, Wigan, Ashton, Blackburn, Bolton, Preston, and Ormskirk, all in Lancashire; Chester, Stockport, Nantwich, Northwich, and Macclesfield, all in Cheshire; Newcastle, Cheadle, Lane End, Hanley, Burslem, and Leek, all in Staffordshire; Chapel-en-le-Frith, and New Mill, both in Derbyshire; and Bangor, in North Wales.

Norfolk and Norwich Joint Stock Banking Company—At Norwich, Swaffham, East Dereham, Foulsham, Fakenham, Harleston, Lynn, Watton, all in Norfolk; Framlingham and Bungay, both in Suffolk.

Stuckey's Joint Stock Banking Company—At Bristol, Taunton, Bridgwater, Langport, Wells, Bruton, Castle Cary, Shepton Mallet, Martock, Crewkerne, Chard, Ilminster, and Wellington, all in Somersetshire.

Whitehaven Joint Stock Banking Company—At Whitehaven, in Cumberland.

York City and County Banking Company—At York and New Malton, both in Yorkshire.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

Six Directors go out by rotation every year. The figure prefixed denotes the number of years they have each to serve.

Directors.

Chairman, 1 John G. Ravenshaw, esq.

Deputy, 4 C. Marjoribanks, esq.

1 J. Du Pre Alexander, esq., 4 W. As-
tell, esq., 2 John Baillie, esq., 1 Sir R.
Campbell, bart., 2 J. R. Carnac, esq.,
1 Neil Benj. Edmonstone, esq., 4 Rus-
sell Ellice, esq., 3 John Forbes, esq.,
4 Rich. Jenkins, esq., 1 Hon. H. Lind-
say, 3 John Loch, esq., 2 James Law
Lushington, esq., 2 Geo. Lyall, esq.,
4 John Masterman, esq., 3 Chas. Mills,
esq., 1 John Morris, esq., 2 John Petty
Muspratt, esq., 3 Henry Shank, esq.,
3 James Stuart, esq., 3 Henry St.
Geo. Tucker, esq., 2 William Wigram,
esq.

BANKERS IN LONDON.

ASHLEY and Son, 135, Regent-street
Barclay, Tritton, Bevan, and Co. 54, Lom-
bard-street
Barnard, Dimsdales, & Barnard, 50, Cornhill
Barnetts, Hoare, and Co. 62, Lombard-st.
Bond, Sons, and Pattisall, 2, 'Change-alley
Bosanquet, Pitt, Anderdon, Franks, and
Co. 73, Lombard-street
Bouverie and Lefevre, 11, Haymarket
Brown, Janson, and Co. 32, Abchurch-lane
Call (*Sir W. P. Bart.*), Marten, and Co.
25, Old Bond-street
Campbell and Co. 6, Regent-street
Child and Co. Temple Bar
Cockburns and Co. 4, Whitehall
Cockerell, Smith, and Co. 8, Austin
Friars,

Cocks, Biddulph, and Biddulph, 43, Char-
ing Cross

Coutts and Co. 59, Strand

Cunliffes, Brooks, Cunliffe, and Co. 24,
Bucklersbury

Curries and Co. 29, Cornhill

Denison and Co. 106, Fenchurch-street

Dixon, Son, and Brooks, 25, Chancery-lane
Dorriens, Magens, Mello, and Co. 22, Finch-
lane

Drewett and Fowler, 60, Broad-street

Drummond, *Messrs.* 48, Charing Cross

Esdaile (*Sir James*), Esdaile, Grenfell,
Thomas, and Co. 21, Lombard-street

Fullers and Co. 84, Cornhill

Gill, Thomas, and Feltham, 42, Lombard-
street

Glyn, Hallifax, Mills, and Co. 67, Lom-
bard-street

Goslings and Sharpe, 19, Fleet-street

Grote, Prescott, Grote, and Prescott, 62,
Threadneedle-street

Hammersleys and Co. 69, Pall Mall

Hanburys, Taylor, and Lloyd, 60, Lombard-
street

Hankey and Co. 7, Fenchurch-street

Herries, Farquhar, Halliday, Davidson,
Chapman, and Co. 16, St. James's-street

Hill and Son, 17, West-Smithfield

Hoare, *Messrs.* 37, Fleet-street

Hopkinson, *Messrs.* 3, Regent-street

Jones, Loyd, and Co. 43, Lothbury

Jones and Son, 41, West Smithfield

Kay (*Sir W. Bart.*), Price, Marryat, and
Coleman, 1, Mansion House-street

Kinloch and Son, 1, New Broad-street

Kinnear (*Thomas*) and Co. 2, Charlotte-
row, Mansion House

Ladbroke, Kingscote, and Gillman, Bank-
buildings

Lawson and Co. 31, Abchurch-lane

Lees, Brassey, Farr & Lee, 71, Lombard-st.
Lubbock (*Sir J. W. Bart.*), Forster, Clarke,
and Co. 11, Mansion-House-street

Martin, Stone, Stone, and Martins, 68,
Lombard-street

Masterman, Peters, Mildred, Masterman, &
Co. 35, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street

Maude, Hallet, and Robinson, 14, Grea
George-street, Westminster.

Morlands and Co. 50, Pall Mall

Pares and Heygates, 25, New Bridge-street,
Blackfriars

Pocklington and Lacy, 60, West Smith-
field

Praeds, Mackworth, Fane, and Praed,
189, Fleet-street

Provincial Bank of Ireland, 42, Broad-st.

Puget and Bainbridges, 12, St. Paul's
Church-yard

Ransom and Co. 1, Pall Mall, East

Robarts, Curtis, Robarts, Curtis, and Co.
15, Lombard street

Rogers, Towgood, Olding, Sharpe, and Boy-
cott, 22, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street

Scott (*Sir Claude, Bart.*), and Co., 1, Ca-
vendish-square

Smith, Payne, and Smiths, 1, Lombard-
street

Snow (*Robert*), *Sir J. D. Paul, Bart.*, and
Co. Temple Bar Without

Spooner, Attwoods, and Co. 27, Gracechurch-street
 Stevenson and Salt, 20, Lombard-street
 Twining, *Messrs.* Temple Bar Without.
 Veres, Ward, and Co. 77, Lombard-street
 Weston, Young, and Bostock, 37, High-st. Borough
 Whitmore, Wells's, and Whitmore, 24, Lombard-street
 Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, Thornton, and Co. 20, Birchin-lane
 Willis, Percival, and Co. 76, Lombard-st.
 Wright and Co. 5, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden
 Young and Son, 11, West Smithfield.

ARMY AGENTS.

ARMIT and Borough, Dublin
 Ashley, James, 135, Regent-street
 Atkinson, John, Ely Place, Dublin
 Brent, Timothy, St. James's-street
 Cane, Richard, and Co., Dawson-street, Dublin
 Collyer, George Samuel, 9, Park-place, St. James's
 Fitter, Godfrey, 34, Welbeck-street, Marylebone
 Greenwood, Cox, and Co. Craig's-court, Charing Cross
 Hopkinson, Barnett, and Knyvett, 3, Regent-street, Waterloo-place
 Juitt, George, 44, Warren-street, Fitzroy-square
 Kirkland, John, 6, Whitehall
 Lawrie, John, I, Robert-street, Adelphi
 Macdonald and Campbell, 6, Regent-street, Waterloo-place
 Morland, Sir F. Bernard, bart., 4, Northumberland-street (for Invalids)
 Price, William Frazer, 34, Craven-street
 Watson, William, 63, Charlotte-street, Portland-place

NAVY AGENTS.

ATKINS and Son, 7, Walbrook
 Barnett and King, 37, Essex-street, Strand
 Barwise, W. H. B., 1, New Boswell-court, Carey-street
 Booth and Pettet, 2, Adelphi Terrace
 Chard, Wm. and Ed. 3, Clifford's Inn, Fleet-street
 Chipdendale, John, 10, John-street, Adelphi
 Clementson, Charles, 8, Adelphi-terrace
 Collier, Thomas, 3, Brick-court, Temple
 Cooke, Halford, & Son, 41, Norfolk-st, Strand
 Copland, John, 23, Surrey-street, Strand, (Marines)
 Cox and Son, 44, Hatton-garden
 Davies and Lyon, 137, Ratcliff-highway
 Dufaur, Joseph, 13, Clement's Inn, Strand
 Evans and Eytton, 7, Northumberland-st., Strand
 Goode & Clarke, 15, Surrey-street, Strand
 Hinxman, J. 72, Gt. Russell-st Bloomsbury
 Holmes, Wm. 3, Lyon's Inn, Strand
 Kempster, W. H. 37, Craven-street (Marines)
 Madden, Capt., Portsmouth (Marines)
 Maude, J. and T., 14, George-street, Westminster
 M'Inerheney, Wm. 1, James-st. Adelphi
 Muspratt, John P., 9, New Broad-street
 Ommanney, Sir F. Molineux, and Son, 22, Norfolk-street, Strand
 Rice, Mr., 50, Poland street (Marines)
 Sholl, Robert, 7, Clement's Inn
 Slade, Wm., 21, Cecil-street, Strand
 Stilwell, Thomas, and Sons, 22, Arundel-street, Strand
 Woodhead, Joseph, 1, James st. Adelphi

* * There are also forty-one Agents for Petty Officers and Seamen, who are licensed for a period of three years,—for whose addresses see the Navy List.

IV.—EDUCATION.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Elected

Chancellor.—Rt. Hon. W. Wyndham, Lord Grenville, D.C.L., F.R.S. 1809
High Steward.—Rt. Hon. John Earl of Eldon, D.C.L., F.R.S. 1801
Deputy High Steward.—Robert Mich. Ward, M.A. Fel. of Trin. Col. 1831
Vice-Chancellor.—G. Rowley, D.D., Master of University.
Pro-Vice-Chancellors.—The Rev. J. C. Jones, D.D., Rector of Exeter Col. The Rev. R. Jenkyns, D.D., Master of Balliol Col. The Rev. A. T. Gilbert, D.D. Principal of Brasenose College. The Rev. T. E. Bridges, D.D., President of Corpus Christi Col.
Curators of the Theatre.—John Collier Jones, D.D. Rector of Exeter College. 1829
 Benj. Parsons Symons, D.D., Warden of Wadham College 1832
Assessor.—J. D. Macbride, D.C.L. Prin. of Magdalen Hall. 1812

Colleges and Halls, and present Heads of Colleges.

University, G. Rowley, D.D., F.R.S. Master 1821
 Balliol, R. Jenkyns, D.D. Master ... 1819
 Merton, R. Marsham, D.C.L. Warden 1826
 Exeter, J. C. Jones, D.D. Rector. 1819
 Oriel, Edw. Hawkins, D.D. Provost ... 1828
 Queen's, John Fox, D.D. Provost ... 1827
 New Col., P. N. Shuttledworth, D.D. Warden 1822
 Lincoln Col. E. Tatham, D.D. Rector. 1792
 All Souls, Lewis Sneyd, M.A. Warden 1827
 Magdalen, M. J. Routh, D.D. Pres. ... 1791
 Brasenose, A. T. Gilbert, D.D. Princ. 1822
 Corpus Christi, T. E. Bridges, D.D. President 1823
 Christ-Church, Thos. Gaisford, D.D. Regius Professor of Greek, Dean, 1831
 Trinity, J. Ingram, D.D. President .. 1824
 St. John's, Philip Wynter, D.D. Pres. 1828
 Jesus, Henry Foulkes, D.D. Principal 1817
 Wadham, B. P. Symonds, B.D. Ward. 1831
 Pembroke, G. W. Hall, D.D. Master. 1809
 Worcester, Dean of Exeter, D.D. Prov. 1795

Elected

- St. Mary Hall, John Dean, D.D. Prin. 1816
 Magdalene Hall, J.D. Macbride, D.C.L.
 Principal 1813
 New-Inn Hall, J. A. Cramer, D.D.
 Principal 1831
 St. Alban Hall, Rev. E. Cardwell,
 B.D. 1831
 St. Edmund Hall, Ant. Grayson, D.D.
 Principal 1824
Sen. Proctor—The Rev. Francis Clerke,
 M.A. of All Souls.
Jun. Proctor—The Rev. Rich. Young, M.A.
 of New College.
Pro-Rectors.—Geo. Robt. Michael Ward,
 M.A. Fellow of Trinity. Rev. William
 Goddard, M.A. Fellow of Jesus. Rev.
 James Bullock, M.A. Fellow of Wor-
 cester. Rev. Thos. Foster, M.A. Chap-
 lain of New College.
Masters of the Schools.—Rev. H. D. Har-
 ington, M.A. Fellow of Exeter College.
 Rev. John William Hughes, M.A. Trin.
 Coll. Rev. Peter Hansell, M.A. Fellow
 of University.

PROFESSORS.

- Reg. Divinity*.—Rev. E. Burton, B.D. 1829
Regius Hebrew.—Rev. E. Bouverie
 Pusey, Canon of Christ Church... 1828
Regius Greek.—Rev. T. Gaisford, M.A. 1811
Reg. Civil Law.—J. Phillimore, D.C.L. 1809
Reg. Med.—J. Kidd, M.D., F.R.S. 1822
Reg. Mod. Hist.—E. Nares, D.D. ... 1813
Reg. Bot.—G. Williams, M.D. F.L.S. 1795
Margaret Divinity.—G. Fausset, D.D. 1827
Saville's Astron.—S. P. Rigaud, M.A.
 F.R.S. 1827
Saw's Geom.—B. Powell, M.A., F.R.S. 1827
Natural Philosophy.—Rev. G. L.
 Cooke, B.D. 1810
Moral Philosophy.—Wm. Mills, B.D.
 Fellow of Magdalen College 1829
Camden's Hist.—Edw. Cardwell, D.D.
 Principal of St. Alban Hall. 1825
Laud's Arabic.—W. Knatchbull, D.D. 1823
Lord Almoner's Arabic.—J. D. Mac-
 bride, D.C.L. 1813
Boden's Sanscrit.—H. H. Wilson, esq.
Experimental Philosophy.—S. P. Ri-
 gaud, M.A., F.R.S. 1810
Lee's Anatomy.—J. Kidd, M.D., F.R.S.
Poetry.—Rev. J. Keble, M.A. Fellow
 of Oriel 1831
Viner's Com. Law. P. Williams, D.C.L. 1824
Lord Lichfield's Clinical Medicine.—
 J. A. Ogle, M.D. 1824
Anglo Saxon.—F. P. Walesby, B.C.L. 1829
Aldrich's Anatomy.—J. Kidd, M.D.
 F.R.S. 1822
Aldrich's Medicine.—J. A. Ogle, M.D.
 F.R.S. 1824
Aldrich's Chemistry.—C. G. B. Dau-
 beny, M.D. 1822
Mineralogy. { Rev. W. Buckland, { 1813
Geology.— } D.D., F.R.S. ... { 1818
Political Econ.—Rev. W. F. Lloyd,
 M.A. Student of Christ Church... 1832
Boden Professor of Sanscrit.—Horace
 Hayman Wilson, esq. 1832
Bampton Lecturer.—Fred. Nolan,
 D.D. Exeter College for 1833
Musie.—W. Crotch, Mus. Doc. 1797

Elected

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

- Pub. Orator*.—J. A. Cramer, D.D. 1829
Keeper of Bodleian Library.—Rev.
 B. Bandinel, D.D. 1813
Under Librarians.—S. Reay, M.A. 1828
 Rev. E. Hawkins, M.A. Fellow of
 Exeter College 1831
Keep. of the Archives.—P. Bliss, D.C.L. 1826
Keeper of Ashmole's Museum.—P. B.
 Duncan, M.A. 1823
Radcliffe Lib.—G. Williams, M.D.
 F.L.S. 1810
University Counsel.—Sir Chas. Weth-
 Registrar.—P. Bliss, D.C.L. F.S.A.
 St. John's 1824
Proctors in the University Court.—Rev. J.
 W. Hughes, M.A. Trinity College. Rev.
 W. H. M. Roberson, M.A. Lincoln Coll.
Organist.—Walter Vicary, B. Mus.
Divinity Clerk.—John Pater.
Bailiff.—Edmund Grove.
Marshall.—Moses Holliday.
Solicitor.—Baker Morrell.
Esquire Bedels.—H. Forster, B.A., G. V.
 Cox, M.A., and T. H. Bobart.
Yeomen Bedels.—J. Brown, J. Holliday,
 and T. James.
Clerk of the Schools.—G. Perdue; Verger,
 Richard Norris.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Elected

- Chancellor*.—His R. H. Duke of Glou-
 cester, D.C.L., F.R.S., Trin. Col. . 1811
High Steward.—E. of Hardwicke, K.G.
 D.C.L., F.R.S., Queen's Coll. 1806
Vice-Chancellor.—Rev. W. Webb,
 D.D., Master of Clare Hall
Counsel.—Thomas Starkie, M.A., Downing.
 H. Bickersteth, M.A., Caius.
Commissary.—F. Pollock, M.A., F.R.S.
 Trin. 1824
Assessor.—W. Hunt, M.A. King's.... 1805
*Colleges and Halls, and present Heads of
 Colleges.*
 St. Peter's, F. Barnes, D.D. Master.. 1788
 Clare Hall, W. Webb, D.D. F.L.S.
 Master 1815
 Pembroke, Gilbert Ainslie, D.D.
 Master 1828
 Gonville and Caius, M. Davy, D.D.
 F.R. & A.S. Master 1803
 Trin. Hall, T. Le Blanc, D.C.L. Master 1815
 Corpus Christi, J. Lamb, D.D. Master 1822
 King's, G. Thackeray, D.D. Provost. 1814
 Queen's, Jos. King, M.A. President 1832
 Catharine Hall, J. Procter, D.D. Master 1799
 Jesus, Wm. French, D.D. Master... 1820
 Christ's, John Graham, D.D. Master. 1830
 St. John's, J. Wood, D.D. Dean of Ely,
 Master 1815
 Magdalene, Hon. G. N. Grenville,
 M.A. Master 1813
 Trinity, C. Wordsworth, D.D. Master 1820
 Emmanuel, R. T. Cory, D.D. Master 1797
 Sidney Sussex, W. Chafy, D.D. Master 1813
 Downing, Wm. Frere, D.C.L. Master 1812
Sen. Proctor.—Rev. Geo. Skinner, M.A.
 Jesus Coll.

- Jun. Proctor.*—Rev. Henry Howarth, M.A.
St. John's Coll.
Sen. Pro-Proctor.—Rev. John Graham,
B.D. Jesus Coll.
Jun. Pro-Proctor.—Rev. Hen. John Rose,
B.D. St. John's Coll.
Sen. Scrutator.—Rev. Littleton Ch. Powys,
B.D. Corpus Christi Coll.
Jun. Scrutator.—Rev. John Harding, M.A.
King's Coll.
Sen. Tazor.—Rev. James Alex. Barnes,
M.A. Trin. Coll.
Jun. Tazor.—Rev. Charles Currie, M.A.
Pembroke Coll.
Sen. Moderator.—Hen. Philpott, esq. M.A.
Catharine Hall.
Jun. Moderator.—John Hymers, esq. M.A.
St. John's Coll.

CAPUT.

- [Every University-Grace must pass the CAPUT
before it can be introduced into the Senate.]
The Vice-Chancellor for the time being, by
virtue of his office.
Divinity.—Wm. Chafy, D.D. Sid. Sus. Col.
Law.—James Geldart, D.C.L. Trin. Hall.
Physic.—Jos. Cope, M.D. St. John's Coll.
Sen. Regent.—J. Graham, M.A. Queen's
Coll.
Sen. Non. Regent.—Edward J. Ash, M.A.
Christ's Coll.

PROFESSORS.

- Margaret Divinity.*—Bishop of Peter-
borough, F.R.S. 1807
Regius Divinity.—Thos. Turtton, D.D. 1827
Regius Civil Law.—Jas. W. Geldart,
D.C.L. 1813
Physic.—J. Haviland, M.D. 1817
Casuistical Profes.—F. Barnes, D.D. 1813
Hebrew.—Samuel Lee, B.D. 1831
Greek.—James Scholfield, M.A. 1825
Mathematical.—C. Babbage, M.A.,
F.R.S. 1820
Arabic.—Thomas Jarrett, M.A. 1831
Ld. Atm. Arab.—T. Musgrave, M.A. 1820
Plumian Astronomy.—G.B. Airy, M.A. 1828
Lowndes's Ditto.—W. Lax, M.A. F.R.S. 1795
Anatomy.—W. Clark, M.D. 1817
Modern History.—W. Smyth, M.A. 1807
Chemistry.—J. Cumming, M.A. F.R.S. 1815
Botany.—J. S. Henslow, M.A. 1825
Woodwardian Lecturer.—A. Sedg-
wick, M.A. F.R.S. 1818
Lady Margaret's Preacher.—A. J.
Carrighan, B.D. 1824
Norrisian Professor.—J. B. Holling-
worth, D.D. 1824
Jacksonian Profess.—W. Farish, B.D. 1813
Common Law.—T. Starkie, M.A. 1823
Political Econ.—G. Pryme, Esq., M.A. 1830
Medicine.—Cornwallis Hewett, M.D. 1814
Music.—J. Clarke Whitfeld, Mus. D. 1821
Mineralogy.—W. Whewell, M.A., F.R.S. 1828

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

- Public Orator.*—Ralph Tatham, B.D. 1809
Christian Adv.—H. J. Rose, M.A. 1828
Hulsean Lecturer.—John J. Blunt, B.D. 1831
Librarian.—Rev. J. Lodge, M.A. 1822
Registrar.—J. Romilly, M.A. 1832
Esquire-Bedels.—H. Gunning, M.A. 1789
G. Leapingwell, M.A. 1826
W. Hopkins, M.A. 1827

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

COUNCIL.

- William B. Baring, esq. M.P. James
Booth, esq. Dr. Bostock. The Lord
Chancellor, F.R.S. Sam. Duckworth,
esq. Viscount Ebrington, M.P. I. L.
Goldsmid, esq. M.R.S.L. Lord King.
Zach. Macaulay, esq. F.R.S. William
Marshall, esq. M.P. J. H. Merivale,
esq. James Mill, esq. John Romilly,
esq. Viscount Sandon, M.P. Edward
Strutt, esq. M.P. J. Smith, esq. M.P.
Duke of Somerset. W. Tooke, esq.
F.R.S. C.A. Tulk, esq. N.A. Vigors,
esq. Henry Warburton, esq. M.P.
F.R.S. H. Waymouth, esq. F.R.S.
Thos. Wilson, esq.
Secretary. T. Coates, Sec. to the Society
for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.
Architect. Wm. Wilkins, esq., A.M.
Accountant. Mr. J. P. Kennell.
Curator of Museum. Mr. Geo. Wm. Hind.

PROFESSORS.

- Roman Language, Literature, and Antiqui-
ties.* Thos. Hewitt Key, esq., A.M.
*Greek Language, Literature, and Antiqui-
ties.* Henry Malden, A.M. Esq.
Political Economy. J. R. Macculloch, Esq.
English Language and Literature. A. Blair,
LL.D.
French Language. P. F. Merlet, Esq.
German Language and Literature. Dr.
Hausmann.
Italian Lang. and Lit., A. Pannizzi, Esq.
Hebrew Lang. and Lit., H. Hurwitz, Esq.
Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, and Hindoostanee,
(vacant)
Mathematics. G. J. P. White, B.A.
Philosophy of the Mind and Logic. Rev.
John Hoppus, A.M.
Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. The
Rev. Dr. Ritchie, F.R.S.
Botany. J. Lindley, Esq.
Zoology and Comparative Anatomy. Robt.
E. Grant, M.D.
Geology. Dr. Turner, Mr. Lindley, and
Dr. Grant.
English Law. A. Amos, Esq.
Jurisprudence. J. Austin, Esq.
Anatomy and Physiology. Dr. Quain
Morbid Anatomy. Dr. Carswell
Practical Anatomy.—R. Quain, esq.
Principles and Practice of Medicine. J.
Elliotson, M.D.
Principles and Practice of Surgery. S.
Cooper, esq.
*Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and
Children.* David D. Davis, M.D.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics. A. T.
Thomson, M.D. F.L.S.
Chemistry. E. Turner, M.D., F.R., and
L.S. Sec. G.S.
Medical Jurisprudence—Medical Part. Dr.
Thomson.
Legal Part. (vacant)
Veterinary Medicine and Surgery. Mr.
Youatt

SCHOOL.

- Head Masters.*—Thos. Hewitt Key, M.A.,
and Henry Malden, M.A.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

Patron, THE KING.

Visitor, THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Perpetual Governors.—The Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Lord Mayor of London, the Dean of St. Paul's, the Dean of Westminster.

Life Governors.—The Duke of Rutland, K.G., the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., the Duke of Wellington, K.G., the Marquess of Bute, Marquess Camden, K.G., the Marquess of Bristol, Earl Brownlow, Lord Bexley.

The Council.—The Governors and Treasurer, Sir Lancelot Shadwell (Vice-Chancellor of England), Sir Nicolas C. Tindal (Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas), William Astell, esq., M.P., Alderman John Atkins, M.P., Rev. Christopher Benson, M.A., Benj. Collins Brodie, Esq., the Venerable Archdeacon Cambridge, Sir Astley P. Cooper, bart., William Cotton, esq., John Drummond, esq., Rev. George D'Oyly, D.D., Sir Henry Halford, bart., Lord Henley, Rt. Honourable Henry Hobhouse, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, bt., M.P., Edward Hawke Locker, esq., Rev. John Lonsdale, B.D., William Manning, esq., Right Hon. Sir John Nichol, M.P., Sir Charles Price, bart., Sir John Richardson, Sir George Thomas Staunton, bart. M.P., Rev. George Shepherd, D.D., William Sotheby, esq. F.R.S.

Treasurer.—Alderman W. Thompson, M.P.
Auditors.—Henry Porcher, esq., Hon. H. Legge, W. Davis, esq., J. C. Powell, esq.

Princ. of the Col.—The Rev. W. Otter, M.A.
Secretary.—Henry Smith, esq.

Architect.—Robert Smirke, esq., R.A.

Solicitor.—James H. Markland, esq.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

PROFESSORS.

Religious Instruction.—Rev. W. Otter, M.A. (Principal.)

Classical Literature.—J. Anstice, esq., B.A.

Mathematics.—Rev. T. G. Hall, M.A.

Nat. and Exper. Phil.—Rev. H. Moseley, M.A.

Jurisprudence.—J. J. Park, esq., LL.D.

Political Economy.—

Commerce.—Joseph Lowe, esq.

Geology.—Charles Lyell, esq., F.R.S.

Zoology.—James Rennie, esq., M.A.

Chemistry.—J. F. Daniell, esq., F.R.S.

Hebrew Lang. and Rabbinical Literature.
—Rev. M. S. Alexander.

French Language and Literature.—Mon. L. J. Ventouillac.

German Language, &c.—A. Bernays, esq.

Italian Language, &c.—G. Rosetti, esq., LL.D.

Span. Lang. &c.—M. de Alcalá, esq., LL.B.

Teacher of Fencing, &c.—H. Angelo, esq.

MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Anatomy, Physiology, and Morbid Anatomy.
Herbert Mayo, esq., F.R.S.

Anatomical Demonstr.—R. Partridge, esq.

Pro-Sector, 1832-1833.—Mr. M. N. Bower.

Botany.—Gilbert Burnett, esq.

Chemistry.—J. F. Daniell, Esq., F.R.S.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics.—Bisset Hawkins, M.D.

Medicine, Principles and Practice of.—Fr. Hawkins, M.D.

Medicine, Forensic.—Thos. Watson, M.D.

Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.—Robert Ferguson, M.D.

Surgery, Principles and Practice of.—J. H. Green, esq. F.R.S.

Curator.—Mr. A. Cane.

Modeller.—Mr. W. Tuson.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

Head Master.—Rev. J. R. Major, M.A.

Second Master.—Rev. J. Edwards, M.A.

* * King's College has several Schools established in connexion with it.

SOCIETIES CONNECTED WITH ARTS,

SCIENCE, AND LITERATURE.

ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

President.—Earl of Aberdeen.

Joint Secretaries.—N. Carlisle & H. Ellis.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

President.—Rt. Hon. C. W. Wynn.

Director.—H. J. Colebrooke.

Secretary.—G. C. Haughton.

ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

President.—The Bishop of Cloyne.

Secretaries.—A. De Morgan, B.A.; J. Wrottesley, M.A.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SCIENCE.

President.—Viscount Milton.

Secretaries.—W. Gray, John Phillips, York; C. Daubeney, Rev. B. Powell, Oxford; J. Robinson, Edinburgh; Rev. J. Yates, E. Turner, M.D., London.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

There are 49 Trustees, of whom 23 are Trustees *ex officio*, 9 representatives of the families of Sloane, Cotton, Harley, &c., one appointed by the King, and 15 are elected.

Principal Librarian.—Henry Ellis.

Secretary.—Rev. Josiah Forshall.

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USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.*Chairman.*—The Lord Chancellor.*Secretary.*—Thomas Coates.SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT
OF ARTS, &c.*President.*—Duke of Sussex.*Secretary.*—A. Aikin.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President.—Marquis of Lansdowne.*Secretary.*—N. A. Vigors.*Treasurer of the Inner Temple,* John Wyatt, esq.*Sub-Treasurer,* Mr. James Gardner.*Librarian,* Rev. Mr. Rowlatt.*Treasurer of Mid. Temple,* J. Raymond, esq.*Sub-Treasurer,* W. Eldred, esq.*Master of the Library,* T. Quayle, esq.*Keeper of the Library,* Mr. J. Bray

LINCOLN'S INN, 1310.

Treasurer, the Right Hon. the Vice-Chancellor.*Master of the Library,* (vacant)*Dean of the Chapel,* William G. Adam, esq.*Black-Book Keeper,* Sir E. B. Sugden, knt.*Master of the Walks,* Chas. C. Pepys, esq.*Chaplain and Libr.* Rev. C. Hotham, M.A.*Preacher,* the Bishop of Chichester.*Assistant,* Rev. W. Forbes Raymond, A.M.*Steward,* Thomas Lane, esq.*Clerk,* Mr. Joseph Sisserson.

GRAY'S INN, 1357.

Treasurer, Thomas Parker, esq.*Dean of the Chapel,* John Perry, esq.*Preacher,* G. Shepherd, D.D.*Reader,* Rev. Edw. Chaplin, M.A.*Steward,* Mr. Thomas Griffith.*Sub-Steward,* Mr. Robert Dennison.

INNS OF COURT.

TEMPLE, 1185.

Master, Rev. Christopher Beeson, M.A.*Reader,* Rev. W. H. Rowlat, M.A.

V. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

HOME.—*Herts.* Hertford, Lent, Summer, and Winter.*Essex*—Chelmsford, L. S. and W.*Kent*—Maidstone, L. S. and W.*Sussex*—{ Horsham, L.

{ Lewes, S. and W.

Surrey—{ Kingston, L.

{ Guildford, } alternate, S.

{ Croydon, }

OXFORD.—*Berks.* — { Reading, L.

{ Abingdon, S.

Oxon.—Oxford, L. and S.*Worcester & City*—Worcester, L. & S*Stafford*—Stafford, L. and S.*Salop.*—Shrewsbury, L. and S.*Hereford*—Hereford, L. and S.*Monmouth*—Monmouth, L. and S.*Gloucester & City*—Gloucester, L. & S.*MIDLAND.*—Northampton — Northampton, L. and S.*Rutland*—Oakham, L. and S.*Lincoln and City*—Lincoln, L. & S.*Nottingham and Town* — Nottingham, L. and S.*Derby.*—Derby, L. and S.*Leicester & Boro.*—Leicester, L. & S.*Warwick and Coventry**Coventry*—{ Warwick, L. and S.*NORFOLK.*—*Bucks.* — { Aylesbury, L.

{ Buckingham, S.

Bedford—Bedford, L. and S.*Huntingdon*—Huntingdon, L. and S.*Cambridge*—Cambridge, L. and S.*Isle of Ely*—Ely, L. and S.*Norfolk* — { Thetford, L.

{ Norwich, S.

Suffolk—Bury St. Edmund's, S.*NORTHERN*—*York & City*—York, L. & S.*Darham*—Durham, L. and S.*Newcastle and Town*—Newcastle, L. and S.*Cumberland*—Carlisle, L. and S.*Westmoreland*—Appleby, L. and S.*Lancaster*—Lancaster, L. and S.*WESTERN.*—*Southampton* — Winchester, L. and S.*Wills.*—New Sarum L. and S.*Dorset*—Dorchester, L. and S.*Devon and Exeter*—Exeter, L. and S.*Cornwall* — { Lannecston, L.

{ Bodmin, S.

Somerset—{ Taunton, L.

{ Bridgwater, } alternate,

{ Wells, 1832 } S.

Bristol—Bristol, S.*SOUTH WALES AND CHESTER.**Glamorgan*—Cardiff, L. and S.*Carmarthen and Borough*—Carmarthen, L. and S.*Pembroke and Borough* } Haverford

of Haverford West— } West, L. & S.

Cardigan—Cardigan, L. and S.*Brecon*—Brecknock, L. and S.*Radnor*—Prestegnye, L. and S.*Chester**—Chester, L. and S.

* The City has a separate jurisdiction, and tries by its own Recorder.

*NORTH WALES AND CHESTER.**Montgomery*—Welshpool.*Merioneth*—{ Bala (Spring).

{ Dolgelly (Summer).

Carnarvon—Carnarvon.*Anglesey*—Beaumaris.*Denbigh*—Ruthin.*Flint*—Mold.*Chester*—Chester.

ENGLISH AND WELSH DIOCESES

In the Province of Canterbury.

Dioceſes.	Extent of Dioceſe.
Canterbury . . .	Three-fourths of Kent
London	Essex, Middlesex, part of Herts.
Winchester . . .	Surrey, Hants, I. of Wight, Jersey, Guern., Alderney
Lich. & Coven. . .	Staffords. Derbys. part of Warwicksh. pt. of Shropshire
Lincoln	Lincoln, Leices. Hunting. Beds. Bucks. pt. of Herts
Ely	Part of Cambridgeshire; Isle of Ely
Salisbury	Wiltshire, Berkshire
Exeter	Devonshire, Cornwall, and Scilly Isles
Bath and Wells . .	Somersetshire
Chichester	Sussex
Norwich	Norfolk, part of Suffolk, pt. of Cambridgeshire
Worcester	Part of Worcesters. pt. of Warwicks.
Hereford	Herefordsh. pt. of Shrops. pt. of Montgom. pt. of Monm. pt. of Radnor. pt. of Worces.
Rochester	Part of Kent, part of Suffolk, pt. of Cambr.
Oxford	Oxfordshire
Peterborough . . .	Northampton. Rutlands.
Gloucester	Part of Gloucestershire
Bristol	City of Bristol, pt. of Gloucesters. Dorsetshire
Llandaff	Part of Glamorgan. pt. of Monmouths.
St. David's	Pembrokesh. Cardigansh. Carmarthensh. Brecknocks. pt. of Radnors. pt. of Glamorgan. pt. of Herefords. pt. of Merion. pt. of Montgom.
St. Asaph	Flints. part of Denbighs. pt. of Montgomerys. pt. of Merion. pt. of Shrops.
Bangor	Part of Anglesey, Carnar. pt. of Merion. pt. of Denbighs. pt. of Montgom.

In the Province of York.

York	Most of Yorkshire; Nottinghamshire
Durham	Durham & Northumberland.
Carlisle	Part of Cumberland and pt. of Westmorland
Chester	Chesh. Lancas. pt. of Cumb. pt. of Westmor. pt. of Yorks. pt. of Denbighs. pt. of Flints.
Sodor and Man	Isle of Man

LAW AND OTHER PUBLIC OFFICES,
With Hours of Attendance.

Accountant-General's Office, Chancery-lane; 9 to 2, and 4 to 7; and for delivery of Drafts, 11 to 2

Adjutant-General's Office, Horse Guards, St. James's Park

Admiralty Register Office, Paul's Bakehouse-court, Godliman-street, 9 to 7

Admiralty Office, Charing-cross

Affidavit Office, Symonds' Inn, 9 to 2, and 6 to 8; in vacation 11 to 2

* * * Candles not lighted from the last Seal after Michaelmas Term, to the first Seal before Hilary Term.

Alienation Office, 3, King's Bench Walk, Temple; 11 to 1, and 3 to 5

* * * The Commissioners attend only from 11 to 12, in the long vacation, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays.

Allowance Office for spoiled Stamps, Somerset-place, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 12 to 2

Appeals for Prizes, High Court, College Square, 9 till 7

Archdeacon of London's Office, Knight Ryder-street

Archdeacon of Middlesex Office, 3, Godliman-street

Archdeacon of Surrey's Office, Paul's Chain

Archdeaconry of Rochester, 19, Bennett's-hill

Arches Court, College-sq. 9 till 8

Arches' Register, Deans-court, 9 to 8

Auditor's Office, Somerset-pl., 10 till 2

Augmentation Office, Palace yard, Westminster, 10 to 1

Bankrupts' Office, (Secretary of) Southampton-buildings, 10 to 3, and 6 to 8

Bankrupt Office, (Patentee for Commissions) 10 to 3, and 6 to 8; 5, Lincolns' Inn New Square

Bill of Middx. Office, (King's Bench) 15, Clifford's Inn; hours same as Seal Office

Bishop of London's Office, Godliman-street, 9 to 8

Bishop of London Register, Knight Rider-st.

Bishop of Winchester's Office, 10, Knight Ryder-street

Board of Control for East India Affairs, Cannon-row, Westminster, 10 to 4

Board of Works, Scotland-yard

Booking Office of the Deanery, Gt. Knight Ryder-street

Borough Court of Southwark, St. Margaret's Hill, Monday, 3 to 4

Chancery Office, Southampton-buildings, 10 to 2—also from 6 to 8 in Term time

Chirographer's Office, (C. P.) Middle Temple-lane, 11 to 3

City Solicitor's Office, Guildhall, King-street, Cheapside

Clerk of the Crown Office, Roll's-yard, Chancery-lane

Clerk of the Docquets, (K. B.) King's Bench Office

Clerk of the Docquets, (C. P.) Prothonotaries' Office

Clerk of the Essoigns Office, (C. P.) Elincourt, Temple, 11 to 2, and 4 to 8 in Term, and 4 to 6 in Vacation

Clerk of the Juries and Hab. Cor. Office, 10 to 3, and 5 to 8 in Term. Executed at Chief Justice C. P.'s Chambers

Clerk of the Foreign Estreats Office, Exchequer Office, Somerset-place

Clerk of the Errors Office, at Lord Chief Justice's Office

Clerk of Outlawries, executed by Attorney General's Clerk

Clerk of the Papers' Office (K. B.), 4, Symond's Inn, 10 to 2, and 6 to 8

- Clerk of the Papers Office, (C. P.) Fleet Prison, 10 to 3, and 6 to 9 in Term
 Clerk of the Papers Office, (K. B.) King's Bench Prison, 10 to 2, and 6 to 9
 Clerk of the Rules Office, (K. B.) 6, Symond's Inn, 10 to 2, and 6 to 9, in Vacation, 10 to 2
 Clerk of the Peace, for Surrey, North-street, Lambeth
 Do. Middlesex, Carlisle-street, Soho
 Colonial Audit Office, 5, Whitehall-place
 Commissary of London's Office, 16, Great Knight Ryder-street
 Commissary of Surrey's Office, 6, Knight Rider-street, 9 to 8
 Commissioners of Police, Scotland-yard, Whitehall.
 Commissioners of Sewers, Guildhall-yard
 Common Bail Office, (K. B.) King's Bench Office, Temple, 11 to 2, and 5 to 7 in Term, and 11 to 3 in Vacation
 Common Pleas or Prothonotaries' Office, Tanfield-court, 11 to 1, and 4 to 8 in Term, and 1 to 6 in Vacation
 Corporation Office, 13, Paper-buildings, 10 to 2, and 4 to 7
 Council Office, Cockpit, Whitehall, 10 to 4
 Courts of Conscience:—Guildhall; Castle-street; Vine-street; Kingsgate-street, Holborn; Osborne-street, and St. Margaret's-hill
 Courts of Record, within the manor of Stepney and Hackney, in the County of Middlesex, Whitechapel
 Crown Office, (K. B.) 2, King's Bench-walk, Temple, 10 to 2, and 5 to 8
 Crown Office, in Chancery, Rolls-yard
 Cursitor's Office, Rolls-yard, 10 to 2, and 6 to 8 in Term time, and 11 to 2 in Vacation
 Custom-house, Thames-street
 Custos Brevium Office, (C. P.) 4, Elm-court, Temple, 11 to 2, and 5 to 7 in Term time, and 11 to 1 in Vacation
 Dean and Chapter of Westminster's Office, Bennett's Hill
 Declaration Office, King's Bench Office, Inner Temple, hours same as Seal Office
 Delegates, Court of, College square
 Delegate Office, College-square; 9 to 7
 Dispensation Office (C.), 4, Elm-court, Temple
 Duchy of Cornwall Office, Somerset-place
 Duchy Office, Lancaster, Somerset-place, and Lancaster-place, Waterloo-bridge, 10 to 4
 Enrolment Office, Chancery-lane, 10 to 2, and 6 to 8
 Enrolment of Fines and Receiver's Office, Inner Temple
 Error Office for Allowance and Transcript, (K. B.) at Lord Chief Justice's Chambers
 Error Office, (K. B.) Gray's-Inn Square
 Error Office, (C. P.) 4, Serjeants'-Inn, 10 to 2, 5 to 7
 Examiners' Office, Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4 in Term, and 11 to 2 in Vacation
 Exchequer Chamber Office, Garden-court, 10 to 12, and 5 to 7 in Term, and 10 to 12 Vacation
 Exchequer of Pleas Office, 9, Lincoln's Inn, Old-square, 9 to 2, and 4 to 8
 Exchequer Loan Bill Office, over the Royal Exchange
 Excise Office, Broad-street, 9 to 3 [9 to 2
 Excise Export Office, 40, Crutched Friars,
 Faculty Office, Knight Rider-st. 9 to 3
 Fen Office, Tanfield-court, Inner Temple, 10 to 2, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays
 Filazer's Office to the Common Pleas for London and Middlesex, 4, Elm-court, Inner Temple
 Filazer's, Exigenter's, and Clerk of the Outlawries' Office, 1, Pump-ct. Middle Temple (K. B.)
 First Fruits' Office, 2, opposite the Church, Inner Temple, 10 to 2
 Foreign Apposer's Office, Exchequer Office, Somerset-house, 10 to 4
 Gazette Office, Cannon-row
 Gazette Advert. Office, 42, Chancery-lane
 Grand Junction Canal Office, Surrey-street, Strand
 Greenwich Pension Office, Tower-hill, 10
 Hanaper Office, Temple, 10 to 4
 Herald's College Office, St. Bennett's-hill, Doctors' Commons, 10 to 4
 Inrolment Office, Chancery lane; 10 to 2, and 6 to 8 [Inner Temple
 Inrolment of Fines and Receiver's Office, Insolvent Debtors' Court, Portugal-street
 Invalid Office, opposite the Admiralty
 Judges' Chambers, Serjeants' Inn, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4 and 6 to 9 in Term, and 11 to 3 in Vacation
 Judgment Office, and Clerk of the Docquets (King's Bench Office), Inner Temple. Hours the same as the Seal Office
 King's Bench Office, King's Bench walk, Temple, 11 to 2 and 5 to 7; in Term 11 to 3. In Vacat. same as the Seal Office
 King's Remembrancer's Office, Eq. Ex. King's Bench, Temple, 10 to 4 and 6 to 9. No attendance from Christmas till after Twelfth Day
 King's Silver Office (C. P.), Elm-ct. 11 to 3
 Land Tax Office for London, Guildhall-yard
 Land Tax Register Office, Somerset-place
 Legacy Duty Office, Somerset-place
 Lord Chamberlain's Office, Stable-yard, St. James's
 Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, Somerset-place [change, 10 to 2
 Lord Mayor's Court and Office, Royal Exchange and Palace Court, Scotland-yd.
 Masters in Chancery Office, Southampton-buildings, 10 to 3 and 6 to 8; except in Trinity Term, when only a few attend in the afternoon
 Master's Office, Paper-buildings, Temple (K. B.), 11 to 1; and 6 to 8 in the evening in Term
 Master of the Rolls' Office, Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane
 Metropolitan Commissioners of Lunacy, 19, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square
 Metropolitan Roads, North of the Thames, 22, Whitehall-place
 Metropolitan Police Office, Scotland-yard
 Navy Office, Somerset-place
 Nisi Prius Office, King's Bench Office, 11 to 1, and 4 to 7 in Term
 Office of Coroners for Middlesex, 44, Bedford-row.

Office for taking Affidavits in Chancery, K.B. and C.P. Ireland, for London District, 9, Southampton-buildings, 11 to 4
Ordnance Office, Pall Mall
Patent Office, 4, Lincoln's Inn, Old Square, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4
Palace Court Office, 39, Chancery-lane
Pay Office of the Army, Horse Guards, Whitehall

— Navy, Somerset-place, 10 to 2
Peculiar of Archb. of Canterbury's Office, Bell-yard, Doctor's Commons
Pell Office, Westminster Hall, 10 to 1
Petty Bag Office, Rolls-yard (C.), 10 to 2 and 5 to 8

Pipe Office, Somerset-place
Plantation Office, Whitehall, 11 to 3
Prerogative Court, College-sq., Doctors, Commons

Prerogative Will Office, Great Knight Rider-street, 9 to 4, and 9 to 3 in winter
Presentation Office, 2, Hare-court, Middle Temple [place

Prevention of Cruelty Society, 2, Pantons-street, Haymarket.

Privy Seal and Signet Office, Somerset-Prothonotaries' Office, Tanfield-ct. Temple
Public Accounts Office, Somerset-place

Public Office in Chancery, Southampton-buildings

Public Offices for the Administration of Justice—Bow-st.; Queen-square, Westminster; Great Marlborough-st.; Hatton Garden; Worship-street; Lambeth-st., Whitechapel; High-street, Mary-le-bone; and Union-street, Southwark

Queen Anne's Bounty Office, Dean's-yard, Westminster

Receiver's Office for Greenwich Hospital, Tower Hill

Record Office, Tower (Chancery), 10 to 3
Record Office (Old), Westminster Abbey

Register Office, Chancery-lane (C.), 10 to 2 and 5 to 8

Register Office of Deeds in Middlesex, Bell-yard, Temple-bar, open from 10 to 3, and Register 11 to 1

Register Office of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, Carter-lane, 9 to 8

Report Office, Chancery New Buildings, Chancery-lane, 10 to 1 and 4 to 8

Salt Office, Somerset-place

Seal Office, 3, Inner Temple-lane, during Term, and ten days after Hilary and Trinity Terms; and one week after each of the other Terms, from 11 to 2 in the forenoon, and from 5 to 7 in the afternoon. At other periods from 11 to 3

Secondaries' Office of Pleas (K. B.), King's Bench Walk, 11 to 2 and 5 to 7 in Term, and 10 to 12 and 11 to 3 in Vacation

Secretary's Office, Rolls, Chancery-lane, 10 to 2 and 6 to 8

Sheriffs of London Office, 23, Coleman-street, 12 to 2 and 3 to 6

Sheriffs of Middlesex Office, Red Lion-square, 11 to 2 and 5 to 7 in Term, and 11 to 3 in Vacation

Signet Office, Somerset-place

Signer of Writs Office, (K. B.) King's Bench Office, Temple. Hours same as Seal Office

Six Clerks Office, Chancery-lane, 10 to 2 and 6 to 8 in Term, and 10 to 2 in Vacation

Society for Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, 59, Lincoln's Inn Fields

Stage Coach Duty Office, Somerset-place

Stamp Office, Somerset-place, 9 to 4

Stamp Office, Irish, 47, Chancery-lane

State Paper Office, Great George-street, 10 to 3

Subpena Office, Rolls-yard, 11 to 2 and 5 to 8 in Term, and 11 to 2 in Vac. only

Surgeons' College, Lincoln's-inn-fields

Surveyor of Crown Lands, Somerset-place

Tax Office, Somerset-place, 10 to 2

Tenth's Office, Lincoln's Inn Chambers, Portugal-street, every day, Holidays excepted, 10 to 2

Treasurer for the County of Middlesex Office, Staples' Inn

Treasury Office, Whitehall

Treasury Remembrancer's Office, Somerset-place, 10 to 4

Two-Penny Post Offices, St. Martin's-le-Grand, and Gerard-street

Vicars General and Peculiars Office, Bell-yard, Doctors' Commons, 9 to 8

War-Office, Whitehall

Warrant of Attorney Office, 3, Pump-court, Middle Temple (C. P.), 11 to 2 and 4 to 7 in Term, and 4 to 6 only in Vacation

Woods, Forests, and Land, Revenues Office, Whitehall-place

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, LONDON.

The business of this department was transferred to the New Post Office on Sept. 23, 1829; and Branch Offices opened at Charing-cross, Vere-st., Oxford-street, and in Lombard-street, for the receipt of inland, foreign, and ship letters, where notice will be given of the arrival of foreign mails, &c. The Branch Offices at Charing-cross and in Vere-street are open for the receipt of letters until a quarter before seven, P.M., and in Lombard-st. till seven; after which hour no letters are received except at the General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand (where they are received till $\frac{1}{2}$ past seven, paying 6d. each).

On foreign post nights, viz., Tuesday and Friday, foreign letters will be received at Charing-cross and Vere-street until 8 P.M., and at Lombard-street until 11. No letters received after the hours specified.

Letters pay, if single, from any post-office in England to any place not exceeding

15 measured miles from such office	4d.
Above 15 not exceeding 20m.	5d.
20	30
30	50
50	80
80	120
120	170
170	230
230	300
300	400
400, for every 100, or part thereof	1

Letters between England and Ireland pay, over and above the common rates, a packet postage, viz., for every single

letter, 3d.—Double, 4d.—Treble, 5d.—Ounce weight, 9d.

Packets of one ounce weight are charged as four single letters.—If a single sheet exceed one ounce, it is charged according to its weight.

Packets or covers, containing patterns or samples only, not exceeding one ounce, are charged double postage.

Newspapers, to go the same day, must be put into the General Post Office before six o'clock; but those put in before half-past seven o'clock will go the same evening by paying a halfpenny with each.

In the Branch Offices they must be put in before five.

The weight of a letter franked by a Member of Parliament must not exceed one ounce. Each Member may frank ten and receive fifteen daily.

FOREIGN LETTERS.

America and West Indies, 2s. 2d.—Madeira, 2s. 7d.—Gibraltar, 2s. 10d.—Malta, Majorca, Sicily, and the Mediterranean, 3s. 2d.—South America, 3s. 6d.—Portugal, 2s. 6d.—France, 1s. 2d.—Holland, 1s. 4d.—Hamburg, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Prussia, Russia, &c. 1s. 8d.—Italy by Germany, 1s. 8d.; by France, 1s. 11d.—Spain, by France, 2s. 2d.

Mails made up in London as follows : France, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and

Friday: Letters received on Tuesday and Friday till 11 P.M., and on Monday and Thursday till 7 P.M. Holland and Netherlands, Germany, and the North of Europe, every Tuesday and Friday: Letters received till 11 P.M. Sweden, every Friday: Letters rec. till 11 P.M. Jamaica and America, first Wednesday, Monthly. Leeward Islands and Demerara, first and third Wednesday, Monthly. Madeira and Brazils, first Tuesday, Monthly. Portugal, every alternate Tuesday. Gibraltar, Malta, and Mediterranean, first Tuesday, Monthly. Buenos Ayres, third Tuesday, Monthly. Columbia, first Wednesday, Monthly. La Guayra, Mexico, Havannah, and St. Domingo, third Wednesday, Monthly.

TWOPENNY POST OFFICE.

There are two principal offices; one at the General Post-Office, the other in Gerard-street, Soho.

Letters going from one Part of the Town to another.—If put into the Receiving Houses by 8, 10, and 12 o'clock in the morning, and by 2, 5, and 8, in the afternoon: or either of the two principal Offices by 9 and 11 in the morning, and by 1, 3, 6, 9, in the afternoon: they are sent out for Delivery at 10 and 12 in the morning; and at 2, 4, 7, in the afternoon, and 8 the next morning. Each letter must not weigh more than four ounces.

RATES OF PARCELS FROM INNS IN LONDON.

For any parcel not weighing more than 56lbs., and when the distance does not exceed a quarter of a mile, 3d.; half a mile, 4d.; a mile, 6d.; a mile and a half, 8d.; two miles, 10d.; and 3d. for every additional half mile. Portersexacting more to be fined 20s., or not less than 5s.; misbehaving, 10s. to 20s.

A ticket to be sent with every parcel, with the charge for carriage and portorage marked on it, under a penalty of 40s., or not less than 5s. Parcels are to be delivered within six hours after arrival, under a penalty of 20s., or not less than 10s. Parcels arriving between four in the evening and seven in the morning, to be delivered in six hours from the latter period, under the like penalty.

* * By 1 William IV. cap. 68, it is enacted that mail contractors, coach proprietors, and carriers shall not be liable for the loss of any parcel containing coin, gold or silver manufactured or unmanufactured, jewellery, watches, clocks, &c.; bills, bank notes or securities for the payment of money, maps, writings, title-deeds, paintings, plated articles, glass, china, manufactured or unmanufactured silks,

furs, or lace, where the value of such parcel exceeds 10*l.*, unless delivered as such, and an increased charge be paid and accepted for the same, of which charge notice is to be, affixed in offices and warehouses. Carriers, &c., are to give receipts, acknowledging such increased rate; and in case of neglecting to give receipt or affix notice, the party not to be entitled to the benefit of this act. The publication of notices is not to limit the liability of proprietors, &c., in respect of any other goods conveyed. Every office used to be deemed a receiving-house; and any one coach proprietor or carrier to be liable to be sued. Nothing in this act extends to annul, or in any wise affect any special contract between such mail contractor, stage-coach proprietor, or common carrier, and any other parties, for the conveyance of goods. This act does not protect any mail contractor, stage coach proprietor, or other common carrier, from liability to answer for loss or injury to any goods arising from the felonious acts of any coachman, guard, book-keeper, or other servant; nor to protect any such coachman, servant, &c., from liability for any loss or injury occasioned by his own neglect or misconduct.

IRON-MASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETINGS, 1832.

		January 1	April 2	July 2	October 8
Walsall.....	Tuesday...	— 1	— 2	— 3	— 9
Wolverhampton	Wednesday..	— 2	— 3	— 4	— 10
Birmingham...	Thursday...	— 3	— 4	— 5	— 11
Stourbridge....	Friday.....	— 4	— 5	— 6	— 12
Dudley.....	Saturday...	— 5	— 6	— 7	— 13

MAIL COACH ROUTES DIRECT FROM LONDON.

THE following List, by the kindness of the Gentlemen connected with the Mail Coach Inspector's Department at the Post Office, has been corrected according to the latest arrangements; and is of importance, as enabling persons to ascertain the time of receiving and delivering letters, as well as of forwarding parcels, and otherwise availing themselves of the advantages of these conveyances. A very trifling computation will enable them also to ascertain the time of the mail passing any of the places between those mentioned. The first column gives the distance in miles from London, measured from the Post Office; the third is the time of the mail's passing *from*, and the last its time of passing *to* London. The mails leave the Post-Office, London, every evening at 8, except on Sundays, when they are an hour earlier. The time mentioned is the London time throughout, for the difference between which and the time at the different places, see the Companion for 1831.

BIRMINGHAM and BANBURY, from the
King's Arms, Holborn Bridge.

42 Aylesbury	12 40m	2 19m
59 Bicester	2 30m	12 29a
74 BANBURY	4 15m	10 34a
83 Fenny Compton . . .	5 25m	9 34a
89 Southam	6 2m	8 57a
98 Warwick	7 3m	7 46a
107 Hearnfield	8 23m	6 46a
119 BIRMINGHAM	9 39m	5 30a

BRIGHTON, from *Blossoms Inn, Lawrence Lane.*

11 Croydon	9 45a	4 10m
23 Reigate	11 10a	2 48m
31 Crawley	12 20m	1 38m
40 Cuckfield	1 30m	12 23a
55 BRIGHTON	3 25m	10 30a

CARMARTHEN, GLOUCESTER, and CHELTENHAM, from *Golden Cross, Charing Cross.*

12 Hounslow	9 25a	5 31m
29 Maldenhead	11 16a	3 40m
49 Benson	1 36m	1 20m
61 Oxford	2 56m	11 32a
73 Witney	4 21m	10 17a
90 Northleach	6 13m	8 25a
102 CHELTENHAM	7 38m	6 45a
112 GLOUCESTER	8 45m	4 45a
129 Ross	11 35m	2 35a
139 Monmouth	12 50a	1 10a
147 Ragland	1 50a	12 10a
156 Abergavenny	2 55a	10 50m
176 Brecon	5 50a	7 50m
188 Treacle	7 22a	6 25m
197 Llandovery	8 22a	5 0m
209 Llandillo	9 46a	3 25m
224 CARMARTHEN	11 31a	1 30m

DEVONPORT, EXETER, and SALISBURY, from *Swan with Two Necks, Lad Lane.*

29 Bagshot	11 0a	3 48m
39 Hartley Row	12 1m	2 44m
48 Basingstoke	12 55m	1 48m
59 Whitechurch	2 7m	12 37m
66 Andover	2 53m	11 51m
73 Wallop	3 33m	11 9a
84 SALISBURY	4 41m	9 50a
96 London Elm	6 2m	8 35a
104 Shaftesbury	6 57m	7 45a
114 Henstridge Ash . . .	7 57m	6 35a
125 Yeovil	9 9m	4 55a
134 Crewkerne	10 35m	3 59a
142 Chard	11 22m	3 12a
147 Yarcombe	12 noon	2 34a
155 Honiton	12 50a	1 46a
171 EXETER	2 28a	11 48m

182 Chudleigh	4 3a	10 38m
191 Ashburton	4 58a	9 43m
204 Ivy Bridge	6 21a	8 23m
217 DEVONPORT	7 44a	7 0m

DOVER, from the *Golden Cross, Charing Cross, and Swan with Two Necks, Lad Lane.*

11 Welling	9 25a	5 10m
16 Dartford	10 0a	4 37m
30 Rochester	11 45a	2 57m
41 Sittingborne	1 5m	1 37m
58 Canterbury	3 9m	11 30a
73 DOVER	5 5m	9 45a

FALMOUTH, DEVONPORT, EXETER, and BATH, from the *Spread Eagle, Gracechurch Street, and the Swan with Two Necks, Lad Lane.*

12 Hounslow	9 23a	5 16m
29 Maidenhead	11 15a	3 24m
47 Theale	1 10m	1 29m
58 Newbury	2 25m	12 14m
77 Marlborough	4 25m	9 59a
91 Devizes	5 56m	8 28a
101 Atworth	7 1m	7 23a
109 BATH	7 54m	6 30a
122 Old Down	10 20m	4 5a
129 Wells	10 57m	3 23a
137 Street	11 49m	2 31a
149 Bridgewater	1 12a	1 8a
160 Taunton	2 22a	11 48m
171 White Ball	3 50a	10 40m
180 Collumpton	4 50a	9 40m
192 EXETER	5 15a	8 15m
204 Chudleigh	7 57a	9 39a
210 Newton	8 37a	8 57a
218 Totness	9 31a	7 59a
230 Erme Bridge	10 51a	6 35a
243 DEVONPORT	12 5m	5 0a
245 Torpoint	7 30m	3 35a
262 Liskeard	9 50m	1 15a
274 Lostwithiel	11 25m	11 42m
283 St. Austle	12 35a	10 27m
297 Truro	2 45a	8 30m
307 FALMOUTH	4 25a	7 0m

GLASGOW, CARLISLE, and WETHERBY, from *Bull and Mouth, Bull & Mouth Street.*

11 Barnet	9 20a	5 0m
25 Welwyn	10 51a	3 29m
38 Baldock	12 11m	2 9m
47 Caldecot	1 8m	1 12m
65 Alconbury	3 8m	11 12a
75 Stilton	4 7m	10 13a
89 Stamford	5 42m	8 28a
97 Stretton	6 34m	7 36a
110 Grantham	7 59m	5 36a
116 Foxton	9 15m	4 55a

124 Newark	10	3m	4	5a
135 Scarthing Moor	11	7m	2	59a
147 Barnby Moor	12	2m	1	41a
157 Rossington Bridge..	1	20a	12	41a
162 Doncaster	1	45a	12	15a
176 Pontefract	3	12a	10	48m
193 WETHERBY	4	55a	8	25m
206 Boroughbridge.....	6	7a	7	13m
218 Leeming Lane	7	54a	6	1m
229 Catterick Bridge	9	0a	4	55m
242 Greta Bridge.....	10	21a	3	34m
252 New Spital	11	29a	2	30m
262 Brough.....	12	34m	1	20m
270 Appleby	1	26m	12	26m
283 Penrith	2	47m	11	4a
293 Hesketh	3	42m	11	9a
302 CARLISLE	4	36m	9	15a
311 Greta	7	18m	4	47a
320 Ecclefechan	8	13m	3	51a
331 Dinwoodie Green ..	9	17m	2	43a
341 Beatoock Bridge	10	13m	1	30a
359 Abingdon	12	9a	11	37m
376 Know-Knack.....	1	51a	9	52m
385 Hamilton	2	47a	8	52m
396 GLASGOW	3	53a	7	45m

Branch from PONTEFRACT to

189 LEEDS	4	30a	9	0m
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Express from CARLISLE, at 11 miles per hour, with London letters, to

396 GLASGOW	1	23a	12	noon
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HASTINGS, from *Bolt-in-Tun*, Fleet Street, and *Golden Cross*, Charing Cross.

14 Farnborough.....	9	54a	4	11m
23 Sevenoaks	11	9a	2	46m
35 Woodgate	12	44a	12	56m
45 Flimwell	2	20m	11	40a
65 HASTINGS	5	0m	9	0a

HOLYHEAD and CHESTER, from the *Golden Cross*, Charing Cross.

25 Redburn.....	10	55a	4	0m
34 Dunstable....	11	49a	3	6m
43 Woburn	12	49m	2	6m
52 Lathbury	1	54m	1	1m
67 Northampton..	3	29m	11	16a
82 Welford	5	14m	9	36a
90 Lutterworth	6	8m	8	38a
101 Hinckley	7	21m	7	15a
109 Atherton.....	8	41m	6	25a
118 Tamworth	9	41m	5	28a
125 Lichfield	10	26m	4	15a
135 Wolsley Bridge...	11	31m	3	10a
142 Stafford	12	20a	2	11a
149 Eccleshall	1	14a	1	27a
162 Woore	2	39a	12	2a
170 Nantwich	3	36a	11	5m
180 Tarporley	4	39a	10	5m
190 CHESTER	5	47a	9	0m
202 Northope	9	25a	3	39m
209 Holywell.....	10	15a	2	39m
219 St. Asaph	11	40a	1	19m
226 Abergely.....	12	35m	12	24a
237 Conway	2	5m	10	44a
246 Aber	3	15m	9	32a
254 Menai Bridge	4	15m	8	32a
264 Mona Inn	5	25m	7	22a
275 HOLYHEAD.....	7	2m	5	45a

HOLYHEAD, SHREWSBURY, and BIRMINGHAM, from the *Swan with Two Necks*, Lad Lane.

15 South Mims.....	9	45a	4	21m
26 Redburn	10	50a	3	12m
44 Brickhill	12	44m	1	15m
53 Stony Stratford	1	40m	12	16m
61 Towcester	2	28m	11	26a
73 Daventry	3	45m	10	6a
81 Dunchurch	4	33m	9	16a
92 Coventry	5	44m	7	58a
101 Stonebridge	6	37m	7	3a
110 BIRMINGHAM.....	7	37m	4	57a
124 Wolverhampton ...	9	35m	3	29a
136 Shiffnall	10	50m	2	7a
144 Haygate	11	37m	1	17a
154 SHREWSBURY	12	36a	12	5a
162 Nesciiff.....	1	32a	11	12m
172 Oswestry	2	29a	10	13m
184 Llangollen.....	3	44a	8	55m
195 Corwen	4	46a	7	21m
201 Tynant	5	54a	6	42m
208 Cernioge.....	6	35a	6	0m
215 New Stables	7	19a	5	16m
222 Capel Carig	8	2a	4	30m
229 Tynamas	8	48a	3	42m
237 Penryn Arms.....	9	48a	2	39m
248 Mona Inn.....	10	51a	1	33m
261 HOLYHEAD	12	6m	12	15m

HULL, LINCOLN, and PETERBOROUGH' from *Spread Eagle*, Gracechurch Street, and *Swan with Two Necks*, Lad Lane.

12 Waltham Cross	9	30a	5	17m
27 Watton	11	9a	3	35m
39 Baldock	12	31m	2	16m
57 Eaton	2	27m	12	20a
70 Alconbury	3	52m	10	55a
83 Peterborough	5	21m	9	11a
99 Bourn	7	1m	7	26a
108 Folkingham.....	7	57m	6	28a
117 Sleaford	8	52m	5	26a
134 LINCOLN.....	11	11m	3	3a
146 Spital.....	12	36a	1	45a
158 Brigg	1	50a	12	28m
170 Barton upon Humber	3	0a	11	15m

177 HULL, on the opposite side of the Humber, computed at 7 miles 4 0a 10 0m

LEEDS, from the *Bull and Mouth*, Bull and Mouth Street.

11 Barnet	9	20a	7	48a
25 Welwyn	10	51a	6	12a
34 Hitchin	11	49a	5	12a
50 Bedford	1	31m	2	54a
65 Higham Ferrars...	3	5m	1	14a
75 Kettering.....	4	8m	12	8m
89 Uppingham	5	46m	10	21m
96 Oakham	6	39m	9	38m
106 Melton	7	35m	8	5m
119 Plumbtree	9	32m	6	36m
125 NOTTINGHAM	10	10m	5	47m
139 Mansfield.....	11	53m	4	0m
146 Heath	12	41a	3	19m
151 Chesterfield.....	1	14a	2	44m
157 Dronfield	1	54a	2	0m
164 SHEFFIELD.....	2	35a	1	5m
171 Hood's Hill	3	54a	12	16m
177 Barnsley.....	4	40a	11	31a
183 Wakefield	5	53a	10	18a
197 LEEDS.....	6	53a	9	15a

**LIVERPOOL and LICHFIELD, from Swan
with Two Necks, Lad Lane.**

Same as Holyhead, to			
92	Coventry	6 0m	11 2m
104	Coleshill	7 46m	9 42m
119	LICHFIELD	9 20m	7 34m
129	Wolsley Bridge	10 25m	6 31m
141	Stone	11 40m	5 13m
150	Newcastle	12 32a	4 16m
163	Brereton Green	2 0a	2 51m
173	Knutsford	3 2a	1 44m
185	Warrington	4 12a	12 28a
203	LIVERPOOL	6 7a	10 30a

**LOUTH, BOSTON, and CAMBRIDGE, from
Bell and Crown, Holborn, & Saracen's
Head, Snow Hill.**

13	Waitham Cross	9 35a	5 21m
22	Ware	10 40a	4 16m
35	Buckland	12 11a	2 45m
47	Harlstone	1 33m	1 23m
52	CAMBRIDGE	2 11m	12 35m
62	Fenny Stanton	3 30m	11 26a
68	Huntingdon	4 11m	10 45a
79	Conington	5 24m	9 32a
87	Peterborough	6 22m	8 4a
95	James's Deeping ...	7 48m	7 8a
106	Spalding	9 8m	5 48a
116	Sutton	10 14m	4 42a
122	BOSTON	10 56m	3 30a
138	Spilsby	1 16a	1 30a
155	LOUTH	3 16a	11 30m

**LUDLOW and WORCESTER, from the Bull
and Mouth, Bull and Mouth Street.**

32	High Wycomb	11 40a	3 0m
57	Oxford	2 30m	11 30a
69	Kiddington	4 2m	9 45a
85	Moreton-in-Marsh ..	5 47m	8 15a
115	WORCESTER	9 17m	4 45a
126	Hundred House	11 7m	2 15a
136	Tenbury	12 37a	12 45a
146	LUDLOW	1 42a	11 40m

**MILFORD, CARMARTHEN, and BRISTOL,
from Swan with Two Necks, Lad Lane.**

12	Hounslow	9 23a	5 36m
29	Maidenhead	11 15a	3 44m
47	Theale	1 10m	1 49m
59	Newbury	2 25m	12 34m
90	Calne	5 48m	8 56a
109	Bath	7 48m	6 56a
122	BRISTOL	9 14m	5 30a
133	New Passage	11 0m	2 15a
	Across the Passage ..	12 0m	1 15a
146,7	Newport	1 34a	11 41m
159	Cardiff	2 56a	9 54m
171	Cowbridge	4 51a	8 24m
184	Pyle	6 15a	7 0m
196	Neath	7 35a	5 35m
204	Swansea	8 33a	4 22m
214	Pontarddylais	9 53a	3 10m
231	CARMARTHEN	12 5a	12 32m
248	Tavernspite	2 35m	10 32a
264	Haverfordwest	4 35m	8 22a
272	MILFORD	5 28m	7 30a

**NORWICH and IPSWICH, from the Swan
with Two Necks, Lad Lane.**

24	Ingatestone	10 45a	4 10m
38	Witham	12 33m	2 25m
52	Colchester	1 56m	12 50m
64	Bentley	3 21m	11 17a
70	IPSWICH	4 1m	10 0a
76	Barham	4 49m	9 18a
88	Stoke	6 11m	7 53a
103	Long Stratton	7 49m	6 12a
113	NORWICH	8 57m	5 0a

**NORWICH and NEWMARKET, from Belle
Sauvage, Ludgate Hill.**

31	Bishop's Stortford ..	11 30a	2 59m
44	Littlebury	12 52m	7 31m
56	Six-Mile Bottom ..	2 14m	12 4a
62	NEWMARKET	2 54m	11 21a
76	Bury St. Edmund's ..	4 27m	9 33a
88	Thetford	5 52m	8 13a
103	Attleborough	7 27m	6 38a
118	NORWICH	9 5m	5 0a

**PENZANCE, FALMOUTH, and EXETER,
from the Bull and Mouth.**

19	Staines	10 10a	4 26m
29	Bagshot	10 14a	3 24m
38	Hartfordbridge	12 14a	2 30m
56	Overton	2 11m	12 36m
84	Salisbury	5 14m	9 10a
95	Woodyates	6 34m	8 6a
107	Blandford	7 54m	6 40a
123	Dorchester	9 39m	4 20a
138	Bridport	11 47m	2 34a
150	Axminster	1 20a	1 0a
160	Honiton	2 25a	11 56m
176	EXETER	4 11a	10 0m
199	Okehampton	9 43a	4 9m
217	Launceston	11 56a	1 56m
238	Bodmin	2 31m	11 14a
261	Truro	5 29m	8 16a
271	FALMOUTH	6 50m	7 0a
296	PENZANCE	10 52m	2 30a

**PORTPATRICK, CARLISLE, and MAN-
CHESTER, from Swan with Two Necks,
Lad Lane.**

Same as Holyhead and Chester to			
67	Northampton	3 6m	11 30a
85	Market Harborough ..	4 56m	9 34a
99	Leicester	6 26m	7 38a
110	Loughborough	8 1m	6 28a
116	Kegworth	8 37m	5 48a
127	Derby	9 43m	4 10a
140	Ashbourne	11 5m	2 43a
169	Macclesfield	2 0a	11 33m
177	Bullock Smithy ..	2 52a	10 33m
187	MANCHESTER	3 52a	9 30m
216	Preston	8 5a	4 26m
227	Garstang	9 22a	3 14m
238	Lancaster	10 28a	2 2m
249	Burton	11 32a	12 52m
260	Kendal	12 40m	11 40a
268	Hux	1 43m	10 37a
276	Shap	2 33m	9 45a
287	Penrith	3 38m	8 30a
296	Hesketh	4 38m	7 30a
305	CARLISLE	5 33m	6 30a
315	Gretna	7 25m	4 38a

323 Annaa.....	8 20m	3 43a	174 Ferrybridge.....	3 21a	9 36m
338 Dumfries.....	10 15m	2 0a	186 Tadcaster.....	4 33a	8 16m
357 Castle Douglas.....	12 27a	3 57m	196 York.....	5 31a	6 31m
372 Gatehouse.....	2 20a	1 57m	209 Easingwold.....	7 33a	5 17m
390 Newton Stewart....	4 49a	11 28a	219 Thirsk.....	8 40a	3 50m
406 Glenluce.....	7 23a	9 24a	229 Northallerton.....	9 34a	3
424 PORTPATRICK.....	9 47a	7 0a	245 Darlington.....	11 12a	1 17m

**PORTSMOUTH, from the *White Horse*,
Fetter Lane; and *Bolt-in-Tun*, Fleet St.**

13 Kingston.....	9 35a	4 55m
37 Mousehill.....	12 35m	1 55m
55 Petersfield.....	2 55m	11 40a
73 PORTSMOUTH.....	5 10m	9 50a

SOUTHAMPTON and POOLE, from the *Bell and Crown*, Holborn.

19 Staines.....	10 20a	4 35m
40 Farnham.....	1 0m	2 0m
50 Alton.....	2 0m	12 50m
80 SOUTHAMPTON.....	5 32m	9 15a
100 Ringwood.....	8 20m	6 30a
116 POOLE.....	10 20m	4 30a

**STROUD, from the *Swan with two Necks*,
Lad Lane, and *Golden Cross*, Charing
Cross.**

29 Maidenhead.....	11 25a	3 34m
38 Henley.....	12 29a	2 30m
49 Benson.....	1 49m	1 10m
58 Abingdon.....	2 49m	12 10a
71 Farrington.....	4 19m	10 40a
82 Fairford.....	5 24m	9 35a
91 Cirencester.....	6 19m	8 35a
105 STROUD.....	8 9m	6 50a

**THURSO, INVERNESS, ABERDEEN, EDIN-
BURGH, and YORK, from *Bull and
Mouth*, Bull and Mouth Street.**

12 Waltham Cross.....	9 25a	4 12m
21 Ware.....	10 28a	3 10m
35 Buckland.....	11 58a	1 42m
45 Arrington.....	1 6m	12 33m
59 Huntingdon.....	2 44m	10 53a
65 Alconbury.....	3 19m	10 20a
72 Stilton.....	4 9m	9 33a
86 Stamford.....	5 43m	7 45a
94 Stretton.....	6 35m	6 55a
108 Grantham.....	8 0m	4 45a
116 Bennington.....	9 30m	3 53a
122 Newark.....	10 7m	3 16a
135 Scarthing Moor.....	11 11m	2 9a
145 Barnby Moor.....	12 26m	12 50a
155 Rossington Bridge.....	1 24a	11 48m
159 Doncaster.....	1 49a	11 12m

263 Durham.....	1 7m	11 1
278 Newcastle.....	2 37m	9 22
292 Morpeth.....	4 11m	7 47a
302 Felton.....	5 16m	6 41
313 Alnwick.....	6 14m	5 46a
327 Belford.....	7 49m	3 36
342 Berwick.....	10 54m	2 1
356 Houndwood.....	11 18m	12 33
372 Dunbar.....	12 52a	10 55
383 Haddington.....	1 58a	9 46
399 EDINBURGH.....	3 38a	8 0
411 South Queen's Ferry.....	6 0a	5 0m
413 North Ditto.....	6 30a	4 30
429 Kinross.....	8 15a	2 47a
447 Perth.....	10 0a	12 52
468 Dundee.....	12 15m	10 32a
485 Arbroath.....	2 0m	8 27a
497 Montrose.....	3 23m	7 3a
510 Bervie.....	4 47m	5 39a
519 Stonehaven.....	5 47m	4 37a
534 ABERDEEN.....	7 22m	3 0a
550 Inverary.....	9 54m	9 59m
559 Pitmachie.....	11 0m	8 43m
573 Huntley.....	12 45a	7 58m
583 Keith.....	1 58a	6 13m
601 Elgin.....	4 38a	4 3m
613 Forres.....	6 2a	2 33m
623 Nairn.....	7 15a	1 13m
641 INVERNESS.....	9 19a	11 0a
653 Beaulley.....	12 35m	7 10a
662 Dingwall.....	1 38m	6 7a
675 Invergordon.....	3 20m	4 25a
687 Tain.....	4 45m	2 15a
691 S. side of MuckleFerry.....	5 35m	1 45a
692 N. do. do.....	6 5m	1 15a
697 Dornoch.....	6 45m	12 15m
708 Golspie.....	8 25m	9 55m
718 Loth Brigg.....	10 25m	8 30m
725 Helmsdale.....	11 25m	7 30m
735 Berridale.....	1 5a	5 45m
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UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE
DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

THE
Companion to the Almanac;
OR
YEAR-BOOK
OF
GENERAL INFORMATION
FOR
1833.

CONTAINING,
INFORMATION CONNECTED WITH THE CALENDAR,
AND EXPLANATIONS OF
The Celestial Changes,
AND THE
NATURAL PHENOMENA OF THE YEAR, &c.;
GENERAL INFORMATION ON SUBJECTS OF
CHRONOLOGY, GEOGRAPHY, STATISTICS, &c.
THE LEGISLATION, STATISTICS, AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS
OF GREAT BRITAIN;
A CHRONICLE OF EVENTS FOR 1832;
TOGETHER WITH A
LIST OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

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In the British Almanac for 1833 the calculations are all made in mean time (according to the clock) instead of solar time (according to the sun-dial), which latter had been used up to this period. The alteration has occasioned several persons who have observed the difference of the rising and setting of the sun between the 31st of December, 1832, and the 1st of January, 1833, to imagine that the latter was erroneous; but it must be obvious that, for all practical purposes, mean time is the most useful, and to obtain it from solar time, as usually given, the columns in the Almanac headed 'equation of time' have been hitherto used. This is now unnecessary. The same plan has also been adopted by the Nautical Almanac in their calculations of the rising and setting of the sun. The alteration is stated in the Explanatory Notices of the British Almanac for 1833.

COMPANION TO THE ALMANAC,

FOR

1833.

PART I.

INFORMATION CONNECTED WITH THE CALENDAR AND THE
NATURAL PHENOMENA OF THE YEAR; AND WITH
NATURAL HISTORY AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

I.—ON COMETS.

THE year which has just passed away has been distinguished by the predicted appearance* of two comets, the most remarkable which have yet fallen under the notice of astronomers. These are what are commonly called the comets of Encke† and Biela‡. The latter has been an object of fear to many on account of the nearness with which it has approached, not the earth, but a point of the earth's path. As public attention has thus been turned to this subject in an unusual degree, we seize this opportunity of laying before our readers a slight account of the present state of cometary astronomy, distinguishing that which we really know of these bodies from the many surmises to which they have given rise.

The signification of the word comet has varied, as new bodies have appeared which analogy has led astronomers to include under that name. It was first given, as the word denotes, to bodies which appeared in the heavens with a train of light, or tail, and thus included some of the meteors which belong to our own atmosphere. We now apply the word to those heavenly bodies, without the limits of our own atmosphere, which are nebulous in their appearance, and with or without a tail. We may divide all

* Mr. Henderson has observed Encke's comet at the Cape of Good Hope, and Sir John Herschel that of Biela. We mention these facts here, as neither body is visible to the naked eye, and many of our readers may not be aware of their having been seen by any one.

† First discovered by M. Pons, November 26, 1818, but justly named by astronomers after Professor Encke, from his success in detecting its orbit, motion, and perturbations.

‡ First discovered by M. Biela, an Austrian officer, February 28th, 1826.

which have been observed into three classes : 1. Those whose returns have been predicted, and the prediction verified by the fact. These are three in number, viz., the celebrated comet of Halley, observed by him in 1682, which returned, according to his conjecture (for it could then hardly be called more) in 1759, and will appear again in 1835 ; its time of revolution is about seventy-six years. The other two are those above-mentioned, of Encke and Biela, which perform their revolutions respectively in about three years fifteen weeks, and six years thirty-eight weeks. 2. Comets whose return has been predicted unsuccessfully. Of these there is only one of any note, viz. that which appeared in 1770. This, it was found, should have returned in five years and a-half, if the observations made of it were correct ; however, it never could be found again. This phenomenon threw doubt upon the return of comets, until the success of Laplace in devising methods for the calculation of the effects arising from the mutual attractions of our system, recalled the attention of astronomers to this almost forgotten failure. It had been found that the comet of 1770, in its approach to the Sun, had passed so near to Jupiter, that, on the theory of gravitation, the attraction of the latter was 200 times as great as that of the former. On applying the methods of Laplace to this case, it was found that, in 1767, while the comet was describing an orbit of more than 50 years, its motion was changed by the action of Jupiter so that it described the orbit observed in 1770 ; and that in 1779, it came again so near Jupiter that the preceding effect was reversed, and the orbit was again changed into one of long duration. 3. Comets which have been observed, the predicted return of which is yet to be expected. The most remarkable of these is the one observed by Olbers in 1815, which we may now safely say will return in 1887. 4. Comets which were observed at a time when neither theory nor observation was in a state sufficiently perfect to enable the observers to say whether they would return or not ; and others, the orbits of which are uncertain, owing to the weather or other accidents not permitting them to be sufficiently well observed. Of these there are a great many, some of which may yet be recovered. For, long before the time of revolution of a comet could be found, astronomers knew how to determine, 1. The magnitude and position of its least distance from the sun. 2. Where its orbit cut the ecliptic. 3. The inclination of its orbit to the ecliptic. If a future comet should strongly resemble any one already observed in these particulars, and if its time of revolution as hereafter determined, should permit of its having been seen about the time of the former comet, we shall have sufficient reason to conclude that the two are one and the same. We must not, however, expect that the accounts of ancient writers on this subject with regard to the form of comets will ever be verified ; such, for example, as those which describe comets in the shape of a sword, or surrounded with a shaggy mane. To say nothing of our never having observed such appearances in the course of the last century and a half, we must recollect the well-known fact, that comets were formerly considered as warnings

of impending evils, or, at least, of remarkable changes. Thus Bodin, who died in 1596, gives it as his opinion that they are the souls of illustrious men, who having remained many ages upon the earth in the capacity of guardian angels, (for so the context must be interpreted,) are called to heaven in the shape of flaming stars. He attributes the plagues, famines, &c., which were supposed to follow, to the want of the prayers of these superannuated intercessors. Pope Calixtus III., in the fifteenth century, directed the thunders of the church, not only against the Turks, who had gained some successes, but also against a comet, which was supposed to have had some hand in, or at least to have foretold, them. When such impressions prevailed, it was natural that the appearance of the warning body should be somewhat exaggerated.

If from all that has been said upon comets, we take that which we certainly know, we shall have left a mass of conjectures of every grade of probability, from the one which may be considered as nearly proved, to those which, in point of evidence, might be placed side by side with the opinions of Bodin or Calixtus. We shall try to give some notion of the manner in which we come to know that which we do know, and some reasons for the most probable among the conjectures. Those who would read more of the history of surmises on this point, are recommended to consult the *Annuaire* of the French Board of Longitude for 1831, in which will be found a most amusing, as well as instructive, article on this subject, by M. Arago; an English version of which appeared in the *Times* newspaper some months ago.

That a comet is a material body is proved by the same sort of reasoning which is applied to the planets. Firstly, it either reflects the light of the sun, or shines by its own light; which of the two has never been distinctly proved; perhaps both suppositions may be true. Matter is always present where light is either emitted or reflected, at least on our globe. Secondly, comets are found to be acted upon by the laws of gravitation exactly as all other material bodies are, they are attracted by the sun, and move (so far, at least, as we can make out) in ellipses, or other conic sections, and this motion is disturbed, or, technically speaking, *perturbed* by the attraction of the planets, especially by the larger planets, Jupiter or Saturn. In this manner they have furnished one of the most decisive proofs of the Newtonian theory of gravitation. We have already mentioned the comet of 1770; but this, it may be said by those who cannot examine the calculations for themselves, was a trick of the astronomers, to account for their own failure. We will therefore cite another instance, in which the effects of planetary perturbation were very great, were predicted before the event, and verified by it. The comet of 1682, or of Halley, it is well known, was predicted by him as likely to appear in 1757. This he concluded from observing that a comet with a similar orbit had appeared in 1531 and 1607. He however remarked, that as the comet would, if his supposition were true, pass near to Jupiter and Saturn, some alteration might be expected from the attractions of these planets. In 1757, while astronomers were beginning to look

for the expected body, with no very great hopes of its reappearance, Lalande proposed to Clairaut to undertake the computation of the effect of the planets upon the comet. These names may not be so well known to our readers as to mathematicians and astronomers; we will, therefore, inform them, that Lalande was a practical astronomer of great eminence, and that Clairaut was a mathematician and natural philosopher of even greater celebrity. So little wedded were these men to the system of gravitation, that the first discarded, or, at least, threw doubt upon, the theory of the return of comets, on account of the non-appearance of that of 1770, already mentioned; while the second, on account of some unexplained phenomena, imagined that Newton had mistaken the law according to which the mutual attractions of planets depend upon their distance. The two undertook the enormous labour above-mentioned; and the result was, that Clairaut announced, in the year 1758, that the revolution which was actually taking place, would be 618 days longer than the preceding one, that is, the one which took place between 1607 and 1682. At the same time, he observed, that the methods of calculation were yet so incomplete, that the result could not be depended upon within thirty days. If his conclusion had been quite correct, the comet would have come to its perihelion, or nearest point to the sun, about the middle of April, 1759; and it did arrive there on the 13th of March of the same year, within the thirty days which had been allowed for errors. We may further remark, that the comets of 1832, of which that of Encke has once before appeared, according to prediction, and that of Biela* has been already observed by Sir J. Herschel, both very near their predicted places, could not have had their tables constructed without a strict attention to the planetary perturbations. From such facts we are justified in assuming that comets are material bodies, subject, like the planets, to the attraction of the sun and other bodies of our system, and describing an elliptic orbit round the sun *nearly*, the difference being attributable to the action of the planets, or, perhaps, in some degree, to a resisting medium.

The next question is, comets being material, what is their quantity of matter: that is, if brought to the earth without alteration of their dimensions, would they be light or heavy in proportion to their size. On this point we have sufficient evidence, not as to the actual quantity of matter in any comet, but as to limits below which it must fall, at least in all the comets of which the times of revolution are known. It results from the theory of gravitation, that of two bodies, the first cannot affect the second, without being itself more or less affected by the second. And of two bodies,

* On the subject of this comet, we derive our information from a communication made by Sir John Herschel to the Royal Astronomical Society, and read at the meeting of that body on the 9th of November last. An account of this interesting paper may be found in the Monthly Notice of the transactions of the Society for November, published by Priestley and Weale, Holborn.

one of which is very great compared with the other, the effect which the smaller produces upon the greater is small, compared with that which the greater produces upon the less. This is analogous (though the two phenomena must not be confounded) to a fact of every day observation, that a light body striking against a heavy one, though with great velocity, produces, nevertheless, but a small change in the velocity of the greater one, and *vice versâ*. For example, in the motion of Jupiter and Saturn it is observed, that the average velocity of Jupiter is accelerated, while that of Saturn is retarded more than twice as much. And it is shown, by a process independent of this observation, that Jupiter contains more than twice the quantity of matter of Saturn. After some ages, the motion of Jupiter will cease to be accelerated, and that of Saturn to be retarded. After which, that of Jupiter will begin to be *retarded*, while that of Saturn will begin to be *accelerated*. Hence, if a comet so large, or rather so heavy, as to bear an appreciable proportion to the mass of a planet, were to be disturbed by the latter in any considerable degree, the comet itself would produce a degree of disturbance in the motion of the planet, which would be perceptible to our instruments. Thus, if Halley's comet, which was retarded between 1682 and 1579, more than 500 days by the action of Jupiter, had been only the twenty-thousandth part of the mass of Jupiter, its effect upon the latter would have been even then most distinctly perceptible by good instruments. The same thing would take place now if the mass of that comet were very much less, and yet, in the former case, it would be less than one sixtieth part of the earth. But there are two much more conclusive arguments. Laplace found, that if the comet of 1770 had only been the five-thousandth part of the earth, it would have lengthened our year by three seconds. No such alteration has taken place, and the comet must, therefore, have been less than the five-thousandth part of the earth. The same body passed between the satellites of Jupiter in 1779 without producing any effect; a very little quantity of matter, much less than the five-thousandth part of the earth, would have been sufficient to derange that system perceptibly.

But, it may be asked, are we certain that we know the length of the year with such accuracy, that a difference of three seconds would be of sufficient magnitude to be discoverable by our instruments? To give an idea of the possibility of this, we will state the following fact. Some years ago, Professor Airy of Cambridge, proposed a method of determining the moon's mass, which required accurate observations of Venus near her conjunction. An ephemeris of this planet was accordingly prepared, containing the computed time at which the planet should pass the meridian daily, for that part of the year 1830, in which the conjunction of Venus happened; this was forwarded to different astronomers, English and continental, with a request that they would observe the real time of the meridian passage at their various observatories. Among the observations which were made in consequence, those of Professor Santini, of Padua, were so arranged as to show how

much they differed from the ephemeris. The difference was, in only a very few instances, so great as one second, and was, for the most part, nearer to half a second. And this result is not considered as anything remarkable.

The appearances of comets are, as far as appearances can be, proofs of their very small mass. The phenomenon of their tails, adopt what explanation we may, can only be accounted for on the supposition that the comets themselves are of very small density. But even the nebulous head of the comet has often been so rare, that small stars, which a fog of moderate intensity would hide, have been seen through its most central parts. Thus Seneca mentions the fact of stars having been seen through comets; Sir W. Herschel saw a star of the sixth magnitude through the centre of the comet of 1795; Professor Struve saw one of the eleventh through that of Encke; and Sir John Herschel, in the Memoir already cited, (in col. 2, note,) informs us, that on the evening of the 23rd of September last, he saw a whole cluster of stars of the *sixteenth* magnitude, almost through the very centre of Biela's comet, the light of which, according to Sir J. Herschel, could not have passed through less than 50,000 miles of the matter of the comet. As neither of the gentlemen above quoted saw any effects of refraction which would have been very apparent had the cometic matter been even many times rarer than our atmosphere, (if, indeed, they could have been seen at all through such a mass, which may fairly be doubted,) we are entitled to conclude that those comets, at least, which are best known to us, are of a rarity far exceeding that of any matter as it exists at the surface of our globe. If any man should assert that the largest comet ever seen, including its millions of miles of tail, contained no more matter than is to be found in the New River Head, he might justly be blamed for asserting more than he knew, but certainly any one who positively denied the fact would deserve the same censure.

As we are not writing for the scientific part of the community, we will say a few words on a very general fear which prevails—namely, that the near approach of a comet would break our planet in pieces, or at least produce a great accession of heat, sufficient perhaps to destroy animal and vegetable life, if not to burn the world altogether. The argument seems to have originated in a notion, that because heat produces expansion, therefore very highly expanded bodies must needs be very hot. It would be as good an argument to say, that because expansion by any other means except heat, produces cold, that therefore all comets must be very cold; and neither argument would, in the least degree, afford matter even for a rational conjecture. We can form so little idea of what the state of a planet of vapour, it may be consisting only of one sort of matter, would be, that we might with as much reason speculate upon the possible organization of the possible animalculæ which swim in that vapour, as try, in the present state of our knowledge, to ascertain whether any and what degree of danger awaits us from such a source. A comet *may* certainly strike the earth in the next century; not one of these which are known,

unless the laws of nature be singularly altered, but some one or other yet to come. It has been shown, but by considerations of so high a nature that the result cannot be expected to bring much conviction to any but a mathematician, that if a comet were launched at hazard into our system, for one orbit in which it could strike the earth there are 281 millions in which no such thing could take place as the laws of nature stand at present. The *advocates* of cometary interference (we have met with some whose manner of expressing their opinion on the subject almost entitles them to that name) usually suppose a special interposition of the Divine power, which, (resting on their own interpretation of certain Scriptural prophecies,) they suppose will bring a comet on the earth. They are usually people of some religious feeling, and would act more consistently with the idea they ought to have of their own ignorance and the Divine power, if they ceased to prescribe to the Creator in what way it should please him to alter the course of events which it has hitherto been his will to arrange. It is impossible to produce any other argument on the subject, consistently with the design of this paper; the province of natural philosophy is to collect and compare facts, and to say what *will* be, if things continue as they *have* been; it never presumes even to conjecture what shall be, when the power which has hitherto disposed events in one manner, shall judge it right to ordain a different arrangement.

There are many who, without going the length of fearing danger from the shock of a comet, nevertheless imagine that any unusually hot weather which happens while such a body is visible, or going to be visible, is caused by it in some measure at least. To such a circumstance the fine vintage of 1811 was attributed, and many, even among the educated classes, imagined that the heats of last September and August were occasioned by the approach of Biela's comet. We can certainly re-echo, from this side of the channel, the complaint which M. Arago makes, in the *Annuaire* for 1832, already alluded to, of the scarcity of the meanest knowledge of scientific facts among the middle ranks of society. With a burning sun over head, we have heard those, who might have known better, accusing the comet in the manner aforesaid.

It appears, however, from the table of M. Arago, in which the mean temperature of every year, from 1803 to 1831 inclusive, is placed side by side with the number of comets observed in that year, that there is no visible connexion between the one and the other. Thus 1806 and 1811 were both hot years, the first however hotter than the second, though the first had one comet only of no note, and the second had two, one of which was the most brilliant which the present generation has seen. Again, the year 1826, with its five comets, was not so hot as 1831, which had only one. That hot years in general have more comets than cold ones is very true, and for this simple reason, that the former, generally giving a finer sky, are more favourable for their discovery. We must not

forget that the greater number of such bodies are not visible to the naked eye. Thus all the years between 1803 and 1831 inclusive, the temperature of which exceeded the average, mustered twenty-nine comets between them; and the remaining, or cold years, only fifteen. We must therefore say, not that the comets brought the heat, but rather that the heat brought the weather which made the comets visible. In the period above-mentioned there were forty-four comets observed, counting distinct appearances of the same comet as different; of which only two were in the least remarkable for brilliancy—those of 1811 and 1823.

Having shown that some comets are bodies in the highest state of tenuity, and conjecturing, with a great degree of probability, that the same is true of all, we may mention a phenomenon which has been several times remarked by different observers, viz., that in their approach to the sun they appear to contract their dimensions, or the nebulous head of the body diminishes in apparent diameter. As they recede from the sun they begin to dilate again. To explain this phenomenon, some have had recourse to the highly elastic fluid or ether, which, as we shall presently see, has been supposed to fill the solar system at least. If this ether, say they, be denser as we approach nearer the sun, we must expect that the comet will be more compressed by it as it approaches its perihelion, and will therefore be confined within smaller limits. To this it is answered, and justly, that such an explanation might suffice, if the comet had an exterior case, which, not being incompressible itself, should hinder the ether from penetrating the light body of vapour. In the memoir of Sir John Herschel already quoted, three distinct possible causes are suggested, two of which are entirely independent of an ethereal fluid, and all so probable, that it may be the phenomenon is partly due to every one of them. In the first place, on account of the great rarity of cometic matter, it may be that what we call cohesion exists only in a very trifling degree, so that perhaps we ought to consider the motion of the several parts of the comet independently of the others. For example, if the diurnal rotation of the earth were suddenly stopped, and it continued in that state to move round the sun, the parts nearest to the sun, being more attracted by it, would, if they were free to move by themselves, describe an orbit differing in a slight degree from that of the parts which are farthest from the sun. But as, owing to the cohesion of the various parts of the earth, they must all move together, the orbit really described by the earth's centre lies between those which would be described by the parts nearest to and farthest from the sun. We have hitherto considered the comet as one mass of matter, the motion of every part of which influences that of the rest. If, however, it should consist of particles so little bound together by cohesion, as to allow of each particle describing, or nearly describing, its own independent orbit, the consequence would be just the phenomenon observed—namely that it would contract as it approached the sun, and dilate as it receded again from it. To illustrate this, draw several ellipses

about the same focus, very near to one another, and let one particle move upon each from the perihelion. It will be evident that, as the particles increase their distance from the sun, they increase their distance from one another, and *vice versâ*.



The second explanation proposed by Sir John Herschel is that, perhaps, by the motion of the comet from the sun, and its consequent appearance in a darker part of the heavens, some layers of nebulous matter may become visible, which were not so before on account of their yielding too little light. The third is, that the cometary matter may consist, like a fog, of small particles of moisture floating in a transparent fluid, and which the resisting medium, being hotter near to the sun, renders invisible, by raising their temperature, and turning them into vapour. If this were the case, it is evident, that as the comet approached the sun, the fog at the edges, so to speak, would be cleared up, and consequently the apparent part of the comet rendered less, and *vice versâ*. It is of course impossible to decide between these very ingenious explanations, so as to say which is the more probable; if our notions of the cometary state be just, we cannot deny that the two first must produce some effect: but the greater part of the phenomenon may still be due to the third or some other cause.

The only remaining point of any magnitude, connected with the known facts of comets, is the question, whether there is any fluid medium in space, of such specific gravity, as to offer a sensible resistance to their motion. The question of resistance, or no resistance, is one of great importance, as the *stability* of our system depends in a great measure upon it. The solar system would be said to be *stable*, strictly speaking, if it were so constructed that its motions might continue for ever in the manner now observed, without any such change, arising from the mutual attractions, as would endanger the safety of any one planet. If a number of planets were launched into space, without any particular arrangement of their motions, the chances for the stability of such a system would be very small. We observe in the solar system the following facts, which mathematical analysis shows us are all necessary to its stability, as far as the planets are concerned:—

1. The sun is very much greater than any one of them, and the planets are placed at such distances from one another, that the attraction of the sun upon each is always very much greater than that of the other planets.
2. They all move in the same direction round the sun.
3. The orbits are very nearly circular, and are inclined to one another at small angles.

From these circumstances, and the law of gravitation, it has been deduced that the average distances of the planets from the sun, and also the average motions, are invariable, or at least will continue the same for a number of ages, which, to our limited ideas, give the notion of eternity. But all this is on the supposition, that there is no fluid which offers any resistance to the planetary motions; if such a fluid exist, however small its density may be, it can be shown

that it continually decreases the mean distances, and increases the mean motions. Observation teaches us, that the mean distances of the planets are invariable, or at least that, if they do change at all, the variation is so small, that it has not become perceptible to our best instruments in hundreds of years. The resisting fluid, therefore, if it exists, is of an extremely small density. Comets offer the only chance left to us at present of settling the question; being of very little density themselves, their motion will encounter more resistance than that of the planets, for the same reason that a feather will fall more slowly to the ground than the same weight of iron. If there be a resisting medium, it will certainly diminish the mean distance of the comet, and increase its mean motion; and this phenomenon has been observed in the comet of Encke, which is the one with which we are the best acquainted. Professor Encke says*—"If I may be permitted to express my opinion on a subject which for twelve years has incessantly occupied me, in treating which I have avoided no method, however circuitous, no kind of verification, in order to reach the truth as far as it lay in my power; I cannot consider it otherwise than completely established, that an extraordinary correction is necessary for Pons' comet"—that is, the one which all the world, except Professor Encke, calls Encke's comet—"and equally certain, that the principal part of it consists in an increase of the mean motion proportionate to the time." Professor Airy adds, "I cannot but express my belief, that the principal point of the theory, namely, an effect exactly similar to that which a resisting medium would produce, is perfectly established by the reasoning in Encke's memoir." If this conclusion be correct, we may predict that, in time, this comet and every other will fall into the sun; we know, however, that the medium, if it exists, cannot sensibly affect the planetary motions for a great number of centuries.

There seems to be some cause in operation by which the brilliancy of comets is continually diminishing. That of Halley, in one of its preceding revolutions, is described as giving a degree of light certainly superior to that which it gave in 1682 and 1759. Sir John Herschel could only see Biela's comet through a reflecting telescope of twenty feet in length, an instrument of enormous power in the collection of light; and though he afterwards found it with a refracting telescope, he asserts that he never should have succeeded with the latter, unless he had previously known where to look for it. If the parts of the comet have so little cohesion, as has been, with great probability, conjectured, it may easily lose a part of its substance as it passes through a resisting medium. We have however as yet but little specific information on this subject.

* In a dissertation which appeared in the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, and has been translated into English by Professor Airy, with an Appendix in which the latter gentleman fully coincides in the conclusion of Professor Encke. Those who are acquainted with the present state of science will give great weight to these authorities, to say nothing of their calculations being before the world.

With regard to the cause of the tails of comets, we can say nothing with certainty. Their existence affords a strong presumption for the very little density of the nuclei. They were at one time considered as being in a continuation of the line drawn from the sun to the comet; it has, however, been shown, that they always fall a little behind this line with respect to the comet's path, and have sometimes been even perpendicular to it. That of 1680 was 90° of the heavens in length, so that part of it might have been in the observer's zenith when the comet was setting. It was 141 millions of miles in length. Some comets have had what we may call a succession of tails, one succeeding another, with a vacant space between every two. The conjectures as to the nature and formation of these singular attendants are entitled to very little attention.

As to the multitude of idle theories with which, for want of better information, this part of astronomy has been loaded, such as that the planetary system was formed by matter struck off from the sun by one comet; that another caused the deluge; that the four small planets were formerly one, which was broken in pieces by a third; that the moon was originally a comet, and the like;—we would willingly amuse our readers by an account of them, if our limits permitted. They will however find them all, handsomely exposed by M. Arago, in the *Annuaire* already cited. If any, or all of them, should be hereafter proved to be true, it will be no excuse for those who first made them; for a result produced on insufficient evidence is bad, whether true or false. As the science of astronomy approaches towards perfection, we shall doubtless add some important and interesting facts to our knowledge of comets.

Elements of the Orbits of the three Comets, which have appeared according to prediction, taken from the work of Professor Littrow,—“*Ueber den gefurchteten Cometen des gegenwärtigen Jahres 1832, &c. Vienna, 1832.*”

	<i>Halley.</i>	<i>Encke.</i>	<i>Biela.</i>
Longitude of the ascending node	54°	335°	249°
Inclination of the Orbit to the Ecliptic	162°	13°	13°
Longitude of the perihelion	303°	157°	108°
Greatest semi-diameter, that of the earth being called 1.	18	2.2	3.6
Least semi-diameter	4.6	1.2	2.4
Time of revolution in years	76	3.29	6.74
	Nov. 16	May 4	Nov. 27
Time of the perihelion passage	1835	1832	1832

The comets of Encke and Biela move according to the order of the signs of the zodiac, or have their motions *direct*; the motion of that of Halley is *retrograde*.

II.—THE JEWISH CALENDAR.

1833		5593		
January	1	10	Thebet . . .	Siege of Jerusalem.
	21	1	Sebat. . . .	
Feb.	20	1	Adar. . . .	
	26	7	Adar	Fast. Death of Moses.
March	4	13		Fast of Esther.
	5	14		Purim.
	6	15		Little Purim.
	21	1	Nisan. . . .	
	31	11		Fast. Death of Miriam.
April	4	15		Passover.
	5	16		Morrow of the Passover.
	10	21		Seventh day of the Feast.
	11	22		End of the Passover.
	15	26		Fast. Death of Joshua.
	20	1	Jyar	
	26	7		Dedication of the Temple after its profanation.
	30	11		Fast. Death of Elijah.
May	16	27		Fast. Death of Samuel.
	19	1	Sivan. . . .	
	24	6		Pentecost.
	25	7		Second Feast of Pentecost.
June	11	24		Schism of Jeroboam.
	18	1	Thammuz. . .	
July	4	17		Fast. Tables of the Law Broken.
	17	1	Ab.	Jerusalem taken by Titus.
	25	9		Fast. Death of Aaron.
	31	15		Fast. Burning the Temple.
August	16	1	Elul.	Tub-ab, little Festival.
	22	7		Dedication of the Walls by Nehemiah.
Sept.	1	17		Expulsion of the Greeks.
	14	1	Tisri	First day of the year 5594.
	15	2		Feast of Trumpets.
	16	3		Fast. Death of Gedaliah.
	23	10		Expiation for the Golden Calf.
	28	15		Feast of Tabernacles.
	29	16		Second Feast of Tabernacles.
Oct.	4	21		Feast of Branches.
	5	22		Feast of Tabernacles ends.
	6	23		Feast of the Law.
	14	1	Marchesvan. .	
	20	7		Fast. First ruin of Jerusalem.
Nov.	13	1	Chislea . . .	
	19	7		Death of Herod.
Dec.	3	21		Feast of Mount Garizim.
	7	25	Chisleu . . .	Dedication of the Temple.
	13	1	Thebet. . . .	
	22	10		Fast. Siege of Jerusalem.
	31	19		

III.—CALENDAR OF THE TURKS.

1833.		Year of the Hegira 1248.	
January	1	9 Shaban.	
	5	13	} Fortunate Days.
	6	14	
	7	15	
February	22	1 Ramadan	Barah's Night. Month of Abstinence.
	3	13	} Fortunate Days.
	4	14	
	5	15	
	19	29	Defeat of the Turks before Vienna.
March	21	1 Shawall	} Grand Bairam.
	22	2	
	23	3	
	5	13	} Fortunate Days.
	6	14	
April	7	15	
	22	1 Dhu'l kadah	} Fortunate Days.
	3	13	
	4	14	
May	5	15	} Kurban Bairam.
	21	1 Dhu'l hajjah	
	3	13	
	4	14	} Fortunate Days.
	5	15	
June	21	1 Moharem	First Day of the Year 1249.
	30	10	Ashura.
	2	13	} Fortunate Days.
	3	14	
July	4	15	
	20	1 Saphar	} Fortunate Days.
	2	13	
	3	14	
	4	15	} Birth of Mahomet.
August	19	1 Rabin I.	
	29	11	
	31	13	} Fortunate Days.
	1	14	
	2	15	
September	18	1 Rabin II.	} Fortunate Days.
	30	13	
	31	14	
	1	15	} Fortunate Days.
	16	1 Jomadhi I.	
October	28	13	
	29	14	} Fortunate Days.
	30	15	
	5	20	
	16	1 Jomadhi II.	Taking of Constantinople.
November	23	13	} Fortunate Days.
	29	14	
	30	15	
	14	1 Regeb.	} Fortunate Days.
	25	13	
December	27	14	
	28	15	Day of Victory.
	3	20	Exaltation of Mahomet.
	14	1 Shaban.	} Fortunate Days.
	26	13	
	27	14	
	28	15	} Barah's Night.
	31	18	

IV.—CORRESPONDING ERAS WITH 1833.

Roman year	2586
Olympiads 7th month 4th year of	652
Year of the World (Constantinopolitan account)	7341
Ditto (Alexandrian account)	7325
Ditto (Jewish account) 10th Thebet	5593
Era of Nabonassar 8th month of	2581
Egyptian 24th Cohiac	1549
Julian Period	6546
Dioclesian, or of Martyrs 24th Cohiac	1549
Seleucides, or Grecian Audynæus	2144
Death of Alexander 3rd month	2156
Era of Tyre 4th month	1957
Cæsarian of Antioch (Greek account) Audynæus	1881
Ditto (Syrian account) Canun II.	1880
Era of Abraham 4th month	3848
Spanish, or of the Cæsars	1871
Persian Era of Yezdegird III. (Parsee account) 4th or 5th month	1202
Armenian common year 29th Drethari	1282
Ditto ecclesiastical year 11th Kaghots	1281
Hegira 9 Shaban	1248
Caliyug Poos or Margaly	4934
Salivahana (Saca) do.	1755
Vicramaditya (Samvat) do.	1889
Bengalee do.	1239
Fuslee (Bengal account) do.	1240
Ditto (Telinga account) do.	1242
Parasurama 4th month	1008
Grahaparivriti 57th year of 21st cycle	
Brihuspotee (Bengal) 38th year of 84th cycle	
Ditto (Telinga) 27th year of 83rd cycle	
Chinese year 11th month of Jin-shin, 71st cycle	

V.—MEETINGS of the SCIENTIFIC and LITERARY BODIES of LONDON for 1832-33.
(From the Phil. Magazine.)

Societies and their Time of Meeting.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Royal (Thursday, 8½ P.M.)	15, 22, 30*	6, 13, 20	10, 17, 24, 31	7, 14, 21, 28	7, 14, 21, 28	18, 25	2, 9, 16, 23	6, 13, 20
Antiquaries.....	15, 22, 29	6, 13, 20	10, 17, 24, 31	7, 14, 21, 28	7, 14, 21, 28	18, 23*	2, 9, 16, 23	6, 13, 20
Linneæan.....	6, 20	4, 18	15	5, 19	5, 19	2, 16	7, 24*	4, 18
(Tuesday, 8 P.M.)								
Horticultural	6	4	15	5, 19	5, 19	2, 16	1*, 7, 21	4, 18
(Tuesday, 1 P.M.)								
Society of Arts.....	7, 14, 21, 28	5, 12, 19	9, 16, 23, 30	6, 13, 20, 27	6, 13, 20, 27	3, 10, 17, 24	1, 8, 15, 22, 29	5, 12
(Wednesday, 7½ P.M.)								
Illustr. Tues. 8. P.M.)	13	11	8	12	12	9	14	11
Rl. Soc. of Literature.	7, 21	5, 19	2, 16	6, 20	6, 20	3, 17, 25*	1, 15	5, 19
(Wednesday, 3. P.M.)								
Geological	7, 21	5, 19	9, 23	6, 15*, 27	13, 27	17	1, 15, 29	12
(Wednesd. 8½ P.M.)								
Zoological	1	6	3	7	7	4, 30*	2	6
(Thursday, 3. P.M.)								
Royal Astronomical .	9	14	11	8*	8	12	10	14
(Friday, 8 P.M.)								
Royal Institution	..	..	25	1, 8, 15, 22	1, 8, 15, 22, 29	19, 26	1*, 3, 10, 17, 24, 31	7, 14
(Friday, 8½ P.M.)								
Royal Asiatic	..	1, 15	5, 19	2, 16	2, 16	20	11*, 18 {	1, 15 July 6, 20
(Saturday, 2 P.M.)								
Royal Geographical ..	12, 26	10, 24	14, 28	11, 25	11, 25	8, 22	13*, 27	10, 24
(Monday, 9 P.M.)								

Those Meetings marked thus (*) are Anniversaries.

VI.—HEIGHT OF HIGH WATER AT THE LONDON DOCKS.

JANUARY.				FEBRUARY.				MARCH.				APRIL.				MAY.				JUNE.			
Morning.		Afternoon.		Morning.		Afternoon.		Morning.		Afternoon.		Morning.		Afternoon.		Morning.		Afternoon.		Morning.		Afternoon.	
ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
1	19 10	19 10	20 1	19 8	19 4	19 3	21 8	20 8	21 2	21 7	21 7	21 8	21 9	21 9	21 9	21 7	21 6	21 6	21 6	21 10	21 10	21 10	21 10
2	19 10	20 2	20 8	20 6	20 5	21 10	22 3	22 3	22 6	22 7	22 6	22 6	22 6	22 6	22 6	22 4	22 4	22 4	22 4	22 3	22 3	22 3	22 3
3	20 0	20 7	21 1	21 1	21 5	21 7	22 8	22 8	22 8	22 7	22 7	22 7	22 7	22 7	22 7	22 9	22 9	22 9	22 9	22 5	22 5	22 5	22 5
4	21 1	21 7	22 1	22 0	22 4	22 7	23 4	23 4	23 4	23 4	23 4	23 4	23 4	23 4	23 4	23 9	23 9	23 9	23 9	23 5	23 5	23 5	23 5
5	21 7	22 5	22 0	22 3	22 7	22 7	23 1	23 1	23 1	23 1	23 1	23 1	23 1	23 1	23 1	23 10	23 10	23 10	23 10	23 2	23 2	23 2	23 2
6	22 2	22 6	22 2	22 6	22 11	22 6	23 4	23 4	23 4	23 4	23 4	23 4	23 4	23 4	23 4	23 11	23 11	23 11	23 11	23 2	23 2	23 2	23 2
7	22 11	23 2	23 6	23 6	23 7	23 6	23 7	23 7	23 7	23 7	23 7	23 7	23 7	23 7	23 7	23 11	23 11	23 11	23 11	23 2	23 2	23 2	23 2
8	23 3	23 5	23 3	23 5	23 7	23 5	23 7	23 7	23 7	23 7	23 7	23 7	23 7	23 7	23 7	23 11	23 11	23 11	23 11	23 2	23 2	23 2	23 2
9	23 6	23 6	23 6	23 6	23 7	23 6	23 7	23 7	23 7	23 7	23 7	23 7	23 7	23 7	23 7	23 11	23 11	23 11	23 11	23 2	23 2	23 2	23 2
10	23 3	23 3	23 3	23 3	23 3	23 3	23 3	23 3	23 3	23 3	23 3	23 3	23 3	23 3	23 3	23 11	23 11	23 11	23 11	23 2	23 2	23 2	23 2
11	22 6	22 6	22 6	22 6	22 6	22 6	22 6	22 6	22 6	22 6	22 6	22 6	22 6	22 6	22 6	22 11	22 11	22 11	22 11	22 2	22 2	22 2	22 2
12	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 11	21 11	21 11	21 11	21 2	21 2	21 2	21 2
13	20 9	20 9	20 9	20 9	20 9	20 9	20 9	20 9	20 9	20 9	20 9	20 9	20 9	20 9	20 9	20 11	20 11	20 11	20 11	20 2	20 2	20 2	20 2
14	19 11	19 11	19 11	19 11	19 11	19 11	19 11	19 11	19 11	19 11	19 11	19 11	19 11	19 11	19 11	19 11	19 11	19 11	19 11	19 2	19 2	19 2	19 2
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JULY.				AUGUST.				SEPTEMBER.				OCTOBER.				NOVEMBER.				DECEMBER.			
Morning.		Afternoon.		Morning.		Afternoon.		Morning.		Afternoon.		Morning.		Afternoon.		Morning.		Afternoon.		Morning.		Afternoon.	
ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.
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24	21 0	20 7	19 18	19 10	19 18	18 3	18 7	18 3	18 7	18 3	18 3	19 9	19 9	18 8	18 12	19 9	19 9	18 8	18 12	19 9	19 9	19 9	19 9
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North-west gales tend to raise the Tide, and South-west gales the contrary.

VII.—OCCULTATIONS OF FIXED STARS BY THE MOON,

VISIBLE AT GREENWICH IN THE YEAR 1833,

COMPUTED BY THOMAS MACLEAR, ESQ.

(From the Supplement to the Nautical Almanac.)

* * The angles are reckoned from the northernmost point, and also from the vertex towards the right hand, round the circumference of the Moon's image, as exhibited in an inverting telescope.

An Asterisk (*) annexed to the time of the phenomenon is intended to denote that the Star is on, or near to, the meridian, at that time.

DATE.	STAR.	Magnitude.	Astron. Society's Catalogue No.	IMMERSION.				EMERSION.			
				Side-real Time.	Mean Time.	Angle N. Point.	from Vert.	Side-real Time.	Mean Time.	Angle N. Point.	from Vert.
1833.				h m	h m	°	°	h m	h m	°	°
Jan. 4	54 χ^1 Orionis.....	5	729	7.47	12.50	58	86	8.37	13.40	310	346
	679 Geminorum ...	7	949	under	the ho	riz.		0.16	5.10	259	220
	7 (224) Cancri	7	1098	7.13	8. 4	118	77	4. 2	8. 53	230	190
	78 Cancri	7	1108	7.44	12.35	58	36	8.51	13.42	274	267
	12 (174) Virginis	7	1559	under	the ho	riz.		8. 0	12. 35	226	189
	157 χ Ophiuchi	5	1882	14.29	18.47	80	63	15.46	20. 4	238	230
	1640 ϕ Ophiuchi.....	4.5	1981	16.36	20.50	25	12	17.32*	21.36	310	312
	2495 χ^3 Aquarii.....	5	2781	23.17	3. 3	117	118	0.36	4.22	295	307
	2873 ϵ^2 Ceti.....	5	255	1.53*	5.22	98	92	3. 6	6.35	316	336
	3063 Tauri.....	6	490	7.58	11.18	44	80	8.33	11.54	340	10
	31104 <i>m</i> Tauri	5	592	0.21	3.38	63	22	1. 4	4.21	329	289
	(43) Tauri	7	627	6.57	10.14	107	132	8. 8	11.24	269	308
Feb. 1	15 Geminorum ...	6	799	9.35	12.47	63	100	10.34	13.46	293	334
	17 Geminorum.....	7	805	10.12	13.24	64	104	11.10	14.22	290	332
	347 δ Cancri.....	4.5	1066	13.20	16.23	13	54	13.43	16.46	320	1
	(179) Cancri	7	1080	15.21	18.24	70	110	under	the ho	riz.	
	4 (74) Leonis	7	1143	2.35	5.36	86	46	3.29	6.30	258	217
	553 ι Leonis	6	1284	13.38	16.33	74	104	14.40	17.35	238	274
	880 β^3 Virginis	6	1551	14.40	17.24	28	39	15.40	18.24	276	296
	1428 Sagittarii	6	2164	15. 8	17.29	93	70	16.23	18.48	259	245
	35 ν^2 Sagittarii	5	2181	21. 4	23.23	30	51	21.32	23.51	339	5
Mar. 3	(224) Cancri	7	1098	5.26	6.41	88	49	6.32	7.46	254	220
	78 Cancri.....	7	1108	10.30	11.44	71	90	11.38	12.52	255	286
	434 Leonis.....	6	1214	11.26	12.36	23	38	12.15	13.25	291	317
	1046 θ Libræ.....	4.5	1811	17.51	18.37	126	146	18.37	19.22	203	299
	1258 δ Ophiuchi ...	5	2032	20.11	20.48	118	141	21.11	21.48	236	267
	14 (61) Sagittarii.....	6	2211	15.31	16. 1	97	72	16.49	17.19	259	242
	27125 Tauri	6	688	5.58	5.39	125	133	7. 7	6.47	253	276
	318 Leonis.....	6.7	1163	7.11	6.35	125	101	7.55	7.19	201	191
Apr. 1	53 ι Leonis	6	1284	14.37	13.56	69	104	15.38	14.57	241	279
	480 β^3 Virginis.....	6	1551	14.56	14. 3	86	100	15.59	15. 7	218	241
	630 α^2 Libræ.....	6	1744	15. 2*	14. 1	29	25	16. 2	15. 2	283	289
	10 (255) Sagittarii.....	6.7	2195	16.37	15.20	139	126	17.29	16.12	217	213
	2261 δ^1 Tauri.....	4	488	7.46	5.44	96	134	8.51	6.49	288	327
	64 ϵ^2 Tauri	4.5	492	8.26	6.24	62	102	9.14	7.12	319	0
	68 δ^3 Tauri	5	499	9.31	7.28	171	213	9.49	7.47	208	250
	23 (37) Tauri	7	624	7.38	5.32	100	138	8.50	6.43	272	213
	2568 δ Geminorum	6	916	12.20	10. 5	137	179	12.53	10.38	205	247
	2783 η Cancri	6	1130	8. 1	5.39	123	100	8.51	6.29	207	199
	2837 Leonis	6	1222	7.57	5.31	71	52	9.10	6.44	245	240
May 6	2 Sagittarii.....	6	2020	13.29	10.31	104	76	14.32	11.34	226	205
	(195) Ophiuchi ...	7	2033	16.43	13.44	109	104	17.53*	14.54	231	236
	2537 Leonis	6	1222	16.44	12.31	125	165	under	the ho	riz.	
	2983 Virginis	7	1571	17.16	12.47	37	66	18.14	13.44	273	307
	3130 α^2 Libræ.....	6	1744	11.57	7.21			a near	appro	achi.	
June 5	[1324] Sagittarii ..	6	2345	under	the ho	riz.		15.54†	10.58	239	211

† Rising at Emersion.

OCCULTATIONS—continued.

DATE.	STAR.	Magnitude.	Astron. Society's Catalogue No.	IMMERSION.				EMERSION.			
				Side-real Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from N. Point.	Ver- tex.	Side-real Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from N. Point.	Ver- tex.
1833.				h m	h m	°	°	h m	h m	°	°
June 10	30 <i>r</i> Piscium	4.5	2870	under the hor.	18.26†	13.10	274	235			
	33 <i>s</i> Piscium	5	2877	19.22	14.5	127	91	20.31	15.14	281	250
11	20 <i>m</i> Ceti	5	86	21.0	15.39	43	10	21.24	16.3	6	335
13	73 $\frac{2}{3}$ Ceti	5	255	21.31	16.2	79	40	22.29	17.0	317	281
20	(180) Cancri	7	1081	13.33	7.38	49	91	14.23	8.28	279	320
25	80 <i>l</i> Virginis	6	1551	18.39	12.23	56	95	under the hor.			
29	(214) Scorpii	6.7	1924	12.26	5.56	58	28	13.34	7.3	262	239
30	(312) Sagittarii	6	2063	20.51	14.15	85	110	under the hor.			
July 1	(225) Sagittarii	6	2183	20.54	14.14	94	114	22.7	15.27	258	284
27	52 Ophiuchi	7	2011	15.15	6.54	89	77	16.34	8.13	245	243
30	4 Capricorni	6	2384	17.30	8.57	117	93	18.43	10.10	253	237
Aug. 9	61 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tauri	4	483	0.48	15.34	121	83	1.52	16.39	280	249
	64 $\frac{2}{3}$ Tauri	4.5	492	1.21	16.8	82	47	2.19	17.5	319	291
	68 $\frac{3}{4}$ Tauri	5	499	2.31	17.17	158	132	3.17	18.3	240	224
19	88 Virginis	7	1571	17.18	7.26	51	81	18.20	8.28	261	296
26	[1324] Sagittarii	7	2345	16.54	6.34			a near approach.			
	(369) Sagittarii	6.7	2356	19.4	8.45	38	27	19.47	9.28	336	334
29	56 <i>f</i> Aquarii	6	2686	18.29	7.58	59	31	19.19	8.48	339	319
31	30 <i>r</i> Piscium	4.5	2870	19.19	8.40	111	75	20.25	9.46	308	276
	33 <i>s</i> Piscium	5	2877	21.32	10.53	87	63	22.41	12.1	326	312
Sept. 6	(179) Tauri	6	550	under the hor.				21.5	10.2	275	238
	97 <i>i</i> Tauri	5.6	559	22.18	11.15	69	29	23.3	11.59	327	286
8	36 <i>d</i> Geminorum	6.7	844	0.21	13.10	66	25	1.10	13.59	308	266
30	(225) Ceti	7	214	under the hor.				19.24†	6.47	334	295
Oct. 4	123 ζ Tauri	3.4	681	2.38	13.44	77	40	3.39	14.44	310	282
7	33 <i>o</i> Cancri	6	1037	2.2	12.56	140	99	2.36	13.31	214	172
	38 <i>o</i> Cancri	7	1048	5.34	16.27			a near approach.			
	39 <i>o</i> Cancri	6	1050	5.5	15.59	72	38	6.16	17.9	272	247
	40 <i>o</i> Cancri	6	1051	5.9	16.3	63	28	6.18	17.11	279	254
	(136) Cancri	7	1058	6.3	16.56	53	27	7.9	18.2	285	274
13	88 Virginis	7	1571	17.16	3.48	109	137	18.1	4.33	201	235
18	24 Sagittarii	6.7	2141	20.23	6.36	25	39	20.55	7.7	337	359
22	29 <i>x</i> Aquarii	6	2613	21.25*	7.21	54	47	22.8	8.4	352	355
23	(155) Arietis	7	284	1.18	10.50	114	111	2.37*	12.9	304	314
	85 Ceti	6	286	1.52	11.24	141	135	3.6*	12.37	277	285
31	123 ζ Tauri	3.4	684	11.53	21.11	17	57	12.7	21.25	347	26
Nov. 1	(338) Tauri	6.7	759	22.44	8.1			a near approach.			
	13 μ Geminorum	3	790	5.20	14.35	103	87	6.30	15.45	268	267
19	56 <i>f</i> Aquarii	6	2686	21.32	5.38	185	172	22.1*	6.7	225	222
21	30 <i>r</i> Piscium	4.5	2870	22.6	6.4	156	136	23.6	7.4	262	252
	33 <i>s</i> Piscium	5	2877	0.21	8.18	116	120	1.41	9.38	307	225
	(1) Ceti	6.7	9	4.16	12.13	29	63	4.18	12.15	25	60
25	(4) Ceti	6.7	350	1.11	8.52	110	91	2.27	10.8	306	300
26	(249) Tauri	6	454	4.15	11.52	94	97	5.29	13.7	308	327
Nov. 27	106 μ Tauri	5.6	593	7.4	14.37	56	83	7.57	15.30	324	359
28	141 Q^2 Tauri	6	745	4.44	12.13	136	13	5.45	13.14	244	233
	(338) Tauri	6.7	759	7.54	15.23	45	72	8.52	16.21	311	347
	7 η Geminorum	4.5	775	11.24	18.52	129	171	12.4	19.33	229	270
29	44 ω^2 Geminorum	6.7	876	6.26	13.51	64	67	7.34	14.59	294	318
30	10 μ^3 Cancri	6.7	991	7.40	15.1	67	59	8.54	16.15	275	286
Dec. 13	(159) Sagittarii	7	2282	20.9	2.41	83	89	21.26	3.57	291	306
14	(146) <i>f</i> Capricorn	6	2406	20.34	3.2	82	93	21.46	4.14	308	328
21	(225) Ceti	7	214	23.54	5.53	65	49	0.38	6.37	357	353
	24 δ^3 Tauri	5	499	22.0	3.48	68	29	22.42	4.30	330	289
	26 μ Geminorum	3	790	23.17	4.57	156	118	23.44	5.24	228	188
	(179) Geminorum	7	945	7.31*	13.6	108	115	8.38	14.13	238	261
	28 β^3 Cancri	6	1037	2.4	7.36	25	344	2.31	8.3	327	295
31	3 ν Virginis	4.5	1371	12.27	17.46	103	117	13.19	18.38	197	220

† Rising at Emersion.

VIII. EPHEMERIS OF HALLEY'S COMET IN 1835-6.

From the Supplement to the Nautical Almanac.

EPHEMERIS OF HALLEY'S COMET, near the time of the passage of its Perihelion, in the year 1835; computed from the following Elements of its Orbits, given by M. de Pontécoulant, at p. 112 of the *Connaissance de Temps* for 1833, by Mr. W. S. B. Woolhouse.

Passage of the Perihelion 1835, Nov. 7th, 2 Mean Solar Time at Paris.

Place of the Perihelion <i>on the Orbit</i>	° ' "
Longitude of the Ascending Node	304 31 43
Inclination of the Orbit	55 30 0
Ratio of the Eccentricity to the semi-axis major	17 44 24
Semi-axis major	0.9675212
	17.93705
Motion retrograde.	

DATE.	At Greenwich Mean Noon.		Mean Time of Transit at Greenwich.
	Right Ascension.	Declination.	
1835.	h. m.	° ' "	h. m.
August 3	5. 24, 51	22. 39, 3 N.	20. 36, 5
September 4	5. 55, 30	26. 53, 7	19. 2. 2
October 2	8. 40, 57	50. 37, 7	20. 38, 0
November 3	16. 45, 23	12. 54, 4 S.	1. 56, 8
December 1	16. 19, 51	20. 15, 7	23. 36, 2
1836.			
January 2	15. 50, 63	25. 33, 2	21. 1, 6
February 3	14. 55, 81	30. 27, 5	17. 59, 8

IX. BILL OF MORTALITY FOR LONDON.

The following is a general bill of all the christenings and burials within the City of London and Bills of Mortality, from December 15, 1830, to December 13, 1831.

Christened—Males, 14,217; females, 14,046; total, 28,263; showing an increase of 1520 births over those of the previous year.

Buried—Males, 12,769; females, 12,568; total, 25,337.

Whereof have died,

Under Two years of age	7812	Sixty and Seventy	2237
Between Two and Five	2647	Seventy and Eighty	1786
Five and Ten	1031	Eighty and Ninety	825
Ten and Twenty	934	Ninety and One Hundred	101
Twenty and Thirty	1649	One Hundred	1
Thirty and Forty	1968	One Hundred and One	1
Forty and Fifty	2175	One Hundred and Five	1
Fifty and Sixty	2169		

Increase in the burials reported this year, 3692.

PART II.

X.—HEIGHTS OF MOUNTAINS IN EUROPE*.

THE following statement of the heights of mountains in Europe is taken from the "Orographie de l'Europe" in the third volume of the "Recueil de Voyages et de Mémoires," published by the Geographical Society of Paris. They are divided into the following systems:—

System I. HESPERIAN.

Including the mountains of the Peninsula, from the Sierra Nevada to the Pyrenees.

System II. ALPINE.

Including part of the mountains of France; Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Hungary, and Turkey.

System III. SARDO-CORSICAN.

The mountains of Corsica and Sardinia.

System IV. TAURIC OR CIMMERIAN.

The mountains of the Crimea.

System V. SARMATIC.

The Table-land of central Russia in Europe, from whence the Dvina, the Volga, the Don and the Dnieper take their rise.

System VI. BRITANNIC.

Including the mountains of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

System VII. SCANDINAVIAN.

The chain in the North-west of Europe, Norway, Sweden, &c.

It may be generally remarked of the European mountains, that a range lying in an east and west direction has its southern slope more abrupt than the northern. This is particularly observable in the Pyrenees, which are much more difficult of access on the Spanish side than on that of France.

SYSTEM I. HESPERIAN.

The Hesperian mountains comprehend three insulated groups, which are distinguished by the names of Southern, Central, and Northern.

The Southern group includes the three great ranges of the Sierra Nevada, the Sierra Morena, and the Sierra de Toledo: it stretches from Cape St. Vincent to Cape de Gata, and contains the highest mountains of the peninsula. It consists of—

* Throughout the following Tables, the 1st column contains the Names of the Mountains; the 2d, the Authorities; the 3d, the Means by which each elevation was ascertained; the 4th and 5th, the Latitude and Longitude; and, the 6th, the Height in English Feet. In the 3d column *b* stands for barometer, Δ trigonometrical operation, and *a* approximate height.

SOUTHERN GROUP.

MOUNTAINS.	AUTHORITIES.	How as- certained	Lat. N.	Lon. W.	Height in English Feet.
1 Nuestra Señora de las Nieves (Serrania de Ronda.)	Bory de St. Vincent	..	°	°	6011
2 Summit above Antequera	Do.	..	°	°	4219
3 Sierra de Alhama	Do.	..	°	°	5882
4 Sierra Tejada	Do.	..	°	°	7674
5 Peak of Veleta	Do. Rojas Clemente	b Δ	37.4	3.14	11385
6 Cerro de Mulhacen, the highest Peak of the Sierra Nevada	Do.	b Δ	37.6	3.10	11660
7 Caldera, Lake, the Source of the Guadalefe, on the Mulhacen Mountain.	Do.	b Δ	°	°	10112
8 Source of the Guadix	Bory de St. Vincent	..	37.10	2.54	9163
9 Sierra de Ubrique	Do.	..	36.30	5.15	4796
10 Town of Grazalema	Do.	..	36.43	5.21	3937
11 Sierra del Pinar	Do.	..	37.25	3.24	5626
12 — de Moron	Do.	..	°	°	1791
13 — de Algodonales	Do.	..	°	°	3579
14 Granada, City	Antillon	..	37.21	3.39	2234
15 Alcalá, Town	Do.	..	37.27	4.3	2805
16 Gibraltar, Rock	Cuvier	..	36.6	5.20	1437
17 Ronda, Town	Bory de St. Vincent	..	35.44	5.11	3281
18 Lujar	Rojas Clemente	b Δ	36.47	3.15	6270
19 Jolucar	Do.	b Δ	36.45	3.12	2631
20 Murtas	Do.	b Δ	36.50	2.45	4853
21 El Gador, covered with snow three-quarters of the year.	Do.	b Δ	36.55	2.40	6575
22 Cabeza de Maria (Filabres) . .	Do.	b Δ	°	°	6270
23 Filabres	Do.	b Δ	37.10	2.22	1824
24 La Foya, highest part of Serra Monchique.	Franzini	Δ	37.20	8.34	4078
25 Picota	Do.	a	°	°	3943
26 Figo (Caldeirao)	Do.	Δ	37.10	7.50	2129
27 Aracena	Bory de St. Vincent	..	°	°	5499
28 Sagra	Do.	..	°	°	5883
29 Guadalupe	Do.	..	°	°	5115
30 Formosinho (Serra de Arrabida)	Franzini	Δ	°	°	1739
31 Toledo (Palace)	Antillon	b	39.52	°	1847
32 Aranjuez, town	Humboldt	b	40.2	3.36	1703
33 Ocaña	Do.	b	39.56	3.33	2513
34 Almaguer (Toledo Prov.) . . .	Do.	b	°	°	2303
35 Pedernoso	Do.	b	°	°	2297

CENTRAL GROUP.

The Central group of the mountains of the Peninsula is about 150 leagues in extent, from its commencement at the rock of Lisbon to Cape San Martin. It is formed of two great chains, which are separated by plains, that are considered the highest in Europe, being 2200 to 2800 feet above the level of the sea.

			North.	West.	Feet.
36 Serra de Cintra	Babi	a	°	°	1900
37 Estrella	Franzini	Δ	40.19	9.57	7526
38 Peña de Francia	Bory de St. Vincent	..	°	°	5659
39 Sierra de Gredos	Do.	..	°	°	10552
40 Lion, on road from Valladolid to Madrid.	Thalaker	b	40.39	°	4652
41 Puerto de Nava Cerrada . . .	Do.	b	°	°	6040
42 Siete Picos	Bauzá	b	°	°	7244
43 Peña Lara	Do.	b	°	°	8222
44 Miraflores de la Sierra . . .	Do.	b	°	°	3976
45 San Benito	Do.	b	°	°	5466
46 Mondalindo	Do.	b	°	°	5991
47 The Pass of Somo Sierra . . .	Do.	b	°	°	4944

			North	West.	Feet.
48 Avila, Town	Betencourt	<i>b</i>			3484
49 The Alcazar of Segovia	Don Mariano Gil	<i>b</i>			3294
50 Venta de S. Rafael, route from Valladolid to Madrid.	Thalaker	<i>b</i>			3871
51 S. Ildefonso, Royal Palace	Do.	<i>b</i>			3802
52 Villa Castin—from hence an immense plain extends to Astorga.	Humboldt	<i>b</i>	40.49	4.16	3658
53 Venta de Juanilla	Bauzà	<i>b</i>			3875
54 The Escorial, Palace	Do.	<i>b</i>	40.36	4.8	3264
55 Buytrago	Bauzà	<i>b</i>	40.59	3.38	3330
56 Madrid	Do.	<i>b</i>	40.24	3.42	2173
57 Sierra de Oca	Bory de St. Vincent	<i>a</i>			5436
58 Moncayo.	Leon. Dufour	<i>a</i>			4921
59 Molina Sierra	Bory de St. Vincent	<i>a</i>			4488
60 Mean elevation of the road from Molina to Téruei.	Antillon	<i>a</i>			4331
61 Muela de Aves	Do.	<i>b</i>			4282
62 Collado de la Plata, W. of Téruei	Thalaker	<i>b</i>			4380
63 Source of the Cella	Do.	<i>b</i>			3402
64 Téruei, Town	Do.	<i>b</i>			3015
65 Peak in Mountains of Espadan	Antillon	<i>b</i>			3570
66 Alcolea	Thalaker	<i>b</i>			4072
67 Molina, Town	Do.	<i>b</i>			3465
68 Cumbre de Portilla	Antillon	<i>b</i>			4170

NORTHERN GROUP.

69.—*Pyrenean Chain.*

This lofty range of mountains stretches across the north of Spain from the Mediterranean to the coast of Galicia; but the chain known exclusively by the name of the Pyrenees, commences at Cape Creus, to the north of the Gulf of Rosas, and terminates near Fuenterrabia, forming the natural frontier between France and Spain, and branching out its long arms both north and south.

The length of the Pyrenees is about 90 leagues, and their greatest breadth, which is near the centre, and where they are also highest, is nearly 30. The whole surface of ground covered by this chain is about 1,200 square leagues.

The valleys of the Pyrenees are different from those of the Alps, many of which run nearly in the direction of the range, for 15, 20, and 25 leagues; whereas most of these cross the direction of the range transversely.

			North.	East.	Feet.
70 Peak Pedrous, to the East of the Port of Puymoreins, Valley of Arriege.	D'Aubisson	<i>a</i>	42.34	1.56	9511
71 Peyrie, or Prigue Peak	Reboul and Vidal	Δ			9121
72 Peak Lanoux, at the head of the Valley of Arriege.	Do.	Δ			9370
73 Pass of Puymoreins	Do.	Δ			6299
74 Peak of Fonte Argente	Do.	Δ	42.37	1.47	9370
75 Peak de Serrere, at the head of the Valley of Arriege.	Reboul and Vidal	Δ	42.39	1.20	9646
76 Peak of the Port de Siguier	Do.	Δ	42.39	1.18	9613
77 Port* de Rat, at the head of the Valley of Viedessos.	Charpentier	<i>b</i>	42.38	1.35	7473
78 Montcaim	Reboul and Vidal	Δ	42.41	1.30	10663
79 Peak of Estats.	Do.	Δ	42.40	1.28	10611
80 Planet de Labinas, commencement of the Valley of Viedessos.	Charpentier.	<i>b</i>			6070
81 Peak of Montvallier, at the head of the Valley of the Sallat.	Reboul and Vidal	Δ	42.46	1.06	9249
82 Peak of Montouléon or Tuc de Mauberme, at the head of the Valley of Castillon.	Do.	Δ	42.46	0.59	9492

* Port, a pass, or break in the ridge.

			North.	East.	Feet.
83 Peak of Rioux, to the South of Arties, in the Valley of Arran.	Reboul and Vidal	△	42.35	0.34	9620
84 Port de Viella	Charpentier	b	42.36	0.50	8222
85 Port de Picade, at the head of the Valley of Luchon.	Do.	b	42.41	0.45	7950
86 Port de Vanasque	Do.	b	42.41	0.43	7917
87 Port de Glere	Do.	b	42.42	0.41	7622
88 Carabionles, at the head of the Valley of Lys.	Reboul and Vidal	△	42.42	0.37	10545
89 Tugue de Maoupas, in the same Valley.	Do.	△	.	.	10325
90 Peak Fourcanade	Do.	△	42.40	0.49	10030
91 Port d'Oo, at the head of the Valley of Larboust.	Charpentier	b	42.40	0.33	9843
92 Port de Clarabide, at the head of the Valley of Louron.	Reboul and Vidal	△	42.41	0.31	9849
93 Port de Lapez	Charpentier	b	42.41	0.30	8088
94 Port de Plan, at the head of the Valley of Biomajou.	Reboul and Vidal	△	42.42	0.27	7359
95 Peak of Baroudes, at the head of the Valley d'Aure.	Do.	△	42.44	0.21	9787
96 Mountain of Troumouze	Do.	△	42.43	0.13	10496
97 Port Viel, between the Valley of Cinca and that of Estaube.	Charpentier	b	42.42	0.10	8403
98 Port de Pinède	Ramond	b	42.42	0.9	8255
99 Peak of Cascade	Reboul and Vidal	△	.	.	10745
100 Tour du Marboré	Do.	△	.	.	9964
101 Brèche de Roland	Do.	△	42.42	0.4	9856
102 Le Taillon	Do.	△	.	.	10214
103 Port de Gavarnie	Do.	△	.	.	7654
104 Vignemale, at the head of the Valley of Canteretz.	Do.	△	42.46	0.4	11001
105 Peak of Badescore, at the head of the Valley of Bun.	Do.	△	.	.	10325
106 Peak of Arrieu Grand, head of the Valley of Azun.	Do.	△	42.51	0.16	9790
107 The summit of Soube	Junker	△	42.49	0.21	10276
108 Port de Canfranc	Bory de St.Vincent	△	42.49	.	6713
109 Peak of Anie, Ania Lana	Reboul and Vidal	△	42.58	0.44	8478
110 Mount Arlas	Bory de St.Vincent	△	42.59	0.45	6267
111 Mount Hory, head of the Valley of Soule.	Reboul and Vidal	△	42.59	1.0	6591
112 Division of Waters at Mendibelsa.	Parrot	b	43.3	1.3	3734
113 Summit of Ahady, the source of the Nive.	Do.	b	.	.	4790
114 Port de Roncevaux	Bory de St.Vincent	△	43.1	.	5771
115 Port de Arraiz	Do.	△	.	.	4347

NORTHERN FACE OF THE CHAIN.

				East.	
116 Le Canigon, Peak.	Reboul and Vidal	△	42.31	2.25	9141
117 Le Trezevent	Rocheblave	△	.	.	7590
118 Le Pastor de Canigon	Do.	△	.	.	5952
119 Peak of Soque	Do.	△	.	.	5121
120 Mount Louis (Town)	Parrot	b	.	.	5210
121 Roc Blanc, head of the Valley of Aude.	Reboul and Vidal	△	.	.	8320
122 Mousset, Mountain	Do.	△	42.40	2.20	7901
123 Pic d'Endron	D'Aubisson	b	42.43	1.28	6733
124 Col de la Cor	Parrot	b	.	.	4583
125 Mount Carbere	Reboul and Vidal	△	42.47	0.54	8655
126 Pic de Gar	Do.	△	43.0	0.46	5991
127 Lake of Toro de Viella	Charpentier	b	.	.	6611
128 Lake of Port de Venasque	Do.	b	.	.	7271
129 Pic Quairat	Do.	b	42.43	0.37	9964
130 Pic du Hermitans	Reboul and Vidal	△	.	.	9932
131 Frozen Lake at Port Oo	Parrot	b	.	.	8806
132 Pic d'Arre Supérieur	Reboul and Vidal	△	.	.	9544

			North.	East.	Feet.
133 Cirque de Troumouse . . .	Charpentier . .	b	. .	. .	6778
134 Brèche de Tuque rouye . . .	Ramond . .	b	. .	. .	9528
135 Pic d'Aiguillon	Reboul and Vidal	△	42.47	0.8	9685
136 Pic Long	Do.	△	42.48	0.6	10584
137 Pic de Neouvielle	Do.	△	42.50	0.5	10145
138 Pic Cambielle	Do.	△	. .	. .	10611
139 Pic du Midi di Bigorre . . .	Do.	△	42.55	0.12	9544
140 Le Cascade de Gavarnie . . .	Meisset . . .	b	. .	. .	7648
141 Pic d'Aule	Reboul and Vidal	△	. .	. .	9613

ON THE SOUTHERN FACE.

				East.	
142 La Maladetta, Eastern summit, called Pic de Netou, the high- est point of the Pyrenes . . .	Reboul and Vidal	△	42.33	0.47	11424
143 Glacier of Maladetta	Do.	△	. .	. .	8760
144 Pic Posets	Do.	△	42.40	0.31	11277
145 Pic de Biedous	Do.	△	42.41	0.29	10014
146 Mont Perdu	Do.	△	. .	. .	11168
147 Cylindre du Marboré	Do.	△	. .	. .	10050

148.—*Asturian Mountains.*

				West.	
149 Peña de Peñaranda	Bory de St.Vincent	..	42.50	6.24	11031
150 Sierra de Peñamarella	Do.	..	42.50	7.10	9465
151 Peña Trevinca	Do.	..	. .	. .	9593
152 Sierra de S. Mamed	Do.	..	. .	. .	7713

153 The Balearic islands belong to the Hesperian mountains. The Silla Torellos, which crosses the northern part of the isle of Majorca from north-east to south-west, is about 5114 feet high. Mount Toro, in Minorca, is said to be 4793 feet.

154.—SYSTEM II. ALPINE MOUNTAINS.

The Alps are the principal trunk from which the various chains proceed that stretch over part of France, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Hungary, and Turkey.

They are divided into the following groups:—

155.—1. *Cevennes (Mons Cebenna) Western Group.*

The Col de Narouze, the highest point of the canal of Languedoc, forms the commencement of a chain of mountains, which may be considered as distinct from the Pyrenean mountains. Its direction is north-east, as far as Mount Pilat, the most remarkable of the Lyonnese summits, and from thence to the northward, to the Canal du Centre, which separates it from the Côte d'Or.

The length of this chain is about 105 leagues. Those of the first 45 leagues, from the Black mountains to the source of the Allier, are called the *Southern Cevennes*, and the remaining 60, from the source of this river, to the termination of the mountains of Charolais, the *Northern Cevennes*. The main ridge of this chain separates the basins of the Garonne and the Loire from those of the Rhone and the Saône, or, in other words, separates the waters that run to the ocean and the Mediterranean.

The eastern declivity of this range is more sudden than the western, the branches which run off towards the Saône, the Rhone, and the Mediterranean, not being so extensive as those on the opposite side of the range.

The rivers from the northern and western sides of the Cevennes run into the Atlantic, among which are the Loire, the Allier, the Cher, the Indre, the Creuse, the Vienne, the Charente, the Dordogne, &c. Those from the eastern

and southern part of the range run into the Mediterranean or the Rhone, and are the Ardèche, the Gard, the Herault, &c.

SOUTHERN CEVENNES.

			North.	West.	Feet.
156 Pic de Montant . . .	D'Aubisson . . .	<i>b</i>	.	.	3412
157 La Lozère . . .	Depping . . .	..	44.25	3.50	4883
158 Source of the Allier in Mount Lozère.	Do. . . .	..	.	.	4669
159 Source of the Loire in the Mountain Gerbier Jones.	Deribier. . . .	..	.	.	4593

NORTHERN CEVENNES.

				East.	Feet.
160 Gerbier de Jones . . .	Gouilly and Arnard .	<i>b</i>	44.45	4.10	5125
161 Mont Mezenc . . .	Cordier and Ramond	<i>b</i>	44.54	4.15	5820
162 Mont Pilat . . .	Do. . . .	<i>b</i>	.	.	3516
163 Testevoyre, Volcanic cone	Bertrand and Roux .	<i>b</i>	.	.	4747
164 Montagne de Folletin	Dérubier. . . .	<i>b</i>	44.46	3.54	4488
165 Pradelles Town . . .	Do. . . .	<i>b</i>	.	.	3722
166 Mont Herbous . . .	Cordier	<i>b</i>	.	.	5436
167 Puy de Montocelle . .	Dictionnaire de Picquet	..	.	.	5420
168 — de l'Aiguillier . .	Ramond	<i>b</i>	.	.	6163
169 — de Gros . . .	Do. . . .	<i>b</i>	.	.	5925
170 — de Pailhet . . .	Do. . . .	<i>b</i>	.	.	5751
171 — de la Grange . . .	Do. . . .	<i>b</i>	.	.	5873
172 — de Sancy . . .	Do. . . .	<i>b</i>	.	.	6224
173 — de Ferrand . . .	Do. . . .	<i>b</i>	.	.	6116
174 — de Cacadoigne . .	Do. . . .	<i>b</i>	.	.	5929
175 — du Cliergue . . .	Do. . . .	<i>b</i>	.	.	5617
176 — de Dôme . . .	Do. . . .	<i>b</i>	.	.	4840
177 — de l'Angle . . .	Do. . . .	<i>b</i>	.	.	5748
178 — de Mareilh . . .	Do. . . .	<i>b</i>	.	.	5161
179 — de la Haute Chaux .	Do. . . .	<i>b</i>	.	.	5627
180 — de Barbier . . .	Do. . . .	<i>b</i>	.	.	5151
181 — de Tribou . . .	Do. . . .	<i>b</i>	.	.	5591

182.—2. Chain of the Vosges.

The southern limits of this group are at Ronchamps and Masvaux. The principal mass lies between Giromagny and the valley of Breusch. To the northward of the Grand Donnon, which overlooks this valley, the mountains decrease in height as far as the Spire rivulet, the course of which forms the northern limit of the Vosges. Beyond this line the chain takes the name of the *Hardt*, as far as Mount Tonnerre.

The length of the line, which forms the junction of the Cevennes and the Vosges, is about 60 leagues, from the Canal du Centre to the Ballon de Servance, which lies to the north of Giromagny. The Vosges, properly speaking, are 40 leagues in extent from Giromagny to Pirmasenz. The *Hardt* is 10 leagues from the source of the Lauter to Mount Tonnerre, and the distance is scarcely more between Mount Tonnerre and Mentz, which includes their whole extent, from their commencement in Burgundy, to the elbow of the Rhine at Mentz, being about 120 leagues.

The following are the principal heights:—

			North.	East.	Feet.
183 Ballon de Lure . . .	A de Gy	<i>b</i>	.	.	3721
184 Ballon de Servance. . .	Do. . . .	<i>b</i>	.	.	3970
185 — d'Alsace . . .	Do. . . .	<i>b</i>	47.49	6.52	4124
186 Bœrenkopf . . .	Do. . . .	<i>b</i>	47.47	6.54	3064
187 Le Haut d'Honec . . .	Do. . . .	<i>b</i>	.	.	4391
188 Les Chaumes . . .	Do. . . .	<i>b</i>	.	.	4203
189 Le Bressoir . . .	French Engineers .	Δ	48.11	.	4049
190 Le Champ de feu . . .	Oyenhausen . . .	<i>b</i>	.	.	3537
191 Le Grand Donnon . . .	French Engineers .	Δ	48.31	7.10	3314
192 Ballon de Sultz, or Gueb- wiler	Do. . . .	Δ	47.54	7.6	4695
193 Le Mont Tonnerre, or Don- nersberg	Lintz	Δ	49.37	7.56	2924

			North.	East.	Feet.
194 Summit to the S. of the Châteaueau d'Honach.	French Engineers	<i>b</i>	. .	. .	3294
195 Source of the Oignon, at Châteaueau Lambert.	A de Gy . .	<i>b</i>	. .	. .	2276
196 Source of the Saône, at Viomenil	Do. . . .	<i>b</i>	. .	. .	1299
197 Source of the Seine, near Chauceaux.	Do. . . .	<i>b</i>	. .	. .	1427
198 The Seine, at Paris	Berghauz. . .	<i>b</i>	. .	. .	111
199 Source of the Moselle, in the Vosges between Bassan & Orbé.	Do. . . .	<i>b</i>	. .	. .	2379
200 Source of the Saar, at the foot of the Great Donnon.	Do. . . .	<i>b</i>	. .	. .	1765
201 Paris, Observatory	Annuaire . . .		49.50	2.20	416

202.—3. *Mountains of Jura.*

Some heights, of which the direction is south from Giromagny to Montbelliard, forms the connexion of the Vosges with the Jura mountains. This group includes those of Western Switzerland, and those between the lake of Geneva, the Rhone, the Saône, and the Doubs.

Considered thus, the group extends from south-south-west to north-north-east; its greatest length is about 55 leagues, from Belley to the Rhine; and its greatest breadth about 20 leagues, between the lake of Geneva and the river Doubs near Dole.

The valleys of this group are rarely in a transverse direction, but assume that of the chain. The two principal rivers, the Ain and the Doubs, run to the south-west and the north-east, though, from the first direction of the Doubs, for 20 leagues, it would appear as if destined to join the Rhine, but a barrier of mountains, which it meets at St. Ursanne, forces it into a south-west direction.

			North.	East.	Feet.
203 Le Reculet, highest point of Jura	A de Gy . . .	<i>b</i>	. .	. .	5633
204 Mont Colombier	Do. . . .	<i>b</i>	. .	. .	5496
205 La Dôle	French Engineers	△	46.25	6.5	5515
206 Le Mont Tendre, East of Lake Joux.	Tralles . . .	△	. .	. .	5545
207 La Landoz	A de Gy . . .	<i>b</i>	. .	. .	4678
208 Le Mont d'Or	Do. . . .	<i>b</i>	46.42	6.20	4797
209 Le Mont Suchet	Do. . . .	<i>b</i>	46.46	6.28	5148
210 Le Chasseron	D'Osterwald .	△	46.50	6.32	5282
211 Racine	Do. . . .	△	. .	. .	4731
212 Le Serrollet	Do. . . .	△	. .	. .	4406
213 La Roche Blanche over Mont Bourget.	A de Gy . . .	<i>b</i>	46.50	6.35	3888
214 Le Creux du Vent	D'Osterwald .	△	46.56	6.43	4810
215 La Clusette	A de Gy . . .	<i>b</i>	46.57	6.44	3940
216 Tête de Rang	D'Osterwald .	△	47.3	6.50	4665
217 Neuchâtel, Town	Do. . . .	△	46.59	4.35	1437
218 Montagne de St. Imier . . .	Buchwalder .	△	47.10	6.59	4272
219 La Chasseraie	D'Osterwald .	△	47.8	7.5	5282
220 Summits of Grangeberg	A de Gy . . .	<i>b</i>	. .	. .	4655
221 Le Moron	Buchwalder .	△	47.16	7.15	4416
222 Le Monto	Do. . . .	△	47.13	7.17	4389
223 Graivery	Do. . . .	△	47.16	7.23	4390
224 Le Raimeux	Do. . . .	△	47.18	7.25	4309
225 Le Rothmatte	Do. . . .	△	. .	. .	3983
226 Hassenmatte	Do. . . .	△	47.15	7.25	4777
227 Weissenstein	A de Gy . . .	<i>b</i>	47.15	7.29	4226
228 Ræthiflèuh	Buchwalder .	△	47.15	7.32	4610
229 Source of the Doubs near Mouthé	A de Gy . . .	<i>b</i>	. .	. .	3045
230 The Lake de Joux	Do. . . .	<i>b</i>	. .	. .	3259
231 Le Cabaret de Cernil	D'Osterwald .	△	. .	. .	3881
232 La Tourne	Do. . . .	△	. .	. .	4232
233 Kellenberg	Huber	<i>b</i>	. .	. .	3753
234 Wiesenberg	Do. . . .	<i>b</i>	. .	. .	3294
235 Le Mont Larba	A de Gy . . .	<i>b</i>	. .	. .	4042

				North.	East.	Feet.
236	Le Gros Taureau	D'Osterwald	△	46.54	6.25	4351
237	Le Mont de Cerf	Do. . . .	△	46.58	6.29	3914
238	Summit of Chateleu. . . .	A de Gy	b			4232
239	Summit of Pouillere	D'Osterwald	△			4190
240	La Sale, near Bellelel	A de Gy	b			4406
241	Le Stierberg	Do. . . .	b			4063
242	Le Rochet Samoyant near Nantua.	Statistique de l'Ain	b			3324
243	Le Mont d'Ain	Do. . . .	b			3438
244	Apremont, near Nantua	Do. . . .	b			2678
245	La Berentin	Do. . . .	b			3643
246	La Chalame	Do. . . .	b			4606
247	Les Près Hauts	Do. . . .	b			4104
248	Le Mont Chamvent	Do. . . .	b			3940
249	Le Mont Pelé	Do. . . .	b			3401
250	Source of the Doubs	A de Gy	b			2831
251	Le Mont Terrible, or Jules Cesar	Do. . . .	b	47.24	7.8	2690
252	Chalet-Gosset, the highest point of the route from Lausanne to Berne and 1822 feet above the Lake of Geneva.	. . . .	..	. . . .	. . . .	3038
253	Bale, the Zero of the Rhinometer	Buchwalder. . . .	△	47.34	7.35	827

254.—4. *Central Group—the Alps.*

This stupendous range of mountains rises from the shores of the Mediterranean, between Liguria and Piedmont, separates the waters of the Rhone from the confluent of the Po, crosses Switzerland, the Grisons, and Tyrol, and extends to the sources of the Drave and the Salza. At the point where these rivers originate, it is divided into two principal chains. That of the north occupies the country of Salzburg, Styria, and Austria, while the southern one, after separating Carinthia from the Venetian territory, is again subdivided, near the frontiers of Illyria, into two branches, which form the basin of the Save. The northernmost of the two runs into Sclavonia, as far as Brod, and the other seems to terminate between the gulf of Quarnero, and the sources of the Kulpa. The mountains, which run to the south-east beyond this river, are called by German geographers the Dinaric Alps, and will be classed with the group of Mount Hæmus, or the Balkan.

The length of the curve formed by this range of mountains, is about 260 leagues, from Savona to Fiume; from the same point to Presburg 280 leagues, and 320 to Brod.

The general direction of the range between the valley of Savona and the mountains where the Tanaro takes its rise, in $7^{\circ} 42'$ east, is south-west; from thence, towards the source of the Stura, it runs to the west and north-west, and describes afterwards a sinuous line to the northward, as far as the Col du Bonhomme, in $45^{\circ} 45'$ latitude. This point is remarkable, because it is there that the chain takes an east-north-east direction, which it preserves to Vienna. The branch from the source of the Drave takes a south-east course.

The vegetable productions of the Alps arrange themselves in belts, the limits of which are strictly defined by elevation and temperature.

The orange, olive, and fig-trees do not pass the height of 1000 feet.

The vine 1600

The chestnut 2800

The oak 3800

The pine 6500

Heath, furze, &c. reach to the line of perpetual congelation, which may be placed on the northern face at 8700 and on the southern face at 9700

This line, however, must not be considered as the base of the Glaciers,

which in some places establish themselves at a much lower level, and of which M. Ebel reckoned four hundred between Mont Blanc and the Tyrol, each of them from 3 to 20 miles in length.

The divisions which have been generally adopted for the Alps bear the same names as those originally given them by the Romans :—

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. The Maritime. | 4. The Pennine. | 7. The Noric. |
| 2. The Cottian. | 5. The Helvetian. | 8. The Carnic. |
| 3. The Grecian. | 6. The Rhetian. | 9. The Julian. |

255.—1. The Maritime Alps extend from the valley of Savona, as far as the valley of Barcelonette, where they bend north and north-east to Mount Viso. Their length is 40 leagues. They are not so high as those of Savoy and Switzerland, but rise as they advance to the north. The Sarsa Morena, a mountain near the source of the Stura, is covered with snow about three-fourths of the year, but the heights near Mount Viso attain the limits of perpetual snow. The Bormida, the Tanaro, the Stura, the Var, and the Verdon, are the principal rivers which rise in the Maritime Alps.

The following are the principal heights :

			North.	East.	Feet.
256 Col* de San Giacomo . . .	De Chabrol. . .	..	. . .	. . .	2625
257 — Setti Pani . . .	Do. . .	..	. . .	. . .	2889
258 — Melogno . . .	Do. . .	..	44.14	8.12	3445
259 — Monte Calvo . . .	Do. . .	..	44.9	8.9	2920
260 — Rocca Barbena . . .	Do. . .	..	44.9	8.6	2953
261 — Borghetto . . .	Do. . .	..	. . .	. . .	3018
262 — Mantariolo . . .	Do. . .	..	. . .	. . .	3051
263 — Nava . . .	Do. . .	..	. . .	. . .	3130
264 — Tende . . .	Annuaire . . .	..	44.8	7.80	5889
265 — Sabion . . .	Fodere . . .	..	. . .	. . .	6139
266 — Genestres . . .	Do. . .	..	. . .	. . .	7507
267 — Maurin . . .	Berghaus. . .	..	44.30	6.47	9784
268 — Longet, SW. of Mt. Viso	Baron de Welden	b	44.36	6.52	10345
269 Source of the Bormida, at the foot of Monte Linco.	De Chabrol . .	..	. . .	. . .	3609
270 Source of the Corsaglia, in the Gruppo infernale.	Do. . .	..	. . .	. . .	6627
271 Col du Roburent . . .	Berghaus. . .	..	44.24	7.6	9718
272 Turin (Observatory) . . .	Annuaire . . .	b	45.4	7.42	915
273 Monte Pelvo, to S. of Mt. Viso.	Baron de Welden	Δ	44.30	6.58	9958
274 Source of the Nava . . .	De Chabrol . .	..	. . .	. . .	3281
275 Source of the Pannavaire . .	Do. . .	..	. . .	. . .	3281
276 Col de Brouis . . .	Alb. Beaumont .	b	. . .	. . .	4232
277 Saint Cassien . . .	Statistique . .	b	. . .	. . .	3609
278 St. Pilon, a chapel on the summit of Mount Saint Baume.	Do. . .	b	. . .	. . .	3287
279 Le Baou de Bertagne . . .	Do. . .	b	. . .	. . .	3497
280 Montagne du Cheval blanc . .	Do. . .	b	. . .	. . .	3579
281 Col between Maurin and Foul-louse	Guerin . . .	..	. . .	. . .	7877
282 Mines of Saint Ours, near Barcelonette.	D'Aubisson. . .	..	. . .	. . .	7087
283 Mont de Lans, SE. of do. . .	Hericart de Thury	b	. . .	. . .	4265
284 Pass of Mont de Lans . . .	Do. . .	..	. . .	. . .	3662

285. *Cottian*.—2. The Alps, so called from Cottius, a prince who resided at Susa, commence at Mount Viso, and extend to Mount Cenis. Their direction is north-west, about twenty leagues, to beyond the 45th parallel of latitude, from whence they turn to the north-east. The branches which run to the eastward are of small extent, but those to the west extend over a part of Haute Provence and Dauphiny, as far as the Rhone. The Po and the Durance take their source in the Cottian Alps.

* Col, a pass, or sudden depression in the ridge.

The following are the principal heights:—

			North.	East.	Feet.
286 Col dell' Agnello	De Zach	..			10646
287 Peak of Mont Viso	Plana	Δ	49.40	7.5	12586
288 Peak of Servières to SE. of Mt. Viso.	De Zach	..	44.50	6.46	9584
289 Mount Genève	Berghaus	..			11785
290 Pass of Mount Genève	De Zach	..	45.7	6.38	6476
291 Mount Chaberton	French Engineers .	Δ	44.58		10260
292 L'Aiguille Noire	Do. . . .	..			10499
293 Glacier d'Ambin	Baron de Welden	Δ	45.9		11063
294 Source of the Po	De Zach	b			6401
295 Col de Fenestres	Baron de Welden	b	45.2	7.0	7271
296 Col d'Aubergeon on Pinerolo	Do. . . .	b			8337
297 Mount d'Aubergeon	Sardinian Enginrs.	Δ	45.0		9964
298 Mount Freidam	Do. . . .	Δ	44.58		4731
299 Saint Veran, Village SE. of Fort Queiras.—This village is one of the highest habitations in Europe.	Baron de Welden	..	44.39	6.33	6693
300 Maurin Village	Annuaire	..	44.34	7.20	6240
301 Peak, West of Maurin	De Zach	..	44.30	6.44	13107
302 Col de Vars	Do. . . .	..			6933
303 Coste Loupet	Hericart de Thury	..			7963
304 Mont Parpaillon	Do. . . .	..			8931
305 Pic de Ponzone	Do. . . .	..			8340
306 Joug de l'Aigle	Do. . . .	..	44.27	6.28	7730
307 Barcelonette (Town)	Miltenberg	..	44.26	6.37	3707
308 L'Infernay	Janson	..			9613
309 Mont Ventous	Delcross	b			6427
310 Briançon (Town)	De Zach	..	44.54	6.39	4285
311 Mount Arsine	Do. . . .	..	44.55	6.23	9357
312 Mont Galeon de la Grave, near the Source of the Romanche.	Do. . . .	..			12467
313 Mount Pelvoux de Vallouise, SW. of Briançon.	Baron de Welden	Δ			13442
314 Mont Berard	Villars	..			8619
315 Col de Saye	De Zach	..	44.49	6.14	11017
316 Glacier de Chardon	Villars	..	44.49		10870
317 Col de la Berarde	Berghaus	..			10889
318 Mount Olan, to the NE. of the Valley of Godemard.	Hericart de Thury	..	44.50		13819
319 Col de Turbat	Do. . . .	..	44.50		8524
320 Col du Soufle	Do. . . .	..			10384
321 Bonvoisin	Janson	b			6919
322 Antane	Villars	..	44.35	6.17	9620
323 Chabrières	Guerin	..			9692
324 Gap (Town)	De Zach	..	44.33	6.5	2424
325 Le petit Chaillot	Janson	..	44.40	6.6	7864
326 Chaillot le Vieux	Villars	..			10896
327 Muan de Bellone	Guerin	..			10889
328 Cime de Faroux	Janson	..			8038
329 Mount Infernas	De Zach	..			8340
330 Mount Tabor	Brousseau & Nicolet	Δ			10407
331 Col du Galibier	Janson	..	45.2	6.25	9154
332 Roche Chevrier	French Engineers	Δ	45.17	6.43	10739
333 Mount Trois Ellions	Hericart	..	45.5	6.16	12737
334 Les Grandes Rousses	Do. . . .	..			9977
335 La Grande Herbia	Villiers	..			10563
336 La Belladonne	Hericart	..			10302
337 Pic du Chevalier	Do. . . .	..			8696
338 Grenoble (Town)	Parrot	b	45.12	5.44	800

339.—3. The Grecian Alps (Graie), so called from the supposition that Hercules crossed them when he returned from Spain, are comprised between Mount Cenis and the Col du Bonhomme. Their direction is north-east, as far as the Rocca Melone; from thence they take a direction nearly north, towards Mont Iséran, and afterwards north-west to the Pass of Little St. Bernard. A great part of the mountains of Savoy belong to this section, the length of which is about 18 leagues.

The following are the principal heights :—

			North.	East.	Feet.	
340	Pass of Mont Cenis	French Engineers	Δ		6775	
341	Lake of Mont Cenis	Saussure	b		6280	
342	The Post-house on Mnt. Cenis	Do.	b		6453	
343	La Roche Michel, and the highest point of Mont Cenis	Brousseau & Nicolet	Δ		11460	
344	Mont Iséran, Glacier	Corabœuf	Δ	45.31	7.16	13272
345	Mont Valaisan	Albanis Beaumont	b		10932	
346	Pass of Petit St. Bernard, Hospice	Saussure	b	45.43		7192
347	Aiguille de la Vanoise	Corabœuf	Δ	45.24		12674
348	Lans-le-bourg	Pictet	b	45.18	6.50	4554
349	L'Aiguille d'Arve	Baron de Welden	Δ		11483	
350	Aiguille de la Sassiere	Corabœuf	Δ	45.30	6.59	12346
351	Belleface	Do.	Δ	45.41	6.51	9275
352	La Rocca Melone	Do.	Δ	45.12	7.4	11569
353	Le Cramont	Pictet	b	45.47	6.52	8970
354	Le Col Ferret	Saussure	b	45.44	7.2	7641

355.—4. The Pennine Alps derive their name from the Celtic word *Pen*, signifying an elevation. Their direction is east-north-east, from the Col du Bonhomme to Monte Rosa. They contain the three highest points of the whole chain of the Alps, Mont Blanc, Monte Rosa, and Mont Cervin. The principal glaciers of Europe surround the base of these mountains, from which, however, no river of any consequence rises. The distance between the Col du Bonhomme and Monte Rosa is about 17 leagues.

The following are the principal heights :—

			North.	East.	Feet.	
356	Col du Bonhomme	Saussure	..	45.44	6.40	8025
357	La Cime des Tours	Do. . . . .	..	. . . .	6.43	8927
358	Col de la Seigne	Do.	..	45.20	6.39	8078
359	MONT BLANC, the highest point of Europe . . . . .	. . . . .	..	45.50	6.52	15732
360	Aiguille de Gouté	Saussure	b			12195
361	Aiguille du Midi	Do.	Δ			12743
362	Col du Géant	Do.	b	45.50		11172
363	Le Géant	Do.	b			13800
364	Aiguille du Dru	Pictet	Δ	45.57	6.49	12445
365	Les Aiguilles du Plan et du Midi, or Aiguilles Maudites.	Ebel	a			11511
366	Aiguille d'Argentière	Saussure	Δ	45.56	6.58	12163
367	Mont Velan	Murrith	b	45.53	7.15	11063
368	Le Barasson	A de Gy . . . .	..	. . . .	. . . .	9784
369	Mont Combin . . . . .	. . . . .	..	45.56	7.19	14125
370	Mont Cervin, or Matterhorn	Saussure	Δ		7.43	14837
371	Pass of Mont Cervin	Do.	b			11100
372	Mont Breithorn, la Cime Brune	Do.	Δ			12802
373	Monte Rosa* . . . . .	. . . . .	..	45.56	7.52	15152
374	Pic Blanc	Saussure . . . .	..	. . . .	. . . .	11190
375	Mont du Chat	Do.	b	45.43	5.50	5305
376	Belle Achat	Baron de Welden	Δ			8166
377	Rocher de Frêne, near Chambéry	Do.	Δ	45.34	6.6	9170
378	Le Buet	Corabœuf	Δ	46.1	6.51	10200
379	Chamouni (le Prieuré)	Saussure	b			3346
380	Dent du Midi	Ebel	..	46.10	6.55	10450
381	Pass of Olen	Berger	b			9193
382	Geneva (76 feet above the lake)	Pictet	..	46.12	6.9	1325

383.—5. The Helvetian, or Lepontine Alps. These mountains are comprised between Mounts Rosa and Bernardino, which are about 20 leagues apart from each other. Their general direction is to the north-east. The most elevated and remarkable branch of these Alps forms the northern boundary of the Valais, and stretches from the lake of Geneva to the mass of St. Gothard.

* This is not an insulated mountain, but a central mass, where seven or eight large chains meet.

The following are the principal heights:—

			North.	East.	Feet.
384 Mont Leone, or the Simplon	Oriani	△			11542
385 Pass of the Simplon	Saussure	b	46.14	8.2	6578
386 Dent de Morcle	A de Gy	..	46.12	7.5	9753
387 Les Diablerets.	Tralles	△	46.18	7.11	10620
388 Oldenhorn	Hoffman	..	46.20	7.13	10191
389 Wild Struhel	Do.	..	46.23	7.20	10978
390 Lamerhorn	Do.	..	46.23	7.34	9994
391 Rinderhorn	Do.	..	46.26	7.39	11680
392 Alte-els Horn	Tralles	△	46.24	7.42	12182
393 Balm Horn	Do.	△	46.26	7.43	12176
394 Doldenhorn	Do.	△	46.28	7.44	12921
395 Zakhorn	Do.	△	46.27	7.46	12149
396 Blumlis	Hoffman	..	46.29	7.45	12140
397 Gespaltenehorn	Do.	..	46.30	7.48	11583
398 Tschingelhorn	Do.	..	46.29	7.50	11700
399 Jung Frau (the Virgin)	Tralles	△	46.32	7.57	13718
400 The Monch	Do.	△	46.33	7.59	13498
401 Grindelwalder-Verschcr-Horner	Do.	..	46.33	8.3	13321
402 Finster-Aar-Horn	Do.	△			14111
403 Schrekhorn	Do.	△	46.35	8.5	13386
404 Wetterhorn	Do.	△	46.38	8.6	12842
405 Pass of the Grimsel	Frey	△	46.33	8.20	8400
406 Gallenstock	Tralles	△	46.37	8.25	12481
407 Source of the Rhône, at the foot of the Glacier.	Malte-Brun	..	46.33	8.25	5469
408 Pass of St. Gothard	Saussure	b			6808
409 Pass of Bernardino	Baron de Welden	△			7115
410 Moschelhorn (Vogelsberg)	Tralles	△			10807
411 Marsol	Do.	△	46.29	9.8	10155
412 Steinenberg	Do.	△	46.44	8.26	9892
413 Titlis	Muller	△	46.46	8.25	11416
414 Schlossberg	Do.	△	46.48	8.33	10407
415 The Dodi, or Toedi	Tralles	△	46.48	8.52	11766
416 Pizzo di Stella	Schow	a	46.35	9.20	16676
417 Ringelberg	Muller	△	46.54	9.21	10365
418 Source of the Rhine	Saussure	b	46.32	8.53	6581
419 Ilanz, Village on the Rhine	Wahlenberg	b	46.45	9.10	2319
420 Coire, or Chur (Town near the Rhine).	De Buch	b			1955
421 Splugen (Village)	Hoffman	b			4711
422 Splugen, Pass	Austrian Engineers	△	46.29	9.20	6814

423.—6. The Rhetian Alps are formed of the mountains of the Grisons and the Tyrol, and cover a part of Ancient *Rhetia*. They commence at Mt. Bernardino, and terminate at Dreyherrnspitz, or the Pic des Trois Souverains. Their direction is east-north-east, and extent about 60 leagues. An extensive branch borders the Inn, from its source to the Danube. In its western part, this branch is named *Arlberg* and *Forarlberg*, and an offset from these mountains, between the Lech and the lake of Constance, is called the Alps of Algau. The northern side of the Rhetian Alps gives rise to many rivers—the Iller, the Lech, the Isar, and the Inn, all tributaries to the Danube. The southern side gives rise to the Adda, the Oglio, and the Adige.

THE NORTHERN BRANCH.

			North.	East.	Feet.
424 Tombohorn	Muller	△	46.29	9.13	10765
425 Monte Maloia	Mem. Topogr.	a			11483
426 Pass of Mount Julier	L. de Buch	b	46.33	9.42	8134
427 Pass of the Scaletta	Hoffman	b	46.32	9.56	8582
428 Sils-See, or Sylva-plana Lake, the source of the Inn.	De Buch	b			5754
429 Zernetz (Village on the Inn)	Mem. Topograph.	..			3658

SOUTHERN BRANCH.

			North.	East.	Feet.
430 Monte dell' Oro	Schow	b	46.25	9.42	16538
431 Monte delle Disgrazie	Austrian Engineers	△			12061
432 Liconcio	Do.	△			10890
433 Platey Kogel	Relation des gla- ciers du Tyrol.	..	46.52	10.49	10391

			North.	East.	Feet.
434 Schweinfer Ioch	Fallon. . . .	Δ	. .	. .	12277
435 Wildspith Ferner, Glacier of Oetzthaler. . . .	Do. . . .	Δ	. .	. .	10437
436 Kaiser-Ioch, Glacier	Do. . . .	Δ	. .	. .	10201
437 Stuben-Ferner. . . .	Marcel de Serres	a	. .	. .	10204
438 Hoch-eider-Spitz	Fallon	Δ	47.15	11.2	9157
439 The Brenner	De Buch	b	. .	. .	6783
440 Innsbruck (Town)	Annuaire	b	47.16	11.36	1857

NORTHERN SLOPE.

441 Scesa-Plana Prættigau . . .	Ræsch	b	47.4	9.41	9310
442 Great Solstein, facing Innsbruck	Fallon	Δ	47.19	11.20	9705
443 Wiesbachhorn	Schultes	..	. .	. .	11510
444 Great Watzmann, near Königssee.	Beck	b	. .	. .	9653

SOUTHERN SLOPE.

445 Soglio, the highest Village in Europe.	Ebel	b	46.26	9.35	2238
446 Monte Tresero	Austrian Engineers	Δ	. .	. .	11867
447 Pass of Chiavenna	Schouw	b	. .	. .	8780
448 Monte Confinale	Do. . . .	Δ	. .	. .	11077
449 Pizzo Scalino	Do. . . .	Δ	. .	. .	10922
450 Pizzo d'Ambria, near Sondrio.	Oriani	Δ	. .	. .	9561
451 Monte Gavio	Do. . . .	Δ	46.24	10.26	11752
452 Monte Tonal	Do. . . .	Δ	46.14	10.32	11075
453 Monte Adamello	Austrian Engineers	Δ	46.7	10.29	11075
454 Monte Cristallo	Topog. de Londrio	..	46.31	10.27	12061
455 Monte Braulio	Do. . . .	..	46.34	10.17	9777
456 Ortlor, highest point of the Tyrol	Austrian Engineers	Δ	46.28	10.32	12852
457 Tschernowand	Fallon	..	. .	. .	12412
458 The Zeburu, or Königs-spitz. .	Austrian Engineers	Δ	. .	. .	12271
459 Similaun-Spitz	Fallon	Δ	. .	. .	11851
460 Remm-Spitz	Do. . . .	Δ	. .	. .	10512
461 Hoher-First	Do. . . .	Δ	46.49	11.1	11152
462 Labach-Spitz, NW. of Brunecken	Do. . . .	..	. .	. .	10128
463 Brixen, Town, on the Adige .	De Buch	b	46.40	11.37	1955
464 Trent, City, do. do. . .	Do. . . .	b	46.5	11.4	638

465.—7. The Noric Alps take their name from the Roman province of *Noricum*. Their general direction is east towards Hungary, but the most lofty branch runs to the north-east, as far as Vienna, and is called *Tauern*. The main chain is composed of two ranges, one to the south, and the other to the north. The first, which separates the valley of the Muhr from that of the Drave, joins the *Styrian Alps*. The northern one, commencing at Salzach, opposite Werfen, under the name of the *Tænen Gebirg*, follows the left bank of the Ens. Beyond this river are the *Cetische Gebirge*, which join the *Wiennerwald*, and are terminated below Vienna by the *Kahlenberg* (Bald Mountains), so called from their deficiency of wood. All the rivers which rise in these Alps run into the Danube: those of the north by the Salza, the Ens. and the Traisen; those of the east by the Leytha and the Raab; and those of the south by the Drave. The distance from *Dreyherrnsnitz* to Vienna or Presburg, which is the length of these Alps, is from 70 to 80 leagues.

The principal heights are:—

			North	East.	Feet.
466 Ferner Waizfeld, or Sulzbach Glacier.	Fallon	Δ	. .	. .	10853
467 The Greiner	Mem. Topogr. . .	..	. .	. .	11483
468 Gross-Glockner	Scheigg	..	47.7	12.43	12776
469 Hohenwartshöhe	De Zach	..	. .	. .	11047
470 Fuschberg	Mem. Topogr. . .	..	. .	. .	12028
471 The Duc-Ernst	Do. . . .	..	. .	. .	10060
472 Tauern Pass	Moll	..	47.19	13.31	9803
473 Hoch Golling	Do. . . .	..	. .	. .	10443
474 Semmering Pass	Fallon	Δ	47.38	15.47	3325
475 Bad Gastein (Baths)	Miltenberg . . .	..	. .	. .	3137
476 Hôhe Thron, in the Tænen Gebirg.	Do. . . .	..	. .	. .	7720

			North.	East.	Feet.
477	Dachstein	Schultes	..		9518
478	Otscherberg	Archduke Rainier.	..	47.51	6331
479	Brunecken (Town)	Fallon	..		2782
480	Sirniz-Alp	De Buch	b	47.4	7792

481.—8. The Carnic Alps, the country of the ancient *Carni*, to the south of the Noric Alps. From the source of the Brenta, they extend about 40 leagues as far as the Col de Tarvis. They are separated from the Noric Alps by the basin of the Drave, but they afterwards change their direction at Monte Croce, or Kreutzenberg, and form a curve to the east-south-east. The Avis, which falls into the Adige, and the Gail, a small tributary to the Drave, are the only remarkable rivers from their northern side. The southern slope of the ridge conducts the Brenta, the Piave, the Livenza, and the Tagliamento into the gulf of Venice. The principal heights are:—

			North.	East.	Feet.
482	Monte Val Solaro	De Buch	a	46.0	6710
483	Cima de Lagorei	Fallon	Δ		8570
484	Col de Campagnazza	De Buch	a		8524
485	La Marmolata	Fallon	Δ	46.26	11510
486	Source of the Piave		..	46.38	12.41
487	Monte Scuro	De Buch	b	46.40	12.27
488	Monte Croce	Fallon	..	46.35	13.2
489	Mont Schlern	De Buch	b		8045
490	The Molignon	Do.	b		7208
491	Atpe Capatsch	Do.	..		7520
492	Schwarzhorn	Fallon	Δ		8058
493	Villach, Town	Miltenberg	..	46.37	13.50
494	Monte Novegno	Bevilacqua	..		6580
495	Monte Corno	Fallon	Δ		8763
496	Cima d'Asta	De Buch	b	46.18	11.32
497	Monte della Luna	Catullo	..		6759
498	Monte Mauro	Fallon	..	46.27	12.34
499	Source of the Tagliamento, on M. Mauro.	Do.	..		4413
500	Le Grand Nabois, to the S. of Ponteba.	De Buch	..		9593

501.—9. The Julian Alps* obtain their name from the ancient town of *Forum Julii*, or, according to some authors, from a pass which Julius Cæsar occupied in these mountains. To the south-east of Tarvis they are divided into two branches, which enclose the Save. From Schneeberg, a mountain near the celebrated intermitting lake of Zirknitz, the south-west branch is divided into two others, the western one approaching Fiume, while the other, running to the eastward, is divided from the Dinaric Alps by the basin of the Kulpa. The ridge of the Julian Alps, on the left bank of the Save, was the ancient *Mons Claudius*, but is now known by various names in its progress to the south-east towards Croatia and Slavonia. The Save is the principal river of the Julian Alps, and follows their eastern branch. From their southern side the Lisonzo falls into the Adriatic; and a few trifling streams run into the Drave from the opposite face. The principal heights are:—

			North.	East.	Feet.
502	Mount Prediel, south of Tarvis	Fallon	Δ		3832
503	Mount Terglou	Hassel	..	46.22	13.51
504	Snisnick or Schneeberg	Miltenberg	..	45.42	14.37
505	The Keppas or Mittags-Kogel	De Buch	b	46.32	13.56
506	Welkei-Stal	Do.	b	46.29	14.8
507	Mount Owir, or Leobel-berg	Do.	b		7034
508	Mount Papuk	Demian	..	45.32	17.42
509	Source of the Save	Fallon	..		2650
510	Pass of Leobel	De Buch	b		4293
511	Monte Maggiore, SW. of Fiume	Fallon	Δ		4574
512	Capo di Terstenico	Do.	Δ		4068
513	Raspoberg	Do.	Δ		4219
514	Siaberg	Do.	Δ		4062

* The Julian Alps are remarkable from the number of their caverns, of which it is said that there are upwards of a thousand between the Lisonzo and the frontiers of Bosnia.

515.—5. *Southern Group of the Alpine System.*

THE APENNINES.

This chain of mountains traverses Italy from the valley of Savona to the strait of Messina, and its main ridge is about 250 leagues in length. The greatest breadth, between Mount Marciano and the point of Piombino, is about 50 leagues; but in Liguria and Calabria it is not more than 10 leagues. The whole chain has been divided into three groups.

The northern one extends from the little stream of the Litimbro, to the source of the Tiber, in $43^{\circ} 47'$ latitude, and $12^{\circ} 3'$ east longitude, making a distance of about 70 leagues.

The Central Apennines extend 50 leagues from thence to the lake of Celano, in 42° latitude.

The Southern Apennines are those between the above lake and Cape dell' Armi, a distance of 130 leagues; but near the small lake of Pesole they send off a great branch towards Bari and Otranto.

The streams which run from the northern side of the Apennines are nearly all tributaries of the Po, those of the other side soon fall into the sea. From the 44th degree of latitude, to the strait of Messina, the country is too narrow to allow of their attaining any considerable magnitude. In Tuscany and Umbria, where the Apennines are distant from the coast, the Arne and the Tiber rise and receive a great number of tributaries.

No part of the Apennines attains the limits of perpetual congelation, or possesses any glaciers.

THE NORTHERN APENNINES.

			North.	East.	Feet.
516	Pass of the Bocchetta	Montenotte	41.33	8.55	2550
517	Pass of Giovi (Genoa to Novi)	Do.	41.33	8.55	1550
518	Monte di San Pelegrino	Do.	44.12	10.29	5161
519	Bosco lungo	Pini	44.8	10.40	4452
520	Convento di Vernio	Schouw	b	.	4170
521	Col di Pietra Mala	Do.	b	.	3294
522	Petrella	Do.	b	.	3301
523	Monte Amiata	Do.	b	.	5794
524	— Soriano	Prony	.	.	4183
525	— Cimone	Schouw	b	44.13	6975
526	— Cavigliano	Do.	.	.	3606

CENTRAL APENNINES.

527	Monte Pennino	Prony	43.6	12.52	5167
528	La Sibilla	Schouw	b	42.53	7212
529	Monte Vetora	Do.	b	42.49	8135
530	Terminillo Grande, near Civ. Ducale	Do.	b	.	7034
531	Terminillo Picolo	Do.	b	.	6306
532	Pass from Aquila and Avezzano	Do.	b	.	4570
533	Monte Velino	Do.	b	42.11	8183
534	Monte Corno, the highest point of the Apennines.	Do.	b	42.27	9521
535	Castelluccio Village	Do.	b	42.50	4764
536	Summit between Lugnano and Leonessa.	Do.	.	.	5184
537	Monte St. Oreste (<i>M. Soracte</i>)	Do.	b	42.13	2140
538	Monte Gennaro	De Zach	.	42.3	4183
539	Rocca di Mezzo	Schouw	b	41.57	4259
540	Tivoli	Do.	b	41.53	774
541	Rome, Capitol	De Zach	.	41.54	160
542	Monte Cacume	Prony	.	41.37	3503
543	— di Carpegna	Do.	.	.	4597

ON THE NORTH-EAST SLOPE.

544	Sasso di Simone	Schouw	b	.	4049
545	Monte Catria	Prony	.	43.27	5551
546	Pietra Camela	Schouw	b	42.30	3524

SOUTHERN APENNINES.

			North.	East.	Feet.
547 Monte Cuenzzo	Schouw	<i>b</i>			5223
548 La Sila	Alm. Genov. . . .	..	. . . .	. . . .	4935
549 Monte Alto, in the Aspromonte.	Melograni	Δ			4380
550 Mount Vesuvius	Count Minto . . .	<i>b</i>	40.49	14.27	3452
551 La Somma, the northern summit 1600 yards from the former	Shuckburg. . . .	Δ			3740
552 Monte Epomeo, island of Ischia	De Buch	<i>b</i>			2513
553 Monte Bolgario	Alm. Genov. . . .	..	. . . .	. . . .	3934
554 Pass, near Nicastro	Schouw . . . .	..	. . . .	. . . .	3458
555 Monte Amaro Sumt. of the Majella	Do.	<i>b</i>	42.12		9131
556 Monte Calvo	Doctor Nobili . .	<i>a</i>	41.45	16.8	5295

557.—Mountains of Sicily.

The principal mountains of Sicily are comprised in two chains, one of which, from the Faro of Messina to Marsala, is 65 leagues long; the other, from Cefalu to Cape Passaro, is about 40 leagues long.

The principal mountains are:—

			North.	East.	Feet.
558 Pizzo di Case	Schouw	<i>b</i>			6509
559 Portella dell' Arena	Do.	<i>b</i>			5146
560 Piano di Froglio	Do.	<i>b</i>			4954
561 Piano di Faravi	Do.	<i>b</i>			4820
562 Cozzo di Mofera, near Polizzi	Do.	<i>b</i>			6247
563 Mount Ætna, summit	Captain Smyth . .	<i>b</i>			10871
564 Do.—Grotto of the Goats . .	Do.	<i>b</i>			5345
565 Do.—Great Glacier	Do.	<i>b</i>			7412
566 Do.—The Philosopher's Tower	Do.	<i>b</i>			9482
567 La Maison Anglaise	Do.	<i>b</i>			9587
568 Do.—The foot of the Cone . .	Do.	<i>b</i>			9790
569 Stromboli, Volcano, Lipari Islds.	Count Borch . . .	<i>b</i>	38.47	15.18	2687

570 —6. Eastern Group—The Dinaric Alps, Chain of Mount Pindus, the Balkan (Mount Hæmus), and Despoto Dagh (Mount Rhodope).

The mountains which extend from the Julian Alps to the Narenta are named the Dinaric Alps. At this point they branch into two divisions; that which goes to the south is usually called Mount Pindus; the continuation of the ridge, which goes to the east, has no general name as far as the sources of the Maritza, where it divides into two parts, that branch which runs towards the Black Sea being called Mount Hæmus, or the Balkan, the other to the south, Mount Rhodope. The Dinaric Alps assume various names in their extent from north to south, but Mount Dinara is the highest part of the ridge, which separates Dalmatia from the Hertzegovine district.

These several ranges extend from the source of the Kulpa to the sea of Marmora, in a direct line about 260 leagues. In this extent 130 leagues belong to the Dinaric Alps. From the source of the Lepentz to Mount Laurion, is also 130 leagues, the latter forming the extremity of Attica; nearly as far as to Cape Emineh, where the Balkan range terminates; and about the same distance to the last summit of the Rhodope. The greatest breadth of the group is 100 leagues, between the gulf of Cassandra and the elbow which the Danube makes at Orsôva.

All the rivers which rise in these mountains run into the Adriatic, the Mediterranean, or the Black Sea.

The principal heights are:—

571.—DINARIC ALPS.

			North.	East.	Feet.
572 Mount Kapella	Demian	<i>b</i>	45.4	15.15	3117
573 Mounts Plissivitz	Do. . . .	<i>b</i>	45.0	15.35	5742
574 Mount Kleck . . . .	. . . .	..	. . . .	. . . .	6926
575 Peak of Badang . . . .	. . . .	..	. . . .	. . . .	4446
576 Mount Dinara . . . .	. . . .	..	. . . .	. . . .	7458
577 Dinarizze Planini . . . .	. . . .	..	. . . .	. . . .	5971
578 Mount Prologh	Pertusier . . . .	..	. . . .	. . . .	4475

579.—BALKAN (*Mount Pæmus*).

580 <i>Mons Scardus</i>	Felix Beaujour . .	<i>a</i>			10000
581 <i>Mons Scomius</i>	Do. . . .	<i>a</i>			9000
582 Mountain above Capsokhori . .	Do. . . .	<i>a</i>			3837
583 Do. above Salonica	Do. . . .	<i>a</i>			3837
584 Do. above Panomi	Do. . . .	<i>a</i>			4476
585 Mount Athos	Captain Gauttier .	<i>b</i>			6775

586.—DESPOTO DAGH (*Mount Rhodope*).

587 Mount Menikion (<i>Mons Cercine</i>)	Felix Beaujour . .	<i>a</i>			6395
588 Pouhar-Daghi (<i>Mons Pangæus</i>)	Do. . . .	<i>a</i>			5800
589 Detached M ⁿ . NE. of <i>Amphipolis</i>	Do. . . .	<i>a</i>			3200
590 Thasos Island	Do. . . .	<i>a</i>			3200

591.—CHAIN OF MOUNT PINDUS.

592 The Ridge of the Chain of Albania in general	Felix Beaujour . .	<i>a</i>			7673
593 Do. near Mezzovo	Do. . . .	<i>a</i>			9000
594 Do. North of Ætolia at the Source of the Hellada (<i>Sperchius</i>)	Do. . . .	<i>a</i>			7673
595 Mount Tomaros	Do. . . .	<i>a</i>			6400
596 Mount Chimæra (<i>Acroceraunii Montes</i>)	Do. . . .	<i>a</i>			5000
597 Chain West of Ioannina	Do. . . .	<i>a</i>			7673
598 Corfu Id.	Do. . . .	<i>a</i>			1900
599 Santa Maura Id.	Do. . . .	<i>a</i>			1306
600 Ithaca Id.	Do. . . .	<i>a</i>			1300
601 Cephalonia Id.	Nouv. Annales . .	<i>a</i>			5365
602 Zante	Felix Beaujour . .	<i>a</i>			1300
603 Mount Parnassus	Do. . . .	<i>a</i>			5750
604 — Helicon	Do. . . .	<i>a</i>			4500
605 — Cithæron	Do. . . .	<i>a</i>			4000
606 — Olympus	Bernouilli . . . .	..	. . . .	. . . .	7000
607 — Kissovo or Ossa	Felix Beaujour . .	<i>a</i>			5750
608 — Pelion	Do. . . .	<i>a</i>			5115
609 — Othrys	Do. . . .	<i>a</i>			6400
610 — Ceta	Do. . . .	<i>a</i>			5115
611 — Pentelicus	Do. . . .	<i>a</i>			3500
612 — Hymettus	Do. . . .	<i>a</i>			3000
613 — Taygetus	Do. . . .	<i>a</i>			5115
614 Naxos Island	Do. . . .	<i>b</i>			3300
615 Milo Island	Do. . . .	<i>b</i>	36.43	24.27	2550
616 Paros Island	Do. . . .	<i>b</i>	37.2	25.11	2520
617 Mount Psiloriti, Caudia Island.	Sieber	<i>b</i>			7674

618.—7. Northern Group—Carpathian Mountains.

A branch from the Balkan is only separated from the Carpathian Mountains at Orsova, by the Danube. From this point, these mountains take a direction to the north and east, as far as the frontiers of Moldavia; thence to the north-west, and west, and south-west, surrounding the plains of Hungary like a semicircle. The extent of this curve is about 300 leagues, and its greatest breadth, which is between Gross Wardein and the Heights of Bessarabia, is about 100 leagues. They may be divided into two great sections, the Eastern and Western Carpathians. The latter separates the waters of the Baltic from those of the Black Sea; but the Theiss, the Vistula, and the Dniester are the only great rivers which take their rise in this chain. The

Pruth rises from the eastern Carpathian, as well as the Sereth, the Aluta, and the Maros, which all fall into the Danube. The principal heights are

EASTERN CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS.

			North.	East.	Feet.
619	Ruska-Poyana	Malte Brun.	..		9912
620	Szurul	Do.	45.36	24.25	7570
621	Buthest (Transylvania)	Do.	..	..	8698
622	Budislaw . . . . .	.. . . .	..	..	7340

WESTERN CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS.

623	Kriwan Summit, Mt. Tatra	Wahlenberg	b	49.8	20.12	8031
624	Viszoka	Do.	b	..	..	8314
625	Csabi	Do.	b	49.5	20.6	8314
626	Eisthalerspitze	Do.	b	..	..	8524
627	Gruncseespitze	Do.	b	..	..	8206
628	Peak of Lomnitz	Do.	b	49.2	20.16	8465
629	Djumbier	Do.	b	48.52	19.35	6571
630	Suinzky Kaman	Beudant	b	48.52	22.16	3525

631.—Sudètes, Bøhmerwald, and Mountains of Moravia.

The Sudètes comprehend all the mountains between the source of the Oder and that of the Elster, and which were auciently called the *Hercynii Montes*. From the eastern extremity of Geisenkergebirge to the source of the Elster, the whole length of the chain is more than 100 leagues.

The chain of Bøhmerwald commences in the forest of Bohemia, and extends about 60 leagues to the point where it joins the mountains of Moravia, in a south-east direction. The extent of this last chain is no less, and the breadth of them both is great, when it is considered that Bohemia is entirely occupied by their ramifications.

The principal heights of these are :—

632.—GEISENKERGEIRGE.

				North.	East.	Feet.
633	Schneeberg		b	50.8	16.45	4784
634	Little Schneeberg	Charpentier	b			4131
635	Mittelberg	Der Globier . . . . .	..	. . . . .	. . . . .	3908
636	Kammkoppel	Charpentier	b			4265
637	Source of the Oder . . . . .	. . . . .	..	. . . . .	. . . . .	1056
638	The Oder at Breslau . . . . .	. . . . .	..	. . . . .	. . . . .	394

639.—RIESENGBERGIE.

640	Borenberg, Eastern Summit	Hoser	b	..	..	5020
641	Do. Western	Do.	b	..	..	4987
642	Riesenkoppe, or Schneekoppe, the highest point of Germany, north of the Danube . . . . .	.. . . .	b	50.44	15.45	5394
643	The Great Rad	Charpentier	b	..	..	5020
644	The Great Sturmhaube	Hoser	b	..	..	4885
645	Kesselberg	Do.	b	..	..	4656
646	Lahnberg	Do.	q	..	..	4807
647	Schwarze-Koppe	Charpentier	b	..	..	4583
648	Winterberg near Schandau	Hertha	..	..	..	1710
649	Grubenrander	Hoser	b	..	..	4738
650	Pudelbande	Do.	b	..	..	4209
651	Spiegelberg	Do.	b	..	..	4144
652	Forstberg	Do.	b	..	..	3900
653	Source of the Elbe	Gruber	b	..	..	4425
654	The Elbe at Dresden	Hertha	b	..	..	280

655.—ERZGEBIRGE.

656	Schneeberg, near Tetschen	David	△	50.47	14.6	2089
657	Beerhubel	Do.	△	50.34	13.23	2857
658	Kupferberg (Town)	Do.	b	50.26	13.6	2830
659	Sonnenwirbel, the highest point of the mountains of Joachims-thal	Do.	b	..	..	4124
660	Schneckenstein, near the source of the Mulde	Heron	b	..	..	3060

661.—BÖHMERWALD.

			North.	East.	Feet.
662 Frauenberg (Village)	David	Δ	49.41	12.44	2608
663 The Arber, or Aidweick	Do.	Δ	49.7	12.46	4613
664 The Haydelberg	Hoser	b			4616
665 Rachelberg	Count Sternberg	b	48.58	13.24	4561
666 Brunst, glass work	Hoser	b			4616
667 Aussergefeld	Count Sternberg	b	49.1	13.33	4373
668 The Boubin, or Kubaniberg	Kiemann	b			4495
669 Drey Sesselberg	Count Sternberg	b	48.45	13.57	4049
670 Teschnitz, Lake	Hoser	b			4104
671 Schreinergriffel	Kiemann	b			4157

672.—MORAVIAN MOUNTAINS.

673 Steinberg	David	Δ			3511
674 Plöckenstein	Bory St. Vincent	..			4452
675 Rock Hohenstein	Do.	..			4285
676 Friedberg, Town	David	b	48.40	13.11	2290

677.—9. Mountains in the West of Germany.

Many insulated masses of mountains are found in the west of Germany. The groups are divided into 15, 5 of which are to the south of the Mayn, and 10 to the north of that river. The principal heights are round the basin of the Elbe. All the rivers which rise in the Black Forest fall into the Rhine either directly, or by the Necker. The principal heights are :—

678.—FICHELGEIRGE.

			North.	East.	Feet.
679 Schneberg. Sources of the Mayn and the Eger.	Goldfucs	..	50.3	11.51	3461
680 Ochsenkopf, between the sources of the Mayn and the Naab.	Do.	..	50.1	1.49	3409

681.—RAUHE ALPE, OR MOUNTAINS OF SWABIA.

682 Howentwiel	Schübler	b			2317
683 Sigmaringen, town on the Danube.	Böckmann	b	48.5	9.13	1913
684 The Hohenburg	Böckmann	b			3370
685 The Deilingenberg	Do.	b			3330
686 The Schaffberg	Do.	b	48.13	8.49	3324
687 The Plätternberg	Do.	b			3307
688 Source of the Neckar	Memminger	b			2290

689.—SCHWARZ-WALD, BLACK FOREST.

690 The Feldberg	Bohnenberger	b	47.52	7.56	4675
691 The Lentzkircher Hütte, Feldberg	Oyenhausen	b			4288
692 The Rossbühl, summit of the Kniebis.	Bohnenberger	b	48.30	8.15	3120
693 The Blauenberg	Wild	b	47.37	7.41	3822
694 The Belchenberg	French Engineers	Δ	47.49	7.50	4642
695 Rohrkopf, East of Zell	Wild	b			3868
696 The Kohlgarten	Do.	b			4039
697 The Stockberg	Do.	b			3557
698 Sirnitz, South of Salzburg	Do.	b			3530
699 The Kandelberg, NE. of Freyberg	Bohnenberger	b	48.4	7.59	4160
700 Katzenkopf	Do.	b			3835
701 Source of the Danube, near Donaueschingen.	Oyenhausen	b			2178

702.—ODENWALD.

703 Katzenbuckel	Munke	b	49.28	9.3	2000
704 Walzknopf, near Weinheim	Eckardt	b			1867

705.—THURINGERWALD.

706 Blessberg. The source of the Werra.	Feer	..			2748
707 Schneekopf, or Beerberg	Baron de Zach	b	50.42	10.43	3075
708 Inselsberg	Lindenau	b	50.52	10.28	2517
709 Glöckner	Sartorius	b			2231

710.—HARTZ.

			North.	East.	Feet.
711 The Brocken.	Mean of Six Observers	<i>b</i>	51.48	10.36	3658
712 Heinrichshöhe	Hoffmann	..	51.48	10.37	3409
713 Great Königsberg	Berghaus	..	51.47	10.35	3307
714 Bruchberg	Hoffmann	<i>b</i>	51.47	10.29	3235
715 Zwieselberg	Heron	<i>b</i>	51.35	10.56	1387
716 Kyffhäuser, near Kelbra	Rosenthal	..	..	..	1555
717 Göttingen, City	Hoffmann	..	51.32	9.57	510

718.—SPESSHARDT.

719 Johannisberg, near Aschaffenburg.	Klauprecht.	<i>b</i>	. . .	. . .	1617
720 Hockenhöhe	Do.	<i>b</i>	. . .	. . .	1920
721 Orber-Reisig, near Orb.	Do.	<i>b</i>	. . .	. . .	2130
722 The Höhe-Wart	Behlen	<i>b</i>	. . .	. . .	1968

723.—RHÖN-GEBIRGE, OR HÖHE-RHÖN.

724 The Dreystelz, near Hamelburg.	Miltenberg	<i>b</i>	. . .	. . .	2160
725 Heilige-Kreuzberg	Hoffmann	<i>b</i>	50.20	10.1	3025
726 Ellenbogen	Sartorius	<i>b</i>	. . .	. . .	2620
727 Engelsberg, near Tann	Do.	<i>b</i>	. . .	. . .	2382
728 The Meissner	Schaub	<i>b</i>	51.13	9.53	2326

729.—VOGELS-GEBIRGE.

730 Oberwald	Schmidt	<i>b</i>	. . .	. . .	2430
731 The Taufstein, the source of the Nidda.	Do.	<i>b</i>	. . .	. . .	2283

732.—SAUERLANDS-GEBIRGE.

733 Balverwald	Emmerich	<i>b</i>	. . .	. . .	1758
734 Kahle (Col) of Astenberg, near Winterberg.	Do.	<i>b</i>	. . .	. . .	2707
735 Bollerberg, near Medebach	Do.	<i>b</i>	. . .	. . .	1404

736.—EBBE-GEBIRGE.

737 The Nordhelle	Emmerich.	<i>b</i>	. . .	. . .	2250
738 Solingen, Town	Benzenberg	<i>b</i>	51.10	7.5	689
739 Source of the Sieg	Schmidt	<i>b</i>	. . .	. . .	1880

740.—WESTERWALD.

741 Galfinstein, near Kirberg	Schmidt	<i>b</i>	. . .	. . .	1702
742 Galgenberg, or Salzburgerkopf.	Becher	<i>b</i>	. . .	. . .	2776

743.—SIEBEN-GEBIRGE.

744 Lœwenberg	Nose	..	50.40	7.15	2024
745 Gäusehals	Benzenberg	<i>b</i>	. . .	. . .	1650

746.—TAUNUS-GEBIRGE.

747 Gross Feldberg, north-west of Frankfurt.	Schmidt	<i>b</i>	50.14	8.26	2775
748 The Platte, north of Wisbaden.	Do.	<i>b</i>	50.7	8.14	1597
749 Stoppelberg, near Wetzlar	Hoffmann	<i>b</i>	50.35	8.32	1227
750 Aitkönig	Schmidt	<i>b</i>	50.13	8.28	2560
751 Königstein, ruins	Hoffmann	..	50.11	8.27	1342

752.—DANISH GROUP.

753 Kalkberg, near Segeberg, in Holstein.	Schumacher	Δ	. . .	. . .	282
754 Heligoland Island . . . . .	. . . . .	..	. . .	. . .	230
755 Kniosberg, Schleswig	Bredsdorf	<i>a</i>	. . .	. . .	423
756 Himmelbiërg, Jutland	Do.	<i>a</i>	. . .	. . .	928
757 Dysted-biërg, Seeland	Bugge.	Δ	. . .	. . .	620

758.—SYSTEM III. CORSICAN AND SARDINIAN.

The direction of the crest of these mountains is from north to south, and agrees with the principle, that in general the direction of the chains is that of the greatest extent of the island, or continents which they occupy.

The extent of the chain of Corsica, from Cape Corso to the Strait of Bonifacio, is about 42 leagues, and 18 in breadth. That of Sardinia, which is much less considerable in height, is about 60 leagues from that strait to Cape Carbonara, and 23 leagues in breadth.

The following are the principal heights:—

759.—CORSICA.

			North.	East.	Feet.
760	Monte Stello	Map of Corsica . .	△ 42.47	9.24	4540
761	— Paglia Orba	Do.	△ 42.21	8.52	8695
762	— Rotondo	Do.	△ 42.13	9.3	9069
763	Monte d'Oro	Perney de Villeneuve	△ . . .	. . .	8701
764	Punta della Capella . .	Map of Corsica . .	△ 42.0	9.12	6723
765	Monte dell' Incudine . .	Do.	△ 41.51	9.12	6746
766	Punta della Calva . . .	Do.	△ 41.43	9 13	5138
767	Punta d'Ovace	Do.	△ 41.35	9.5	4960

768.—SARDINIA.

769	Monte Genargentu . . .	Albert de la Marmora	b . . .	. . .	6004
770	Mont Gigantinu, in the Limbarra Mountains.	Do.	b 40.49	9.7	3993
771	Sette Fratelli	Smyth	.. 39.20	9.27	2310

772.—SYSTEM IV. TAURIC, OR CIMMERIAN.

Three-fourths of the Crimea, the ancient *Chersonesus Taurica*, present a vast plain, which is bounded on the south by a chain of mountains. This chain is about three leagues broad, and 40 leagues in length, and extends in a direction nearly north-west from Sebastopol to Theodosia or Caffa. It consists of two ridges, but that is the highest which is nearest to the sea. The only known heights are:—

773	The Tchatyrdagh, SW. sum.	Engelhardt and Parrot	b 44.50	34.18	5053
	NE.	Do. . . . .	.. . . .	. . .	4826
774	Source at the foot of Do. .	Do.	b . . .	. . .	2884
775	Babougan-yaila, 1st Summit	Do.	b . . .	. . .	5033
	2d Summit	Do.	b . . .	. . .	4912

776.—SYSTEM V. SARMATIAN, OR RUSSIAN.

From the Hartz, the Sudètes, and the Carpathian mountains, there are no elevations of any importance as far as the Baltic Sea. Hanover, Prussia, Poland, and Russia, are formed of extensive plains. The largest river of Europe rising from the middle of Russia induced a belief that it proceeded from a lofty chain of mountains, but the central table-land of Spain is twice as high as that of Russia.

			North.	East.	Feet.
777	Karolen	Professor Sand . .	.. . . .	. . .	1000
778	Oppekain	Do. . . . .	.. . . .	. . .	1000
779	Neu-Läitzen	Do. . . . .	.. . . .	. . .	1000
780	Hahnendorf	Do. . . . .	.. . . .	. . .	1000
781	Novorod, Town	Alig. Geogr. Ephem.	.. 58.0	31.40	453
782	Table-Land, between Ostaschkow and Valdäi	Pansner	b . . .	. . .	1119
783	Ostaschkow, Town . . .	Do.	b 57.0	33.30	856
784	Moscow, City	Humboldt	.. 55.46	37 33	928
785	Kamouichin, Town, on the Volga	Pansner	b 50.3	44.40	120
786	Astrakhan	Do..	b 46.21	45.42	* 165

* Below the level of the sea.

787.—SYSTEM VI. BRITANNIC.

The greater part of England is only hilly; but mountains of some magnitude are found in the north, in the vicinity of Scotland, and to the west in Wales. The direction of the principal range, from the Land's End to the Cheviot Hills, is about north-east 170 leagues. The steepest face of this ridge is to the west, particularly in Wales; and there the largest river, the Severn, has its source, receiving its principal tributaries from the eastern side. The chain of low hills which extends along the coast of the English channel, has no river of any magnitude, but the eastern side of the principal range gives rise to the Thames, and the Humber, with its confederate streams.

Scotland, the most mountainous part of Great Britain, is divided into three parts, by mountainous chains, by lakes, and by the near approach to each other of arms of the opposite seas. The southermost of the three commences on the confines of England, and extends to the Firths of the Forth and Clyde. This contains the mountains of Hart-fell, the Carterfell, and the Pentland Hills. The central group is comprised between the two great canals, and contains the highest mountains of Scotland. The Grampian Hills are among these. The northern division extends from the Caledonian Canal to the Orkney and Shetland Isles, including the parallel chain of the Hebrides; and even the Danish islands of Færoë may be considered as a prolongation of this irregular mass. The Tweed, the Forth, the Tay, the Dee, and the Spey, fall into the German Ocean, and the Clyde into the Atlantic.

Ireland is rather flat, and much of it boggy; the interior is occupied by some hills, and in the western parts of the island, there are some mountains which rival those of England in height.

788.—PRINCIPAL HEIGHTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

		North.	West.	Feet.
789 CORNWALL—The Land's End	Conyb. and Phillips	..	..	416
790 — Brown Willy	C. Smith	..	..	1368
791 DEVON—Rippon Tor	Phil. Trans. 1797	..	..	1549
792 — Cawsand Beacon	Do.	..	..	1795
793 SOMERSET—Lunkery Beacon	Jameson	..	..	1667
794 — Mendip Hills	Conyb. and Phil.	..	..	1694
795 DORSET—Quantock Hills	Phil. Trans. 1797	..	..	1247
796 WILTSHIRE—Inkpen Beacon	Conyb. and Phil.	..	..	1012
797 SURREY—Leith Hill	Roy	Δ	..	993
798 SUSSEX—Beachy Head	Do.	..	..	574
799 — Crowborough Hill	Do.	Δ	..	806
800 KENT—Greenwich Observatory	C. Smith	..	51.29 0 0	213
801 — Dover Castle	Do.	..	..	469
802 I. WIGHT—Dunnose	General Roy	..	..	734
803 ESSEX—High-Beech	Conyb. and Phil.	..	..	1012
804 MONMOUTH—Mynydd Mane	C. Smith	..	..	1568
805 HEREFORD—Stow Hill	Do.	..	..	1417
806 WORCESTER—Malvern Hills	Do.	..	..	1444
807 SHROPSHIRE—Brown Clay Hill	W. Smith	..	..	1805
808 — Wrekin	Do.	..	..	1320
809 — Langmont Forest	Do.	..	..	1624
810 STAFFORD—Weyer Hills	Jameson	..	..	1496
811 DERBY—Lord's Seat	C. Smith	..	..	1752
812 — Axedge	Do.	..	..	1752
813 — Holme Moss	Do.	..	..	1857
814 GLAMORGAN—Llangenior, Mt.	Do.	..	..	1860
815 CAERMARTHEN—Caermarthenva	Do.	..	..	2598
816 PEMBROKE—Precelly Top	Do.	..	..	1752
817 CARDIGAN—Tregarrow Down	Do.	..	..	1745
818 — Plymlimmon	Do.	..	..	2462
819 BRECKNOCK—Capellante	Do.	..	..	2395
820 — Cradle Mountain	Do.	..	..	2513
821 — Brecknock Beacon	Do.	..	..	2864
822 RADNORSHIRE—Radnor Forest	Do.	..	..	2165

			North.	West.	Feet.
823	MONTGOMERY—Mt. Llandinan	C. Smith . . .	..	.	1896
824	— Cynr Moelfre . . .	W. Smith . . .	..	.	1716
825	MERIONETH—Cader Idris . .	Jameson . . .	..	.	3550
826	— Cader Ferwyn . . .	W. Smith . . .	..	.	2566
827	— Arran Vowddwy . . .	Do.	..	.	2956
828	— Araneg	Do.	..	.	2812
829	CAERNARVON, Snowdon, high- est of Wales	General Roy . .	Δ	.	3557
830	— Moel Elio	Wollaston . . .	b	.	2366
831	— Carn David	W. Smith . . .	..	.	3429
832	— Carn Llewellyn	Do.	..	.	3471
833	— Rivel Mountain	Jameson . . .	..	.	1867
834	DENBIGH—Cynr y Brain . . .	Do.	..	.	1857
835	— Moel Morwith	Do.	..	.	1768
836	YORKSHIRE—Wharnside . . .	Do.	..	.	2474
837	— Ingleborough	Do.	..	.	2379
838	— Water-Crag	C. Smith . . .	..	.	2185
839	— Carn-fell	Do.	..	.	2244
840	— Pennigant Hill	Do.	..	.	2270
841	— Schunner Fell	Do.	..	.	2388
842	— Kilhope Law	Conyb. & Phillips	..	.	2198
843	LANCASTER—Pendle Hill . . .	C. Smith . . .	..	.	1801
844	— Conistone Fell	Do.	..	.	2575
845	WESTMORELAND—Nine Stand- ards.	Do.	..	.	2136
846	— Calf Hill	Do.	..	.	2188
847	CUMBERLAND—Cross Fell . . .	Jameson . . .	..	.	3383
848	— Helvylln	Do.	..	.	3313
849	— Bontomand	Do.	..	.	3235
850	— Oldman	Do.	..	.	2575
851	— Grisedale Pike	Do.	..	.	2684
852	— Grassmere Fell	Do.	..	.	2756
853	— Saddle Back	Do.	..	.	2889
854	— Pillar	Do.	..	.	2894
855	— Bow Fell	Do.	..	.	2910
856	— Scafell Peak	Do.	..	.	3163
857	— Skiddaw	Dr. Young . . .	Δ	.	3038
858	DURHAM—Collier Law	C. Smith . . .	..	.	1676
859	NORTHUMBERLAND — Hedge Hope.	Do.	..	.	2349
860	— Cheviot Hills	Do.	..	.	2657
861	ISLE OF MAN—Snea Fell . . .	Do.	..	.	1739

862.—SCOTLAND.

863	ROXBURGH—Mildenwood Fell	C. Smith . . .	..	.	2001
864	— Carter Fell	Playfair . . .	..	.	1602
865	— Eildon Hills	Do.	..	.	1360
866	— Minto Hill	Bouè	..	.	858
867	— Dunrigs	Playfair . . .	b	.	2408
868	DUMFRIES—Hartfell	Bouè	b	.	3304
869	— Wisp Hill	Playfair . . .	b	.	1830
870	— Queensberry Hill.	Do.	b	.	2257
871	— Blacklarg	Do.	b	.	2890
872	KIRKCUDBRIGHT—Cairnsmuir	Do.	b	.	2598
873	AYR—Knockdolian	Do.	b	.	2090
874	LANARK—Tinto Hill	Do.	b	.	2306
875	— Lowthers	Do.	b	.	3153
876	— Coulter Fell	Do.	b	.	2441
877	PEEBLES—Dollaburn	Jameson . . .	b	.	2838
878	— Whitcomb Hill	Playfair . . .	b	.	2684
879	— Dollar-Law	Do.	b	.	2840
880	— Blackhouse Heights	Do.	b	.	2370
881	— Hartfield	Playfair . . .	b	.	2818
882	SELKIRK—Ettrick Pen	Do.	b	.	2221
883	— Windler Straw	Do.	b	.	2295
884	— Three Brethren	Do.	b	.	1978
885	HADDINGTON — Lammermuir Hills	Do.	b	.	1615
886	EDINBURGH—Muirfoot Hills ¹	Bouè	..	.	1850
887	— Arthur's Seat	Playfair . . .	b	.	822
888	— Calton Hill	Do.	b	.	356

			North.	West.	Feet.
889	EDINBURGH—Salisbury Craigs	Playfair . . .	<i>b</i>	. . .	550
890	— Pentland Hills, the highest point	Do.	<i>b</i>	. . .	1878
891	LINLITHGOW—Cairn Naple . .	Do.	<i>b</i>	. . .	1492
892	FIFE—Lomond Hill	Do.	<i>b</i>	. . .	1709
893	FORFAR—Sidlaw Hills . . .	Do.	<i>b</i>	. . .	1406
894	— Braes of Angus	Do.	<i>b</i>	. . .	3000
895	KINCARDINE—Mount Battock	Do.	. . .	. . .	3165
896	ABERDEEN—Morven	Do.	. . .	. . .	2881
897	— Mount Keen	Do.	<i>b</i>	. . .	3180
898	— Ben Mac Dhu	Jameson . . .	. . .	. . .	4300
899	— Ben Avon	Playfair . . .	. . .	. . .	3931
900	— Cairntoul	Do.	. . .	. . .	4223
901	BANFF—Cairngorm	Do.	. . .	. . .	4081
902	INVERNESS—Ben Nevis . .	Jameson . . .	56.49	4.40	4380
903	— Mealfaurvounie	Do.	. . .	. . .	3060
904	PERTH—Bengloe (Grampian) .	Playfair . . .	. . .	. . .	3651
905	— Ben Vorlich	Bouè	. . .	. . .	3300
906	— Ochill Hills	Jameson . . .	. . .	. . .	2359
907	— Ben Chonzie	Do.	. . .	. . .	2923
908	GRAMPIAN HILLS—Ben More	View of Grampian Mountains	. . .	. . .	3819
909	— Ben Lawers	Do.	. . .	. . .	3944
910	— Schehallien	Do.	56.40	4.7	3514
911	ARGYLE—Ben Cruachan . .	Jameson . . .	. . .	. . .	3393
912	ROSS—Ben Wyvis	C. Schmidt . .	. . .	. . .	3722
913	HEBRIDES—Ben More, Mull I.	Jameson . . .	. . .	. . .	3100
914	— Hecla, South Uist I. . .	Bouè	<i>a</i>	. . .	3002
915	— Cuchullin, Skye I. . . .	M'Culloch . .	. . .	. . .	2995
916	— Suaneval, Lewis I. . . .	Bouè	<i>a</i>	. . .	2700
917	— Ronevall do.	Do.	<i>a</i>	. . .	2500
918	ORKNEY ISLES—Hoy I. . . .	Playfair . . .	<i>a</i>	. . .	1200
919	SHETLAND ISLES—Mount Rona, I. of Mainland.	Laing	. . .	. . .	3593
920	FÆROE ISLANDS—Skalingsfield, Stromoe I.	S. Stein . . .	. . .	. . .	2172
921.—IRELAND.					
922	KERRY—Carran-Tual, highest point of Magillicuddy-reeks.	Nimmo	<i>b</i>	. . .	3412
923	— Mangerton	Do.	<i>b</i>	. . .	2552
924	— Tomies	Do.	<i>b</i>	. . .	2150
925	— Glens	Do.	<i>b</i>	. . .	2090
926	— Crohaune Mountains . .	Do.	<i>b</i>	. . .	2175
927	— Paps, highest	Do.	<i>b</i>	. . .	2280
928	WATERFORD—Commerach ridge	Jameson . . .	. . .	. . .	2162
929	— Knockmeledown	Do.	. . .	. . .	2697
930	WICKLOW—Lugnaquilla . .	W. Fitton . .	<i>b</i>	. . .	2402
931	DOWN—Mourne Hills . . .	Jameson . . .	. . .	. . .	2493
932	— Sleibh Donnard	C. Smith . . .	. . .	. . .	2802
933	LONDONDERRY—Sneibh Dovin	Jameson . . .	. . .	. . .	3146
934	MAYO—Croagh Patrick . .	Do.	. . .	. . .	2654
935	— Nephin	Do.	. . .	. . .	2644

936.—SYSTEM VII. SCANDINAVIAN.

This range of mountains, the *Mons Sevo* of ancient geography, extends from Cape Lindesnoes, in Norway, as far as the North Cape, that is, about 380 leagues; and its greatest breadth, in the latitude of 62°, is about 100 leagues. Its general direction is north-north-east. The highest part of the range adheres to the western shore, and consequently the course of the principal rivers is to the southward and eastward, into the Kattegat and Baltic; but these mountains, unlike the Alps and Pyrenees, have no narrow crest shooting up into lofty peaks, and separated by deep valleys; here they terminate in a broad back, or spread in snow-covered table-lands of 10 or 12 leagues in breadth. Under the 60th degree of latitude the White Birch

ceases to grow at 3600 feet above the sea, and near the 70th, at 1800; while the line of perpetual congelation under the former parallel, takes place at the height of 5500 feet, and in 71 degrees near the North Cape, it descends to 2500 feet. The principal heights are:—

937.—NORWAY.

			North.	East.	Feet.
938	Hardangerfield, Summit . . .	Hagelstam . . .	60.40	7.50	5748
939	Pass of Sælhæfend . . .	Smith . . .	..	..	4731
940	Sommen, on the Fillefield . . .	Smith . . .	61.0	8.20	4797
941	Pass of Fillefield, on the road from Bergen to Christiania	De Buch . . .	b 61.4	8.2	3975
942	Suletind . . .	Do. . .	..	..	5886
943	Sognefield, highest Summit . . .	Hagelstam . . .	61.22	8.3	7182
944	Mugnafeld . . .	Forsell . . .	61.20	8.45	7215
945	Koldetind . . .	Keilhau . . .	a	..	7244
946	Skagstøltind . . .	Do. . .	a 61.24	7.55	8101
947	Loms Eggen . . .	Naumann . . .	b	..	6651
948	Langfield, Summit . . .	Hagelstam . . .	b 61.53	7.50	6593
949	Følgfond . . .	Herzberg . . .	.. 60.7	6.25	5633
950	Melderskin, near Rosendal, on the Hardanger Fiord, always capped with snow	De Buch . . .	b 60.0	..	4859
951	Skastøls, Tind . . .	Naumann . . .	b	..	7183
952	Justedalsbræen . . .	Hagelstam . . .	.. 61.30	6.50	5847
953	Gutefield . . .	Do. . .	.. 60.0	7.27	4774
954	Tindfield . . .	Do. . .	.. 60.5	8.20	4871
955	Gousta, the southernmost of the Glaciers	Smith . . .	.. 59.45	8.38	6184
956	Hoel, (Mounts. SW. of) . . .	Hagelstam . . .	.. 60.25	..	5863
957	Skogshorn . . .	Keilhau . . .	.. 60.45	8.55	6926
958	Sneehætten, the highest of all these mountains	Esmark . . .	b 62.20	9.20	8120
959	Pighætten . . .	Hagelstam . . .	.. 62.2	9.30	6788
960	Syl Fiellen . . .	Do. . .	.. 63.0	12.15	6486
961	Gercken . . .	Do. . .	.. 63.14	11.45	4871
962	Tronfield, near Tønset, on the Glommen	Do. . .	.. 62.14	10.52	5870
963	Sulitchna . . .	Wahlenberg . . .	b 67.5	16.20	6178
964	Pass of Almajalos . . .	Do. . .	b 67.12	16.20	5545
965	Ankenæs . . .	Do. . .	b 68.19	17.24	4871
966	Mountain E. of Rørstad . . .	Hagelstam . . .	.. 67.33	15.47	4692
967	Areskutan, in Sweden . . .	Hisinger . . .	b 63.27	12.53	4721
968	Helagsfjället . . .	Hagelstam . . .	.. 62.53	12.28	5945
969	Lessöevarks Lake, is on the ridge, and is said to discharge itself into both seas	Naumann . . .	.. 62.8	8.38	1958
970	Lyngen mountains . . .	De Buch . . .	a 69 to 70	19 to 21	4300
971	Voryeduder, in Finmark . . .	Hagelstam . . .	.. 69.45	24.38	3600

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A.	135 Aiguillon	293 Ambin	911 Argyle
896 Aberdeen	243 Ain	450 Ambria	110 Arlas
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594 Ætolia	13 Algodonales	109 Anie	71 } Arriege
296 Agnello	3 Alhama	965 Ankenæs	72 }
532 Aguila	158 Allier	2 Antequerra	106 Arrieu
113 Ahady	34 Almaguez	515 Appennines	311 Arsine
663 Aidweick	964 Almajalos	244 Apremont	887 Arthur's Seat
306 Aigle	491 Alpe Capatsch	532 Aquila	349 Arve
349 Aiguille, d'Arve	154 ALPINE SYSTEM	27 Aracena	549 Aspromonte
364 ——— Dni	254 Alpine Mountains	828 Araneg	496 Asta
361 ——— du Midi	154 Alps	52 Aranjuez	734 Astenberg
360 ——— Gouté	185 Alsace	663 Arber	786 Astrakhan
292 ——— Noire	392 Alte	559 Arena	148 Asturian Mountains
347 ——— Vanoise	750 Altkönig	967 Areskutan	585 Athos
168 Aiguillier	549 Alto	74 Argente	296 Aubergeon, Col
	555 Amaro	366 Argentiére	297 ——— Mount

141 Aale	455 Braulio	370 } Cervin	431 Disgrazie
667 Aussergefeld	101 Breche, de Roland	371 } Cevennes	629 Djumbier
323 Autane	134 Breche, de Tucque	155 Chaberton	415 Dodi
61 Aves	819 } Brecknock	291 Chabrières	394 Doldenhorn
582 Avezzano	821 } Brenner	323 Chaillet	205 Dole
48 Avila	439 Breslau	325 Chalamé	877 Dollahurn
899 Avon	638 Bressoir	336 Chalet	879 Dollar
812 Axedgo	372 Breithorn	246 Chamouni	176 Dôme
873 Ayr	310 Briançon	252 Champ	701 Donaueschingen
	707 BRITANNIC SYSTEM	379 Chamvent	932 Donnard
	463 Brixen	190 Chameaux	193 Donnersberg
B.	711 Brocken	248 Chardon	191 Donnon
	276 Brouis	197 Chasseraie	795 Dorset
775 Babougan	807 Brown Clay	210 Chasseron	801 Dover
875 Badang	714 Bruchberg	375 Chat	933 Dovin
475 Bad Gastein	372 Brune	238 Chatelet	250 Doubs
105 Badescure	479 Brucknecken	188 Chaux	931 Down
186 Bæhrenkopf	666 Brunst	179 Cheval	654 Dresden
253 Bale	878 Buet	280 Chevalier	669 Drey
153 Balearic Isles	622 Budislaw	830 Cheviot	724 Dreystelz
479 Balkan	378 Buet	332 Chevrier	364 Dru
185 Ballon, d'Alsace	621 Buthest	447 Chiavenna	471 Duc
183 — de Lure	55 Buýtrago	596 Chimera	868 Dumfries
184 — de Servance		907 Chonzie	802 Dunnose
192 — de Sultz		420 Chnr	837 Dunrigs
393 Balm	C.	772 Cimmerian	858 Durham
733 Balverwald	231 Cabaret	525 Cimone	757 Dysted-bierg
901 Banff	22 Cabeza	36 Cintra	
279 Baou	125 Cabriere	605 Cithæron	E.
368 Barasson	174 Cadadogne	92 Clarabide	736 Ebbe Gebirge
180 Barbier	542 Cacume	175 Clierque	886 Edinburgh
260 Barben	825 } Cader	215 Clusette	679 Eger
282 Barconette	826 } Caermarthen	420 Coire	865 Eldon Hills
95 Baroudes	829 Caernarvon	858 Collier	626 Eisthalerspitze
895 Battock	901 Cairngorm	204 Colomhier	653 } Elbe
278 Baume	891 Cairn Naple	339 Combin	830 Elio
798 Beachy	972 Cairnsmuir	928 Commerach	726 Ellenbogen
707 Beerberg	900 Cairntoul	448 Confinale	333 Elliions
657 Beerhübel	26 Caldeirao	844 Coniston	123 Endron
694 Belchenberg	7 Caklera	520 Couvento	727 Engelsberg
336 Belladonne	846 Calf	124 Cor	788 English Mountains
376 Belle	888 Calton	495 Corno, Alps	552 Epomeo
351 Belleface	766 Calva	534 — Apennines	471 Erust
327 Bellone	556 } Calvo	599 Corfu	54 Escorial
904 Bengloe	138 Cambielle	799 Cornwall	65 Espadan
45 Benito	546 Camela	270 Corsaglia	803 Essex
899 Ben Avon	484 Campagnazza	303 Coste	79 Estats
907 Ben Chonzie	617 Candia	876 Coulter	37 Estrella
908 } Ben More	108 Canfranc	502 Cozzo	563 Etna
913 } Ben Lawers	116 Canigou	820 Cradle	882 Ettrickpen
909 Ben Mac Dhu	491 Capatsch	353 Cramont	
898 Ben Vorlich	764 Capella	772 Crimea	F.
905 Ben Wyvis	819 Capellante	454 Cristallo	
912 Ben Wyvis	582 Capokhori	468 Croce	328 Faraux
814 Berard	68 Carabionles	926 Crohaune	561 Faravi
217 Berarde	817 Cardigan	847 Cross Fell	690 Feldberg
245 Berentin	831 } Carn	934 Croagh	747 Feldberg (Gross)
346 Bernard	832 } Carnifell	799 Crowborough	295 Festrestes
383 Bernardino	481 Carnic Alps	911 Chuachan	406 Ferner
252 Berne	618 Carpathian	915 Chuchullin	173 Ferrand
279 Bertagne	543 Carpegna	547 Cuenzzo	354 Ferret
145 Biedons	922 Carran	847 Cumberland	930 Ferroe
139 Bigorre	864 Carter-Fell	824 } Cyrr	826 Ferwyn
689 Black Forest	90 } Cascade	834 }	190 Feu
871 Blacklurg	140 } Case		892 Fife
359 Blanc, Mont	277 Cassien	D.	26 Figo
374 — Pic	535 Castelluccio	477 Dachstein	22 } Filabres
121 — Roc	52 Castin	588 Daghi	941 Fillefield
693 Blauenberg	545 Catria	752 Danish Mountains	402 Finster Aarhorn
706 Blessberg	526 Cavig'liano	701 Danube	949 Folgefond
396 Blumlis	792 Cawsand	831 David	164 Folletin
516 Bocchetta	155 Cebenna	685 Deilingerberg	74 Fonte
631 Bœhmerwald	63 Cella	834 Denbigh	893 Forfar
661 ditto	343 Cenis, Roche. Michel	380 Dent du Midi	30 Formosinho
553 Bolgario	341 — Lake	386 — de Morcle	652 Forthberg
735 Bollberg	340 — Pass	611 Derby	281 Foulhouse
356 Bonhomme	342 — Post-house	586 Despoto	90 Fourcaudé
849 Bontomand	601 Cephalonia	791 Devon	24 Foya
821 Bonvoisin	587 Cercine	387 Diablerets	38 Francia
640 } Borenberg	237 Cerf	576 Dinara	662 Frauenberg
641 } Borghetto	231 Cernil	571 Dinaric Alps	298 Freidam
261 Borghetto	41 Cerrada	577 Dinarizze	377 Frene
269 Bormida			560 Froglio
519 Bosco			470 Fuschberg
608 Bouhin			
213 Bourget			
855 Bow			
894 Bras			
834 Brain			

G.				M.	
21	Gador	725	Heilige	505	Keppas
741	Gallinstein	712	Heinrichshöhe	922	Kerry
742	Galgenberg	968	Helagsfjället	645	Kesselberg
312	Galeon	604	Helicon	842	Kilhope
331	Galibier	754	Heligoland	895	Kincardine
406	Gallenstock	534	Hellada	872	Kircudbright
745	Gänsehals	383	Helvetian Alps	607	Kissovo
324	Gap	848	Helvynlin	574	Kleck
126	Gar	335	Herbia	692	Kniebis
475	Gastein	166	Herbous	755	Kniosberg
103	Gavarnie, Port	805	Hereford	873	Knockdolian
140	— Cascade	130	Hermittans	929	Knock me-le-down
451	Gavio	1	Hesperian	458	Koenigspitz
362	Geant	803	High Beech	945	Koldetind
363		756	Himmelbiere	433	Kogel
632	Geisenkergebirge	473	Hoch	696	Kohlgarten
769	Genargentu	438	Hock eider	713	Königsberg
961	Gencken	720	Hockenhohe	751	Königstein
266	Genestres	956	Hoel	623	Kriwan
362	Geneva	476	Höle Thron	668	Kubaniberg
269	Genevre	723	Höhe-Rhön	658	Kupferberg
290		684	Hohenburg	716	Kyffhauser
538	Gennaro	469	Hohenwartshöhe		
160	Gerbier	461	Hohor		
397	Gespaltenehorn	722	Höhe Wart		
256	Glacomo	813	Holme		
16	Gibraltar	194	Honach		
770	Gigantinu	187	Honec		
517	Giovi Pass	675	Hohenstein		
565	Glacier Mnt. Aetna	111	Hory		
814	Glamorgan	682	Howentwiel		
925	Glena	691	Hütte		
87	Glere	612	Hymettus		
709	Glockner				
468	Glockner-Gross				
318	Godemard				
473	Golling				
408	Gothard				
717	Göttingen				
955	Gousta				
360	Gouté				
339	Graine				
223	Graitery				
908	Grampian				
14	Granada				
191	Grand, Donnon				
444	— Watzmann				
171	Grange				
220	Grangeberg				
852	Grassmere				
312	Grave				
10	Grazalema				
339	Grecian Alps				
39	Gredos				
800	Greenwich				
467	Grelner				
338	Grenoble				
405	Grimel				
401	Grindelwalder				
851	Grisedale				
169	Gros				
236	Gros Taureau				
747	Gross Feldberg				
468	Gross Glockner				
564	Grotto Mount Aetna				
649	Grubenrande				
627	Grunseespitze				
7	Guadalfeo				
29	Guadalupe				
8	Guadix				
192	Guebwiller				
953	Gutefeld				
H.					
885	Haddington				
579	Hæmus				
780	Hahnendorf				
938	Hardangerfield				
868	Hartell				
881	Hartfield				
710	Hartz				
226	Hasseumatto				
179	Haute				
913	Hebrides				
914	Hecla				
859	Hedge				
		K.			
		436	Kaiser		
		753	Kalkberg		
		636	Kamkoppel		
		785	Kamouchin		
		693	Kandelberg		
		572	Kapella		
		777	Karolen		
		703	Katzenbuckel		
		700	Katzenkop		
		897	Keen		
		233	Kellenberg		
				L.	
				462	Labachspitz
				80	Labinas
				483	Lagorei
				646	Lahnberg
				195	Lambert
				390	Lamerhorn
				885	Lammermuir
				874	Lanark
				843	Lancaster
				769	Land's End
				207	Landoz
				948	Langfield
				809	Langmont
				72	Lanoux
				294	Lans, Pass
				283	— Mont
				348	Lanslebourg
				93	Lapez
				43	Lara
				235	Larba
				252	Lausanne
				909	Lavers, Ben
				797	Leith hill
				691	Leitzkircher
				507	Leobel-berg
				510	Leobel Pass
				384	Leone
				536	Leonessa
				383	Lepontine Alps
				969	Lessöevarks
				916	Lewis
				432	Liconelo
				770	Limbarra
				259	Lingo
				891	Linthgow
				40	Lion
				569	Lipari
				823	Lindinan
				814	Llangenior
				832	Llewellyn
				744	Löwenberg
				159	Loire
				892	Lomond, Hill
				628	Lomnitz
				947	Loms Eggen
				933	Londonderry
				136	Long
				268	Longet
				811	Lord's Seat
				120	Louis
				303	Loupet
				875	Lowthers
				157	Lozere
				536	Lugnano
				930	Lugnaquille
				18	Lujar
				497	Luna
				519	Lungo
				793	Lunkery
				183	Lure
				970	Lyngen Mountains
				56	Madrid
				511	Maggiore
				922	Magillcuddy
				919	Mainland
				535	Majella
				521	Mala
				142	Maladetta
				806	Malvern
				425	Malöia
				152	Mamed
				861	Man
				923	Mangerton
				232	Mantariolo
				89	Maopas
				100	Marbore, Tour
				147	— Cylindre
				178	Mareilh
				22	Maria
				255	Maritime Alps
				485	Marmolata
				411	Marsol
				370	Matt-rhorn
				82	Mauherne
				365	Maudites
				599	Maura Sta.
				267	Maurin
				300	
				301	281
				498	Mauro
				679	Mayn
				934	Mayo
				903	Mealfaurvounie
				728	Meissner
				950	Melderskin
				258	Melogno
				352	McLone
				794	Mendip
				112	Mendibelsa
				587	Menikion
				825	Merioneth
				161	Mezene
				539	Mezzo
				593	Mezzovo
				343	Michel
				139	Midi, Pic
				361	— Aiguille
				380	— Deut
				863	Mildenwood
				615	Milo
				44	Miraflores
				505	Mittags-Kogel
				635	Mittelburg
				806	Minto-hill
				830	Moel Elio
				835	Morwith
				824	Mofire
				562	Mofera
				490	Molignon
				50	Molina, Sierra
				67	— Town
				58	Moucayo
				400	Mouch
				24	Monchique
				46	Monda indo
				804	Monmouth
				156	Montant
				359	Mont Blanc
				78	Montcalm
				823	Montgomery
				120	Mont Louis
				222	Monte
				167	Montocelle
				82	Montouléon
				81	Montvallier
				672	Moravian Mounts.
				903	More Ben
				913	—
				386	Morele
				221	Moron, Jura
				12	— Spain
				696	Morven
				835	Morwith
				410	Moschelhorn
				784	Moscow
				199	Moselle
				931	Mourne
				122	Mousset

229	Montlie	35	Pedernoso	224	Raimeux	402	Schrekhorn
327	Muan	70	Pedrous	216	Rang	841	Schunner
61	Muela	877	Peebles	513	Raspoberg	647	Schwarze
944	Mugnafield	249	Pelé	77	Rat	492	Schwarzhorn
886	Muirfoot	518	Pelegrino	681	Rauhe Alpe	689	Schwarzwald
6	Mulhacen]	608	Pelion	203	Reculet	431	Schweinfer
120	Murtas	273	Pelvo	460	Remm	561	Scomius
304	Mynydd	313	Pelvoux	423	Rhetian Alps	862	Scotland
		816	Pembroke	418	Rhine	487	Sculo
	N.	150	Peñamarella	586	Rhodope	49	Segovia
689	Naab	149	Peñaranda	497	Rhône	358	Seigne
509	Naboïs	843	Pendle	639	Riesengebirge	198	Seine
263	Nava, Col	840	Pennigant	642	Riesenkoppe	882	Selkirk
274	— River	355	Pennine Alps	391	Rinderhorn	474	Semmering
614	Naxos	527	Pennino	417	Ringel	1	Serrania de Ronda
628	Neckar	611	Pentelicus	83	Rious	75	Serrere
137	Neouvieuille	890	Pentland	791	Rippin	212	Serrollet
935	Nephin	146	Perdu	833	Rivel	288	Servieres
142	Netou	904	Perth	271	Roburent	184	Servance
217	Neuchatel	522	Petrella	121	Roc	669	Sesselberg
779	Neu-Laitzen	71	Peyrie	260	Rocca	771	Sette Fratelli
902	Nevis	566	Philosopher	213	Roche, Blanche	257	Setti
654	Nicastro	486	Plave	332	— Chevrier	919	Shetland
731	Nidda	374	Pic-Blanc	343	— Michel	807	Shropshire
1	Nieves	85	Picade	695	Rohrkopf	514	Siaberg
845	Nine	42	Picos	101	Roland	757	Sieland
113	Nive	25	Picota	312	Romanche	528	Sibilla
292	Noire	546	Pietra	541	Rome	557	Sicily
737	Nordhelle	521	Pighatten	919	Rona	893	Sidlaw
465	Noric Alps	959	Pilât	919	Rona, Island	743	Sieben-gebirge
859	Northumberland	162	Pillar	114	Rona, Shetlands	739	Sieg
937	Norway	854	Pilon	114	Roncevaux	42	Siete
494	Novegno	278	Pion	17	Ronda Town	683	Sigmaringen
781	Novrogod	11	Pinar	917	Ronevall	76	Siguier
		591	Pindus	966	Rorstad	548	Sila
		98	Pinede	373	Rosa	153	Silla
		296	Pinerolo	912	Ross	428	Sils-see
	O.	450	Pizzo, d'Ambria	692	Rosshühl	459	Similaun
730	Oberwald	558	— di Case	225	Rothmatte	544	Simone
57	Oca	416	— di Stella	762	Rotondo	384	Simplon
33	Ocaña	365	Plan, Aiguille	334	Rousses	698	Sirnitz
908	Ochill Hills	94	— Port	134	Ronye	480	Sirniz Alp
680	Ochsenkopf	577	Planini	863	Roxburgh	920	Skalsfield
637	Oder	674	Plackenstein	619	Ruska	951	Skastols
702	Odenwald	62	Plata	776	Russian Mountains	946	Skagstolind
610	Oeta	433	Platay			857	Skiddaw
195	Oignon	748	Platte			957	Skogshorn
318	Olan	687	Platternberg			915	Skye
388	Oldenhorn	573	Plissioitza		S.	932	Sleibh Donard
850	Oldman	818	Plynlimmon	200	Saar	861	Snea
381	Olen	294	Po	265	Sablon	958	Snehaettan
606	Olympus	500	Porteba	853	Saddleback	933	Sneibh
91	Oo Port	559	Portella	939	Sælbæfönd	630	Sninzy-kamen
131	Oo Lake	68	Portilla	28	Sagra	504	Snisnick
778	Oppekaln	144	Posets	240	Sale	829	Snowdon
208	Or	588	Ponhardag	889	Salisbury Craigs	445	Soglio
721	Orber Reisig	239	Ponillere]	583	Salonica	943	Sognefield
537	Oreste	305	Pouzene	742	Salzburgerkopt	738	Solingen
918	Orkneys	619	Poyana	242	Samoyant	442	Solstein
430	Oro	165	Pradelles	172	Sancy	793	Somerse]
763	Ortler	816	Precelly	196	Saône	551	Somma
456	Ostaschkow	502	Prediel	768	SARDINIA	940	Sommen
782	Ossa	247	Preshants	776	SARMATIAN	47	Sommo
783	Othrys	71	Prigue	350	Sassiere	659	Sonnenwirbel]
609	Otscherberg	578	Prologh	544	Sasso	119	Soque
282	Ours	441	Prættigau	732	Sauerlands-Gebirge	537	Soracte
767	Owice	617	Psiloriti	509	Save	524	Soriano
507	Owir	650	Pudelfande	315	Sayse	107	Soubie
		167	Puy	856	Scafell	320	Souffle
		182	Pyrenees	427	Scaletta	594	Sperchius
		73	Pyrenees	449	Scalino	718	Spesshardt
		69	Pyrenees	936	SCANDINAVIAN SYSTEM	651	Spiegelberg
	P.			580	Scardus	421	Spugen
761	Paglia			441	Scesa	610	Stafford
170	Pailhet			686	Schafberg	673	Steinberg
588	Pangœus			648	Schandau	412	Steinberg
257	Pani			910	Schehallien	416	Stella
275	Pannavaire			489	Schlern	760	Stello
584	Panomi			755	Schleswig	241	Stierberg
927	Paps			414	Schlossberg	697	Stockberg
598	Papuk			660	Schneckenstein	749	Stoppelberg
201	Paris			633	Schneeberg	805	Stow
603	Parnassus			656	Schneeberg	569	Stromboli
616	Paros			504	Schneeberg	389	Strubel
304	Parpaillou			679	Schneekopf	920	Stromoe
934	Patrick			707	Schneekoppe	437	Stuben
118	Pastor			642	Schneinergipfel	644	Sturmhaube
				671	Schneinergipfel	916	Suaneval
						209	Suchet

631 Sudetes	954 Tindfield	V.	838 Watercrag
963 Suletelma	874 Tinto		928 Waterford
942 Suletind	413 Titlis	345 Valaisan	444 Watzmann
192 Sultz	540 Tivoli	782 Valdai	234 Weisenberg
466 Sulzbach	415 Tædi	313 Vallouise	227 Weissenstein
797 Surrey	476 Tœnen-gebirg	482 Val Solaro	506 Weleki
798 Sussex	31 Toledo	86 Vanasque	706 Werra
681 Swabia	424 Tombohörn	347 Vanoise	740 Westerwald
967 Sweden	924 Tomies	302 Vars, Col	845 Westmoreland
960 Syl	595 Tomaros	367 Velan	404 Wetterhorn
428 Sylva Plana	452 Tonal	5 Velela	810 Wever
620 Szurul	193 Tonnerre	533 Velino	836 Wharnside
	791 Tor	128 Venasqua	876 Whitcomb
T.	153 Torrellos	214 Vent	930 Wicklow
	153 Toro	309 Ventous	443 Wiesbachhorn
330 Tahor	127 Toro de Viella	299 Veran	302 Wight
499 Tagliamento	232 Tourne	520 Vernio	389 Wild
102 Taillon	357 Tours	550 Vesuvius	435 Wildspith
623 Tatra	817 Tregarrow	529 Vetora	796 Wiltshire
613 Taygetus	464 Trent	77 } Vicedessos	883 Windler
472 Tauern	446 Tresoro	80 }	648 Winterberg
731 Taufstein	151 Trevinca	97 Viel	369 Wisp-hill
746 Taunus-gebirge	117 Trezevent	84 Viella, Port	806 Worcester
236 Taureau	181 Tribou	127 — Lake	608 Wrekin
772 TAURIC SYSTEM	333 Trois	104 Vignemale	912 Wyvis
773 Tchatyrdagh	962 Tronfield	493 Villach	
4 Tejada	133 Tromouse	196 Viomenil	
264 Tende	96 Troumouse	287 Viso	
206 Tendre	457 Tschernowand	624 Viszoka	Y.
503 Terglou	398 Tschingelhorn	410 Vogelsberg	
530 Terminillo	9-2 Tual	729 Vogelsgebirge	836 Yorkshire
60 } Teruel	134 Tuque	971 Voryeduder	
64 }	319 Turbat	182 Vosges	
251 Terrible	272 Turin	827 Vowddwy	
512 Terstenico	456 Tyrol		Z.
670 Teschnitz		W.	
163 Testevoyre			
216 Tete	U.		
590 Thasos			
884 Three Brethren	9 Ubrique		
705 Thuringerwald	914 Ulst	704 Walkznopf	

XI.—STATISTICS OF THE EUROPEAN STATES.

*** THE following Statistical Tables have been taken from the 'Almanac de Gotha,' a publication of great circulation on the Continent. In the column of *square miles, by which the relative size of each country is shown*, the German square mile is used. This has been followed, in conformity with the plan adopted in the Companion of 1828, as it will enable the reader to institute a comparison as to the increase of the population between the two periods with more facility than if it was now reduced into English square miles. If it should be wished, however, to obtain the result in English measure, an easy calculation, founded on the following principle, will accomplish this. Fifteen German miles are contained in a degree; so that the German mile contains nearly $4\frac{2}{3}$ English miles; and one German *square mile* is about equal to $21\frac{1}{2}$ English square miles.

i. THE STATES OF EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.

Within the German Confederation.

	Surface.	Inhabitants.	Inhab. to each sq. mile.	Military force
1. Austria . . .	708.65	2,075,334	2928	
2. Styria . . .	399.4	836,128	2093	
3. Illyria, Carinthia, Car- niola, Goerz, Trieste .	416.03	928,998	2232	
4. The Tyrol . . .	516.41	774,457	1499	
5. Bohemia . . .	952.97	3,888,820	4087	
6. Moravia and Silesia .	481.56	1,990,464	4133	
7. Galicia, the Duchy of Auschurtz . . .	87.45	313,186	3581	

<i>Without the Confederation.</i>		Surface.	Inhabitants.	Inhab. to each sq. mile.	Military force.
3	The rest of Illyria . . .	103.7	197,142	1901	
7.	.. Galicia . . .	1460.6	4,003,903	2714	
8.	Hungary . . .	4175.3	9,471,263	2268	
9.	Transylvania . . .	1109.8	2,000,015	1802	
10.	Military frontier . . .	610.1	936,613	1535	
11.	Dalmatia . . .	273.75	376,789	1376	
12.	Lombardy and Venice . . .	851.04	4,278,903	5027	
	Total of Austria . . .	12150.03	32,071,935	2620	*271,400
	BELGIUM, not including Lux- emburg . . .	497.73	3,533,538	7095	
	CRACOW . . .	23.31	128,480	5586	
	DENMARK (1826).				
	Denmark and Sleswick . . .	847.21	1,521,278	1795	
	Holstein and Lauenburgh . . .	172.55	436,520	2529	
	Iceland . . .	1405.74	50,000	35	
	Feroe Isles . . .	40.	5,200	130	
	Total of Denmark . . .	2465.5	2,012,998	816	†38,890
	FRANCE . . .	10086.73	32,897,152	3261	314,268
	GERMANIC CONFEDERATION, not including Austria, Prussia, Holstein, and Luxemburg . . .	4433.73	14,648,641	3303	
	GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.				
	England, Scilly, and Man . . .	2408.48	13,089,338	5438	
	Wales . . .	349.9	805,236	2301	
	Scotland . . .	1460.1	1,365,807	1619	
	Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, &c., Heligoland, Gib- raltar, and Malta . . .	20.97	168,566	8038	
	Ireland . . .	1315.67	7,734,000	5878	
	Total of Great Britain and Ireland . . .	5556.08	24,062,947	4330	‡109,198
	GREECE . . .	717.53	637,700	838	
	HOLLAND . . .	534.93	2,444,550	4569	§43,000
	IONIAN ISLES . . .	47.12	208,100	4416	5,600
	ITALY (States of the Church) . . .	811.80	2,592,329	3193	||9,100
	LUCCA . . .	19.5	143,400	7353	800
	MODENA . . .	98.71	376,400	3814	1,860
	OTTOMAN EMPIRE, includ- ing the Asiatic Region under the Pachalik of Dschesair . . .	9933.25	9,545,300	951	278,000
	PARMA AND PLACENTIA . . .	103.92	437,400	4205	1,320
	PORTUGAL . . .	1722.18	13,144,000	1825	50,600

* In addition, the Landwehr, or militia, amounts to 497,000 men. Austria has also twenty-eight ships of war.

† This is the peace establishment. There are also 59,000 militia, and ninety-seven ships of war.

‡ Exclusive of the East India Company's forces, 449 ships, with 20,893 guns.

§ Seventy-six ships. || Six ships.

¶ According to Antillon and Bory de St. Vincent the population amounts to 3,683,000; Stein makes it 3,175,000; and Balbi reckons only 3,013,950.

PRUSSIA.	Surface.	Inhabitants.	Inhab. to each sq. mile.	Military force.
Brandenburg . . .	730.94	1,579,939	2161	
Pomerania . . .	567.1	912,223	1608	
Silesia . . .	741.74	2,464,414	3322	
Saxony . . .	460.63	1,449,587	3146	
Westphalia . . .	367.6	1,261,996	3433	
Rhenish Prussia . . .	479.99	2,288,596	4767	
Prussia proper . . .	1178.03	2,025,927	1719	
Duchy of Posen . . .	536.51	1,056,278	1968	
Neufchatel . . .	13.95	51,580	3697	
Total of Prussia . . .	5076.49	13,094,540	2579	{ 165,000 *359,000
RUSSIA.				
Provinces on the Baltic . . .	9023.28	3,861,300	428	
Great Russia . . .	43390.25	23,777,900	538	
Little Russia . . .	4137.82	5,674,000	1371	
Southern Russia . . .	8772.87	2,801,500	320	
Western Russia . . .	7537.09	8,488,900	1125	
Kingdom of Poland . . .	2293.38	4,088,000	1728	
Total of Russia . . .	72861.31	44,220,600	607	†1,039,100
St. MARINO. . .	1.06	7,000	6602	
SARDINIA (1823). . .				
On the Continent . . .	923.76	3,675,327	3798	
Sardinia . . .	448.1	590,050	1091	
Capri . . .	2.25	1,500	666	
Total of Sardinia . . .	1374.11	4,166,877	3164	‡28,000
SICILIES (Two). . .				
Naples . . .	1491.60	5,754,000	3964	
Sicily . . .	495.80	1,787,771	3605	
Total of the Two Sicilies . . .	1987.40	7,414,717	3730	§30,000
SPAIN . . .	8446.9	13,953,959	1641	46,000
SWEDEN and NORWAY. . .				
Sweden (1826) . . .	7935.54	2,864,831	361	
Norway (1825) . . .	5798.60	1,050,132	181	
Total of Sweden and Norway . . .	13734.15	3,914,963	285	||138,570
SWITZERLAND (at the end of 1827) . . .	673.4	1,985,000	2947	33,578
TUSCANY . . .	395.36	1,275,000	3225	3,000

ii. STATES OF EUROPE WITH THE COLONIES.

DENMARK.				
Within Europe . . .	2465.50	2,013,000	816	
Without Europe . . .	234.45	80,300	342	
Greenland . . .	200.	6,000	30	
Islands in the West Indies . . .	8.4	46,300	5511	
Tranquebar and Guinea . . .	26.05	28,000	1075	
Total of Denmark . . .	2699.95	2,093,300		
FRANCE.				
Within Europe . . .	14086.73	32,897,152	3158	
Without Europe . . .	1566.7	446,430	856	
In the Indies . . .	29.	96,000	3103	

* Militia. † Including 50,000 of the Polish army. ‡ Eight ships.
§ Twelve ships of war. || Thirty ships of war.

	Surface.	Inhabitants.	Inhab. to each sq. mile.	Military force.
In Africa* . . .	152.	100,830	663	
In America . . .	1385.7	249,900	1801	
Total of France . .	11653.43	33,343,582		
GREAT BRITAIN.				
Within Europe . . .	5556.08	24,062,947	4330	
In Asia (belonging to the Crown) . . .	978.36	826,000	845	
In Asia (belonging to the East India Company) .	52047.83	111,736,178	2196	
Immediate Territory .	27393.54	77,743,178	2823	
States under Protection .	24654.29	33,993,000	1538	
In Africa . . .	5723.05	248,735	43	
In America . . .	16576.26	1,770,728	106	
In Australasia . . .	7106.	60,000	8	
Total of Great Britain	87987.58	138,704,589		
HOLLAND.				
Within Europe . . .	661.14	2,635,316	3985	
In Asia . . .	3825.42	6,592,400	1715	
In Africa . . .	5.	15,000	3000	
In America . . .	504.95	90,000	178	
Total of Holland . .	4996.51	9,302,716		
OTTOMAN EMPIRE.				
Within Europe . . .	9733.25	9,545,300	951	
In Asia . . .	20689.92	10,290,400	497	
In Africa (Egypt), Nu- bia, &c. . .	16750.75	3,114,400	185	
Total of Ottoman Empire	47393.92	22,950,100		
PORTUGAL.				
Within Europe . . .	1722.18	3,144,000	1825	
In Africa . . .	28489.82	1,057,000	37	
In Asia . . .	312.5	575,900	1842	
Total of Portugal . .	30524.50	4,776,900		
RUSSIA.				
Within Europe . . .	75154.69	48,308,600	643	
In Asia . . .				
Casan . . .	11741.24	5,746,000	489	
Astrachan . . .	14506.24	2,601,000	110	
Caucasian Province . .	6029.36	2,074,000	344	
Siberia . . .	193002.25	1,958,000	10	
Country of the Tschuky .	12106.25	12,000		
Country of the Kirguises	34437.5	450,000	13	
In America . . .	23125.	50,000	2	
Total in Russia . . .	370192.53	61,190,600		
SPAIN.				
Within Europe . . .	8446.9	13,953,959	1651	
In Asia . . .	155.16	209,800	1352	
In Africa . . .	2504.62	952,600	380	
In America . . .	57.5	5,400	93	
In Australasia . . .	2420.	2,501,000	1033	
Total of Spain . . .	13584.18	17,622,759		
SWEDEN.				
Within Europe . . .	13734.15	3,914,963	285	
Isle of St. Bartholomew	2.75	18,000	6545	
Total of Sweden . . .	13736.9	3,932,963		

* Algiers is not included in this account.

XII.—POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, IN THE YEARS 1811, 1821, AND 1831.

It has been endeavoured, in the following Abstract of the Parliamentary Returns, to show as correctly as possible the population of places containing not less than 3000 inhabitants; but the Parliamentary Returns being always given in parochial districts, which are very seldom coincident with the town boundary, considerable difficulty has been experienced. In the new electoral districts, and in the enlargement of the boundaries of old boroughs, the same difficulty occurs. The plan here adopted has been to take the parochial division that most nearly agrees with the town boundary, and to add to the name the abbreviation of the division taken, as P. for parish, T. township, Ch. chapelry, &c. It will be seen from the Boundaries Act, that, in the enlargement of the boundaries of towns, the increased population could scarcely ever be ascertained; the number given here is, therefore, only that of the old borough, &c., unless specified to the contrary. The figures following the names of places show the number of Members to be returned to Parliament under the new Act. The last column is the annual value of the real property, as assessed in April, 1815.

BEDFORDSHIRE. (4.)

	1811.	1821.	1831.	Real Value. £
Bedford, County (2) . . .	70,213	83,716	95,383	343,685
	19 per cent.		14 per cent.	
Bedford, B. (2) . . .	4,515	5,466	6,959	9,188
Biggleswade, P. . . .	1,895	2,778	3,226	7,504
Leighton Buzzard, T. . .	2,114	2,749	3,330	4,102
Luton, P.*	3,716	4,529	5,693	4,605

BERKSHIRE. (9.)

	1811.	1821.	1831.	Real Value.
Berkshire (3)	118,277	131,977	145,289	643,781
	11 per cent.		10 per cent.	
Abingdon, B. (1) . . .	4,801	5,137	5,259	9,023
Farringdon, P.	2,343	2,784	3,033	10,268
Newbury, P.	4,915	5,364	5,977	13,288
Reading, B. (2)	10,788	12,867	15,595	36,665
Wallingford, B. and P. together with the parishes of Brightwell, North and South Moreton, and Sotwell; the liberty of Clapcot, and the parishes of Bensington, Crowmarsh, and Newnham Murren in Oxfordshire (1)	4,440	4,983	5,931	20,904

* The town of Luton has been returned separately in 1821 and 1831; the population at those two periods being 2986 and 3961.

	1811.	1821.	1831.	Real Value. £
Wantage, P.	3,036	3,256	3,282	13,697
Windsor B. and P. (2)* . .	4,340	4,648	5,650	14,938

BUCKINGHAM. (11.)

Buckingham, County (3) . .	117,650	134,068	146,529	643,492
	14 per cent.		9 per cent.	
Amersham, P.	2,259	2,612	2,816	7,305
Aylesbury, B. and P. (2) . .	3,447	4,400	4,907	9,288
Buckingham, B. and P., together with the parishes of Hillesden, Maidsmorton, Padbury, Preston Bissett, Radclive-cum-Chadwick, Thornborough, and Tingewick (2)	5,842	6,833	7,418	27,622
Eton, P.	2,279	2,475	3,232	9,096
Marlow, B., including the parishes of Great & Little Marlow, and Medmenham and Bisham, in Berkshire (2)	5,635	5,614	6,175	20,380
Newport Pagnell, P.	2,515	3,103	3,385	9,208
Wycombe, Chipping or High, B. and P. (2)	4,756	5,599	6,299	8,553

CAMBRIDGE. (7.)

Cambridge, County (3) . .	101,109	121,909	143,955	645,554
	20 per cent.		18 per cent.	
Cambridge, B. (2), and University (2)	11,108	14,102	20,917	31,150
Chatteris, P.	2,580	3,283	4,177	22,234
Ely, City	3,649	5,079	6,189	41,208
March, Ch.	3,098	3,850	5,117	27,925
Soham, P.	2,386	2,856	3,667	14,020
Whittlesea, P.	4,248	5,276	6,019	30,681
Wisbeach, St. Peter's P. . .	6,300	7,877	8,777	38,314

CHESHIRE. (10.)

Cheshire (4)	227,031	270,098	334,410	1,083,083
	19 per cent.		24 per cent.	
Cheadle, P.	5,110	6,508	8,154	18,248
Chester, City (2)	16,140	19,949	21,363	55,966
Congleton, Ch.	4,616	6,405	9,352	11,189
Duckington, T.	3,053	5,096	14,681	9,859
Hurdsfield, T.	734	1,082	3,083	3,341
Hyde, T.	1,806	3,355	7,144	5,122
Knutsford, P.	2,855	3,535	3,599	11,232

* This is exclusive of that part of Clewer now within the borough, the population of which exceeds 1000. Old Windsor, included in the parliamentary return, forms no part of, and is totally distinct from, the borough and parish of New Windsor.

	1811.	1821.	1831.	Real Value. £
Macclesfield, T. (2) . . .	12,999	17,746	23,129	30,305
Nantwich. T.	3,999	4,661	4,886	6,484
Newton, T.	1,445	2,159	5,997	2,063
Runcorn, T.	2,060	3,103	5,035	—
Sandbach, T.	2,311	2,905	3,710	8,169
Stockport and Brinnington, } T. (2)*	19,250	23,850	29,456	41,445
Wernith, T.	1,304	1,804	3,462	2,821

CORNWALL. (14.)

Cornwall county, (4) . . .	216,667	257,447	302,440	916,060
	19 per cent.	17 per cent.		
Agnes, St., P.	5,024	5,762	6,642	9,929
Austell, St., P., ...	3,686	6,175	8,758	40,628
Bodmin B. and P., with } the parishes of Helland, Lanhydrock and Lanivet, } (2).	3,498	4,596	5,228	17,748
Breage, P.	2,888	3,668	5,149	8,673
Camborne, P.	4,714	6,219	7,699	11,873
Crowan, P.	3,021	3,973	4,332	13,175
Falmouth B. and P. (with } Penryn), (2)	5,307	6,374	7,284	21,563
Gwennap, P.	5,303	6,294	8,539	18,273
Helston, B., with the pa- } rishes of Sittney and Wen- } dron, (1)	7,404	9,102	10,845	14,709
Illogan, P., ...	4,078	5,170	6,072	11,334
Ives, St. B. and P., with the } parishes of Lelant and } Towednack, (1)	4,993	5,379	7,115	9,178
Just, St., P.	3,057	3,666	4,667	7,776
Kea, P.	2,776	3,203	3,896	4,306
Launceston, B. and P., with } the parishes of Lawhitton, } St. Stephen's, St. Thomas } the Apostle, and South } Petherwin, (1)	4,206	5,117	5,414	17,161
Liskeard, B. and P. (1) . . .	2,884	3,519	4,042	13,230
Penryn, B. (with Falmouth)	2,713	2,933	3,521	5,11
Penzance, Ch.	5,839	7,235	8,621	18,555
Paul, P.	3,371	3,790	4,191	7,464
Phillack, P.	2,119	2,529	3,053	16,393
Redruth, P.	5,903	6,607	8,191	7,631
Truro, B. and P., and Ken- } wyn, P. (2)	7,482	8,933	11,417	20,254

* The hamlets of Brinksway and Edgeley, of which there are no separate returns, are joined with Stockport in the elective franchise, as is also a part of the township of Heaton Norris, in Lancashire, in which county the return of the whole is entered.

CUMBERLAND. (9.)

	1811.	1821.	1831.	Real Value. £
Cumberland county, (4)	133,744	156,124	169,681	705,446
	17 per cent.		10 per cent.	
Aldstone, P., with Garrigill, Ch.	5,079	5,699	6,858	25,590
Carlisle City, (2)	12,531	15,476	20,006	31,738
Cockermouth, T. (2), with the townships of Bridekirk, Brigham, Eaglesfield, and Papcastle	4,000	5,113	6,022	12,319
Maryport, Ch.	3,134	3,514	3,877	2,554
Whitehaven, T., with Preston quarter, T., (1)	13,367	16,694	15,716	49,079
Wigton, T.	2,977	4,056	4,885	8,745
Workington, T.	5,807	6,439	6,415	18,946

DERBY. (6.)

Derby county, (4)	185,487	213,333	237,170	887,659
	15 per cent.		11 per cent.	
Belper, Ch.	5,778	7,235	7,890	8,906
Brampton, P.	2,260	2,632	3,594	6,180
Chapel-en-le-Frith, P.	3,042	3,234	3,220	10,956
Chesterfield, P.	4,476	5,077	5,775	17,488
Derby, B. (2)	13,043	17,423	23,607	39,430
Ilkerton, P.	2,970	3,681	4,446	5,205
Matlock, P.	2,490	2,920	3,262	7,582
Wirksworth, P.	3,474	3,786	4,082	17,708

DEVON. (22.)

Devonshire, (4)	383,308	439,040	494,168	1,897,515
	15 per cent.		13 per cent.	
Ashburton, B. and P. (1)	3,053	3,403	4,165	7,848
Barnstaple, B. and P. (2)	4,019	5,079	6,840	11,278
Bideford, P.	3,244	4,053	4,846	9,312
Brixham, P.	4,341	4,503	5,015	16,113
Crediton, B. and P.	5,178	5,515	5,922	19,011
Cullumpton, P.	2,917	3,410	3,813	11,872
Dartmouth, B., including St. Petrox, St. Saviour, and Townstal, P. (1)	3,595	4,485	4,597	8,135
Dawlish, P.	1,882	2,700	3,151	9,990
Devonport, B. (2)	35,257	39,621	44,454	113,610
Exeter City, (2)	18,896	23,479	28,201	54,230
Honiton, B. and P. (2)	2,735	3,296	3,509	10,698
Ilfracombe, P.	1,934	2,622	3,201	7,547
Littleham and Exmouth, P.	2,301	2,841	3,189	8,647
Molton, South, P.	2,739	3,314	3,826	9,906
Ottery, St. Mary, P.	2,880	3,522	3,849	17,682
Plymouth, B. (2)	20,803	21,591	31,080	78,937
Plymstock, P.	2,164	2,735	3,088	10,955
Sidmouth, P.	1,688	2,747	3,126	9,634

	1811.	1821.	1831.	Real Value. £
Tavistock, B. (2) . . .	4,723	5,483	5,602	20,117
Tiverton, B. and P. (2) . .	6,732	8,651	9,766	14,011
Topsham, P.	2,871	3,156	3,184	9,169
Tor Moham, P. with Torbay	1,350	1,925	3,582	3,516
Torrington, Great . . .	2,151	2,538	3,093	5,028
Totness, B. and P. (2) . .	2,725	3,128	3,442	9,268

DORSET. (14.)

Dorsetshire (3) . . .	124,693	144,499	159,252	698,395
	16 per cent.		10 per cent.	
Beaminster, T. and P. . .	2,290	2,806	2,968	11,659
Blandford Forum, T. . .	2,425	2,643	3,109	6,019
Bridport, B. and P. (2) .	3,567	3,742	4,242	7,001
Dorchester, B. (2) . . .	2,546	2,743	3,033	8,044
Gillingham, P.	2,740	3,059	3,330	11,946
Lyme Regis, B., with Char-	2,376	2,876	3,345	7,130
mouth, P. (1) . . . }				
Poole, including St. James	5,820	7,898	8,216	12,996
and Hamworthy parishes,				
and Longfleet and Park-				
ston tythings (2) . . . }				
Shaftesbury, including the	6,891	7,999	8,698	35,917
old borough, the parishes				
of Holy Trinity, St. James,				
St. Peter, Cann, St. Rom-				
bald, Motcomb, East				
Stower, Stower Provost,				
Todbere, Melbury Abbas,				
Compton Abbas, and St.				
Margaret's Marsh; the				
chapelry of Hartgrove,				
and the parish of Donhead				
St. Mary, Wilts, B. (1) .				
Sherborne, P.	3,370	3,622	4,075	13,501
Wareham, including the old	3,038	4,476	5,207	12,123
borough, the parishes of				
Lady St. Mary, Holy Tri-				
nity, St. Martin, Corfe Cas-				
tle, and Bere Regis, B. (1)				
Weymouth and Melcombe	4,732	6,622	7,655	15,469
Regis, B. and P. (2) . }				
Wimborne Minster, P. . .	3,158	3,563	4,009	12,358

DURHAM. (10.)

Durham county (4) . . .	177,625	207,623	253,827	160,361
	17 per cent.		22 per cent.	
Barnard Castle, Ch. . .	2,986	3,581	4,430	7,310
Darlington, T.	5,059	5,750	8,574	13,843
Durham city (2) . . .	7,953	9,822	10,125	26,076
Gateshead, P. and Heworth,	11,687	15,688	20,601	34,320
Ch. (1) }				
Hetton-le-Hole, T. . . .	264	919	5,887	1,894

Population of Great Britain

	1811.	1821.	1831.	Real Value. £
Houghton-le-Spring, T.	1,356	2,905	3,917	4,445
South Shields and Westoe, } T. (1) }	15,165	16,503	18,756	24,421
Stanhope, P.	6,376	7,341	9,541	16,339
Stockton, T.	4,229	5,006	7,763	12,783
Sunderland, P., with Bishop- wearmouth, Bishopwear- mouth Panns, Monk- wearmouth, Monkwear- mouth Shore, and South- wick, T. (2) }	25,821	31,891	40,735	52,740
Winlaton, T.	3,063	3,295	3,951	7,619
Tweedmouth, Ch.	3,917	4,673	4,971	16,574

ESSEX. (10.)

Essex county (4)	252,473	289,424	317,233	1,556,836
	15 per cent.		10 per cent.	
Barking, P.	5,533	6,374	8,036	20,366
Bocking, P.	2,544	2,786	3,128	6,957
Braintree, P.	2,298	2,983	3,422	4,493
Chelmsford, P.	4,649	4,994	5,435	14,935
Coggeshall, Great, P.	2,471	2,896	3,227	5,430
Colchester, B. (2)	12,544	14,016	16,167	42,137
Halstead, P.	3,279	3,858	4,637	8,140
Ham, West, P.	8,136	9,753	11,580	40,650
Harwich, B. (2)	3,732	4,010	4,297	12,392
Maldon, B., with Hey- bridge, P. (2) }	3,211	4,066	4,895	12,832
Romford, P.	3,244	3,777	4,294	19,194
Saffron Walden, P.	3,403	4,154	4,762	13,697
Waltham Abbey, P.	3,685	3,982	4,104	24,886
Walthamstow, P.	3,777	4,304	4,258	24,507

GLOUCESTER. (15.)

Gloucestershire (4)	235,514	335,843	386,904	1,463,259
	18 per cent.		15 per cent.	
Bitton, P.	5,061	7,171	8,703	15,373
Bristol, city (2) and suburbs*	76,433	87,779	103,886	322,249
Cheltenham, P. (1)	8,325	13,396	22,942	35,637
Cirencester, P. (2)	4,540	4,987	5,420	7,421
Dursley	2,580	3,186	3,226	5,565
Gloucester city (2)	8,181	9,744	11,933	18,482
Stroud, P., with the pa- rishes of Avening, Bisley, Horseley, King's Stanley, Leonards Stanley, Min- chinhampton, Painswick, Pitchcomb, Randwick, Rodborough, Stonehouse, and Woodchester (2) }	29,112	36,415	41,719	69,548

* Bedminster parish (Somersetshire) is also a part of the suburbs of Bristol. It contains 13,130 inhabitants, making the total amount of the population of Bristol 117,016.

	1811.	1821.	1831.	Real Value. £
Tewkesbury, P. (2)	4,820	4,962	5,780	17,250
Thornbury, P.	3,321	3,760	4,375	13,080
Westbury-upon-Trym, P. . .	2,046	3,721	4,263	7,605
Wootton-under-Edge, P. . .	3,800	5,004	5,482	10,114

HAMPSHIRE. (19.)

Hampshire, with Isle of Wight (5)	245,080	283,298	314,313	1,130,952
	15½ per cent.		11 per cent.	
Alverstoke, P. (Gosport) . .	12,202	10,972	12,637	41,440
Andover, P., with Knights	3,438	4,296	4,966	10,892
Enham, P., and Foxcote, Ch. (2)				
Basingstoke, P.	2,656	3,165	3,581	11,382
Carisbrooke, P. (I. W.) . .	2,811	4,670	4,713	10,781
Christchurch, P., with Hol-	4,640	5,224	6,077	6,590
denhurst, Ch. (1)				
Eling, P.	3,289	4,314	4,624	13,161
Fareham, P.	3,325	3,677	4,402	21,088
Kingsclere, P.	2,403	2,851	3,151	13,519
Lymington Ch., with Bol-	4,555	5,344	5,472	13,096
dre, P. (2)				
Newchurch, P. (Ryde, I. W.)	2,847	3,945	4,928	11,856
Newport, B. and P. (2) } (I. W.)	3,855	4,059	4,081	9,392
Northwood, P. (West } Cowes, I. W.)	3,325	3,579	4,491	11,275
Odiham, P.	1,496	2,983	3,310	11,363
Petersfield, P., with the pa-	4,005	5,272	5,892	31,509
ishes of Buriton, East				
Meon, Froxfield, Lyss, and				
part of Steep, and the				
tithing of Sheet (1) . .				
Portsmouth and Portsea, } P. (2)	40,567	45,648	50,389	100,725
Ringwood, P.	3,269	3,471	3,434	15,772
Romsey, P.	4,297	5,128	5,432	8,162
Southampton, Town and } County (2)	9,253	12,913	19,324	39,359
Titchfield, P.	3,227	3,528	3,712	12,017
Winchester, City (2) . .	6,681	7,751	9,212	17,732

HEREFORD. (7.)

Herefordshire (3)	94,073	103,243	110,976	604,614
	10 per cent.		7 per cent.	
Hereford, City (2)	7,306	9,090	10,280	18,647
Kington, P.	2,312	2,803	3,111	10,688
Ledbury, P.	3,194	3,476	3,909	15,275
Leominster, B. and P. (2) .	3,735	4,646	5,249	19,988
Ross, B.	2,261	2,957	3,078	11,111

HERTFORD. (7.)

	1811.	1821.	1831.	Real Value. £
Hertfordshire (3) . . .	111,654	129,714	143,341	571,107
	16 per cent.		10 per cent.	
Alban's, St., B. (2) . . .	3,653	4,472	4,772	20,881
Cheshunt, St. Mary, P. . .	3,598	4,376	5,021	22,204
Hemel Hempstead, P. . .	4,222	5,193	6,037	19,276
Hertford, B. (2) . . .	3,908	4,265	5,247	13,491
Hitchin, P.	3,608	4,486	5,211	13,021
Rickmansworth, P. . . .	3,230	3,940	4,574	16,734
Tring, P.	1,847	3,286	3,488	5,597
Ware, P.	3,369	3,844	4,214	11,791
Watford, with Cashiobury, P	3,976	4,713	5,293	18,722

HUNTINGDON. (4.)

Huntingdonshire (2) . . .	42,208	48,771	53,149	320,183
	15 per cent.		9 per cent.	
Huntingdon, B., with God- manchester, P. (2) . . . }	4,176	4,799	5,413	18,722
Ives, St., P.	2,426	2,777	3,314	10,676
Neots, St., P.	1,998	2,272	2,617	10,593
Ramsey, P.	2,390	2,814	3,006	17,118

KENT. (18.)

Kent, County (4) . . .	373,094	426,016	479,155	1,644,179
	14 per cent.		10 per cent.	
Bexley, P.	1,774	2,311	3,206	12,115
Bromley, P.	2,965	3,147	4,002	14,798
Canterbury, City (2) . . .	10,930	13,617	15,314	26,508
Chatham, P., with Gilling- ham, P. (1) }	17,797	21,477	24,670	34,987
Cranbrooke, P.	2,994	3,683	3,844	13,102
Dartford, P.	3,177	3,593	4,715	12,595
*Dover, B. (2)	9,074	10,327	11,924	16,487
Faversham, P.	3,655	4,208	4,429	9,493
Gravesend, P.	3,119	3,814	5,097	7,925
Greenwich, P., with the pa- rishes of Charlton, St. Ni- cholas and St. Paul, Dept- ford, and Woolwich (2) . . }	55,045	59,208	64,336	121,340
Hythe, P., with the town of Folkstone, and the pa- rishes of Cheriton, Folk- stone, Newington, Salt- wood, and West Hythe (1) }	9,000	9,030	8,919	23,002
Lewisham, P.	6,625	8,185	9,659	27,007
Maidstone, B. and P. (2) .	9,443	12,508	15,387	33,244
Margate, P.	6,126	7,843	10,339	25,437

* Parts of the parishes of Charlton and Buckland are also included within the limits of the borough (or Cinque-Port) of Dover.

	1811.	1821.	1831.	Real Value. £
Milton, next Gravesend, P.	2,470	2,769	4,348	8,052
Minster, P. (Sheerness)	7,003	8,414	7,983	17,754
Rochester, City, with the parishes of Strood and Frindsbury (2)	11,953	12,918	12,791	35,653
Sandwich, Town, with the parishes of Deal and Wal- mer (2)	12,240	11,281	12,183	25,397
Sevenoaks, P.	3,444	3,942	4,709	10,742
Tenterden, P.	2,786	3,259	3,177	14,688
Tonbridge, P.	5,932	7,406	10,380	

LANCASTER. (26.)

Lancashire, (4)	828,309	1,052,859	1,336,854	3,087,774
	27 per cent.	27 per cent.		
Aurington, New, T.	2,381	4,109	4,960	4,097
Ashton in Mackerfield, T.	4,747	5,674	5,912	76,440
Ashton-under-Lyne, P. (1)	19,052	25,967	33,597	33,736
Atherton, Ch.	3,894	4,145	4,181	7,558
Barton, T.	6,948	7,977	8,976	29,624
Bedford, T.	2,372	2,830	3,087	6,094
Blackburn, T. (2)	15,083	21,940	27,091	37,758
Blackley, Ch.	2,389	2,911	3,020	5,455
Bolton, Great, T., with the townships of Little Bolton, and Tonge with Haulgh, (2)	25,551	32,973	43,396	42,266
Booths, Higher, T.	2,568	3,172	4,347	5,096
Burnley, Ch.	4,368	6,378	7,551	8,273
Bury and Elton, T. (1)	11,302	13,480	19,140	22,832
Castleton, T.	6,723	7,894	11,079	13,515
Chorley, P.	5,182	7,315	7,282	16,771
Clitheroe, Ch., Downham, Ch., and the townships of Colcoats, Henshorn, Little Mitton, Whalley, and Wiswall, (1)	4,802	6,992	8,915	14,572
Colne, Ch.	5,336	7,274	8,080	8,552
Eccleston, T.	1,584	1,931	3,259	9,309
Everton, Ch.	913	2,109	4,518	9,271
Failsworth, T.	2,875	3,358	3,667	4,644
Habergham Eaves, T.	2,839	4,612	5,817	7,351
Haslingden, Ch.	5,127	6,595	7,776	8,486
Heap, Ch.	5,148	6,552	10,429	8,829
Heaton Norris, Ch.	5,232	6,958	11,238	12,155
Hendley, Ch.	2,962	3,757	4,575	6,000
Horwick, Ch.	2,374	2,873	3,562	5,766
Lancaster, B. (2)	9,247	10,144	12,613	34,117
Latham, T.	2,514	2,997	3,272	14,267
Leyland, T.	2,646	3,173	3,404	10,151
Liverpool, B. (2)	94,376	118,972	165,175	589,140

Population of Great Britain

	1811.	1821.	1831.	Real Value. £
Manchester, T., with the townships or chapelries of Ardwick, Beswick, Bradford, Cheetham, Chorlton Row, Harpurhey, Hulme, and Newton, (2)	91,130	129,035	187,002	354,868
Middleton, T.	4,422	5,809	6,903	5,457
Newchurch, Ch.	6,930	8,557	9,196	8,636
North Meols, P.	2,496	2,763	5,132	7,219
Oldham, T. with the townships of Chadderton and Crompton, and the chapelry of Royton, (2)	29,479	38,201	50,513	54,577
Ormskirk, T.	3,064	3,838	4,251	7,615
Oswardwistle, T.	3,511	4,960	5,897	7,798
Over Darwen, Ch.	4,411	6,711	6,972	6,629
Padiham, Ch.	2,556	3,060	3,529	4,059
Pemberton, T.	2,934	3,679	4,276	7,558
Pennington, T.	2,124	2,782	3,165	5,536
Pilkington, T.	7,353	8,976	11,006	12,554
Prescot, T.	3,678	4,468	5,055	5,707
Preston, B. with Fishwick, T. (2)	17,360	24,859	33,871	36,866
Radcliffe, P.	2,792	3,089	3,904	4,382
Rochdale, P. except the Chapelry of Todmorden, the township of Castleton, and that of Saddleworth in Yorkshire, (1)	26,854	34,230	41,308	52,885
Salford, T. with the townships of Pendleton and Broughton, (1)	24,744	32,590	50,810	60,672
Sutton, T.	2,114	2,329	3,173	11,708
Todmorden, Ch.	3,652	4,985	6,054	5,517
Tottington, Lower, Ch.	5,917	7,333	9,280	8,983
Toxteth Park, Ext. P.	5,864	12,829	21,067	27,433
Tyldesley, T.	3,492	4,325	5,038	6,744
Ulverstone, T.	3,378	4,315	4,876	11,708
Upholland, Ch.	2,663	3,042	3,040	9,550
Walmersley, T.	2,619	3,290	3,456	5,821
Walton-le-Dale, Ch.	4,776	5,740	5,767	13,075
Warrington, T. and Latchford in Cheshire, Ch. (1)	12,682	14,822	18,184	32,212
West Derby, Ch.	3,698	6,304	9,613	37,012
West Houghton, Ch.	3,810	4,211	4,590	7,337
Wigan, B. and T. (2)	14,060	17,716	20,774	33,320
Windle, T.	4,294	4,820	5,825	14,534
Worsley, T.	6,151	7,191	7,839	12,428
LEICESTER. (6.)				
Leicestershire (4)	150,419	174,571	197,003	902,217
	16 per cent.		13 per cent.	
Ashby-de-la-Zouch, P.	3,141	3,937	4,400	12,764

	1811.	1821.	1831.	Real Value. £
Bowden Magna, P., with Market Harborough, T. . . }	2,530	2,834	3,346	11,501
Donington Castle, P. . .	2,308	2,560	3,182	10,154
Hinckley, P.	6,058	5,933	6,468	13,027
Leicester, B. (2)	23,313	30,274	39,433	61,559
Loughborough, T. . . .	5,400	7,365	10,800	18,544
Melton Mowbray, P. . . .	2,145	2,815	3,356	13,339
Sheepshead, P.	3,026	3,464	3,714	7,729

LINCOLN. (13.)

Lincolnshire (4)	237,89	283,058	317,244	2,061,830
	16 per cent.		13 per cent.	

Boston, B. and P., with the parish of Skirbeck, and hamlet of Skirbeck Quar- ter (2) }	8,894	11,680	12,818	41,052
Gainsborough, P.	5,172	5,893	6,658	18,903
Grantham, B. and P. and townships, and parish of Somerby (2) }	4,825	6,156	7,448	22,562
Grimsby, Great, B. and P., with the parishes of Brad- ley, Clee, Cleethorpes, Great Coates, Laceby, Little Coates, Scartho, Waltham, & Weelsby (1) }	4,730	5,422	6,836	23,672
Holbeach, P.	2,962	3,621	3,890	25,115
Horncastle, P.	2,622	3,058	3,983	9,896
Lincoln, City (2)	9,830	11,353	12,634	44,396
Louth, P.	4,728	6,012	6,927	16,497
Spalding, P.	4,330	5,207	6,497	17,079
Stamford, B., with Stam- ford Baron, P. (2) . . . }	5,519	6,240	7,062	10,699
Sutton, Long, P.	1,801	2,390	3,510	13,818

MIDDLESEX. (14.)

	1811.	1821.	1831.	Value.	Value 1828.
Middlesex, County (2)	953,276	1,144,531	1,353,541	5,595,537	
	20 per cent.		19 per cent.		
Chelsea, St. Luke, P.	18,262	26,860	32,371	93,617	126,467
Chiswick, P.	3,892	4,236	4,994	16,419	17,659
Ealing, with Old Brentford, P. . .	5,361	6,603	7,783	30,187	27,463
Edmonton, P.	6,824	7,900	8,192	35,795	37,506
Enfield, P.	6,636	8,227	8,812	39,213	33,033
Finchley, P.	1,292	2,349	3,210	14,138	23,235
Finsbury District (2)	170,572	203,604	226,086	803,372	1,015,393
Containing Parishes:—					
St. Andrew's Without and St. George the Martyr . . . }	23,972	26,492	27,334	124,349	146,710
St. Giles' and St. George's, Bloomsbury }	48,536	51,793	52,907	260,241	296,672
St. James and St. John, Clerk- enwell }	30,537	39,105	47,634	98,300	149,361
St. Luke	32,545	40,876	46,642	133,356	182,080
St. Mary, Islington	15,065	22,417	37,316	103,457	181,910
St. Mary, Stoke Newington . .	2,149	2,670	3,480	12,429	19,200
St. Sepulchre Without	4,224	4,740	4,769	21,201	..

	1811.	1821.	1831.	Real Value. £	
Ext. Par. & Liberties :—					
Artillery Ground	1,385	1,487	1,411	5,599	4,085
Charter House	162	144	164	..	..
Ely Place	274	268	216	..	..
Furnival's Inn	..	100	160	..	..
Glasshouse Yard	1,343	1,358	1,312	..	..
Gray's Inn	344	208	324	..	..
Lincoln's Inn	242	268	142	..	..
The Rolls	2,620	2,737	2,682	10,265	13,475
Saffron Hill, Hatton Garden, } and Ely Rents }	7,208	9,002	9,529	29,175	21,900
Staples' Inn	66	41	58	..	..
Fulham, P.	5,903	6,492	7,317	28,551	36,077
Hammersmith, Ch.	7,393	8,809	10,222	30,349	..
Hampstead, St. John, P.	5,483	7,263	8,588	37,421	74,490
Hampton and Hampton Wick, P.	2,754	3,504	3,992	11,465	..
Harrow on the Hill, P., with } Weald and Greenhill }	2,813	3,017	3,861	23,978	31,106
Hendon, P.	2,589	3,100	3,110	32,722	25,156
Heston,* P.	2,251	2,810	3,407	13,771	21,301
Hillingdon, P.	2,252	2,886	3,842	13,096	..
Hornsey,† P.	3,349	4,122	4,856	20,926	25,192
Isleworth	4,661	5,269	5,590	23,051	25,298
Kensington,‡ P.	10,886	14,428	20,902	63,686	81,757
London, City, within and with- } out the Walls (4) }	119,657	123,455	132,803	1,056,158	..
Marylebone District (2)	126,566	174,354	240,294	772,617	1,155,897
Containing Parishes :—					
St. Marylebone	75,625	96,040	122,206	509,244	692,085
Paddington	4,609	6,476	14,540	24,712	92,436
St. Pancras	46,333	71,838	103,548	238,661	371,376
Tottenham, P.	4,571	5,722	6,937	32,372	30,490
Tower Hamlets District, P. (2)	226,787	261,623	367,864	915,058	957,277
Containing Parishes :—					
Christchurch, Spitalfields	16,200	18,650	17,949	37,695	29,938
St. Ann, Limehouse	7,386	9,805	15,695	31,040	35,563
St. Botolph Without	5,265	6,429	3,453	24,304	36,300
St. George's in the East	26,917	32,528	38,505	131,074	..
St. John, Hackney	16,771	22,494	31,047	92,674	144,581
St. John, Wapping	3,313	3,078	3,564	23,495	..
St. Leonard, Bromley	3,581	4,360	4,846	17,886	19,061
St. Leonard, Shoreditch	43,930	52,966	68,564	139,868	294,293
St. Mary, Stratford-le-Bow	2,259	2,349	3,371	10,771	14,053
St. Mary, Whitechapel	27,578	29,407	30,733	99,354	122,238
St. Matthew, Bethnal Green	33,619	45,676	62,018	69,722	120,232
St. Paul, Shadwell	9,855	9,557	9,544	22,764	..
Stepney { Mile End	14,465	22,876	33,898	61,649	99,264
Stepney { Poplar & Blackwall	7,708	12,223	16,849	99,014	..
Stepney { Ratcliffe	6,908	6,973	9,741	21,985	..
Tower, Parish and Precinct	1,192	641	713	2,367	2,404
Norton Falgate, Liberty	1,716	1,896	1,918	8,437	8,182
St. Catherine, Precinct	2,706	2,624	725	10,158	16,827
Twickenham, P.	3,757	4,206	4,571	22,548	27,261
Uxbridge, Ch.	2,411	2,750	3,043	7,111	..
Westminster, City (2)	162,715	182,496	202,891	1,254,702	1,544,436

* Hounslow is partly in Heston and partly in Isleworth parishes, with which parishes the returns are included.

† The returns for Highgate are included in those of Hornsey and St. Pancras, within which parishes it is situated.

‡ Knightsbridge is partly in Kensington and partly in St. Luke's, Chelsea, and returned with them.

§ Now occupied by St. Catherine's Docks.

** A smaller type has been adopted for the County of Middlesex, in order to obtain room for an additional column (the last), giving the annual value of real property in 1828 (as obtained from many parishes by the Metropolis Police Committee of the House of Commons), after correcting the returns of *rateable* property, so as to arrive at the then reputed annual value, or rack-rental, in all cases where the rack-rental is not stated.

MONMOUTH. (4.)

	1811.	1821.	1831.	Real Value. £
Monmouthshire (2)	62,127	71,833	98,130	295,097
	15 per cent.		36 per cent.	
Abergavenny, P.	2,815	3,388	3,940	11,075
Aberystwith, P.	1,626	4,059	5,992	5,463
Chepstow, P.	2,581	3,008	3,524	6,280
Mamhole, hamlet	1,230	1,764	3,208	
Monmouth, B. and P. (2)	3,503	4,164	4,916	12,963
Trevethon, P. with Pont-y- Pool, T.	2,423	3,931	10,820	9,801
Ushlawrcoed, hamlet	2,728	3,640	5,359	
Usk, P.*	844	989	1,160	2,248
Woollas, St., P. with New- port, T.*	3,025	4,951	7,062	11,990

NORFOLK. (12.)

Norfolk, county, (4)	291,999	344,368	390,054	1,540,952
	18 per cent.		13 per cent.	
Dereham, East, P.	2,888	3,244	3,913	9,184
Diss, P.	2,590	2,764	2,934	6,999
King's Lynn, B. (2)	10,259	12,253	13,370	25,180
Norwich, city, (2)	35,728	49,688	61,110	72,481
Swaffham, P.	2,350	2,836	3,285	11,218
Thetford, B. (2)	2,450	2,922	3,462	5,946
Wells next the Sea, P.	2,683	2,950	3,624	4,471
Yarmouth, B. and P. (2)	17,977	18,040	21,115	24,383

NORTHAMPTON. (8.)

Northamptonshire, (4)	141,353	162,483	179,276	942,162
	15 per cent.		10 per cent.	
Daventry, P.	2,758	3,326	3,646	10,287
Kettering, P.	3,242	3,668	4,099	7,390
Northampton, B. (2)	8,427	10,844	15,351	21,731
Peterborough, City, (2)	3,674	4,598	5,553	11,647
Wellingborough, P.	3,999	4,454	4,688	11,877

NORTHUMBERLAND. (10.)

Northumberland county, (4)	172,161	198,965	222,912	1,240,594
	15 per cent.		12 per cent.	
Allendale, P.	3,884	4,629	5,540	12,184
Alnwick, P.	5,426	5,927	6,788	22,909
Berwick-upon-Tweed, P.†(2)	7,746	8,723	8,920	30,811
Longbenton, P.	4,358	5,547	6,613	40,176

* The town of Newport made no return in 1821. The population is supposed to have been as here stated. Newport and Usk form parts of the Monmouth district of boroughs.

† Tweedmouth, in Durham, also forms part of the borough of Berwick.

Population of Great Britain

	1811.	1821.	1831.	Real Value. £
Morpeth, B. including the townships of Buller's Green, Catchburn, Hepscott, Morpeth, Newminster Abbey, and Tramwell, with High Church, and the parish of Bedlington in Durham, (1)	5,436	6,006	6,856	7,716
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, B. including the town and county of Newcastle, and the townships of Bykes, Heaton, Jesmond, Westgate, and Elswick, (2)	32,573	43,794	53,613	123,790
Tynemouth, B. including the townships of Chirton, Cullercoats, Preston, North Shields, and Tynemouth, (1)	17,548	23,173	23,206	44,205
Wallsend, P.	3,584	5,103	5,510	54,576

NOTTINGHAM. (10.)

Nottinghamshire, (4)	162,900	186,573	225,320	737,229
	15 per cent.		20 per cent.	
Arnold, P.	3,042	3,572	4,054	5,276
Basford, P.	2,940	3,599	6,325	5,239
Greasley, P.	3,673	4,241	4,583	8,350
Lenton, P.	1,197	1,240	3,077	8,997
Mansfield, P.	6,816	7,861	9,426	13,326
Newark-upon-Trent, B. and P. (2)	7,236	8,084	9,557	26,418
Nottingham, T. (2)	34,253	40,415	50,680	42,336
Radford, P.	3,447	4,806	9,806	5,208
Retford, East, B.* (2)	2,030	2,461	2,491	4,586
Snenton, P.	953	1,212	3,605	4,185
Sutton in Ashfield, P.	3,386	3,943	4,805	6,976
Worksop, P.	3,702	4,567	5,566	16,092

OXFORD. (9.)

Oxfordshire, (3)	119,191	136,971	151,726	713,147
	15 per cent.		11 per cent.	
Banbury, B. and P. (1)	4,173	5,247	5,906	15,547
Bicester, P.	2,146	2,554	2,868	8,263
Henley-upon-Thames, P.	3,117	3,509	3,618	5,404
Oxford City † (2) and University, (2)	12,831	16,364	20,434	37,850
Witney, P.	2,722	2,827	3,190	3,204

* The right of election is now extended also to freeholders of the Hundred of Bassetlaw.

† Part of St. Clement's parish is also now included in the city of Oxford.

	1811.	1821.	1831.	Real Value. £
Woodstock, New, B., including the parishes of Beybrooke, Bladon, Coombe, Hampton Gay, Handborough, New Woodstock, Skipton, Stonesfield, Tackley, and Wooton; and Kidlington, except the hamlets of Gosford and Water Eaton, (1)	5,944	6,802	7,026	25,171

RUTLAND. (2.)

Rutlandshire, (2)	16,380	18,487	19,385	133,487
	13 per cent.		5 per cent.	
Oakham Deanshold, with Oakham Lordshold, P.*	1,719	2,160	2,440	7,568

SALOP. (11.)

Shropshire, (4)	194,298	206,153	222,503	1,037,988
	6 per cent.		8 per cent.	
Bridgenorth, B., with the parishes of Astley Abbotts, Oldbury, Quatford, and Tasley, (2)	5,410	5,520	6,284	20,141
Dawley Magna, P.	2,050	5,147	6,877	11,373
Drayton in Hales (part of), P.†	3,370	3,700	3,882	16,777
Ellesmere, P.	5,639	6,056	6,540	7,517
Halesowen (part of), P.‡	6,888	8,187	9,765	13,988
Lilleshall, P.	3,030	3,143	3,569	9,189
Ludlow, B. (1)	4,150	4,820	5,253	9,407
Oswestry, P. and T.	6,733	7,523	8,581	28,127
Shrewsbury, B. (2)	15,606	19,854	21,227	73,133
Wellington, P.	8,213	8,390	9,671	22,518
Wenlock, B., including the parishes of Much and Little Wenlock, (2)	3,020	3,165	3,481	11,895

SOMERSET. (13.)

Somersetshire, (4)	303,180	355,314	403,908	1,900,651
	17 per cent.		13 per cent.	
Bath City, with the parishes of Bathwick and Lyncomb and Widcomb (2)	38,408	46,700	50,802	277,536
Bedminster, P.	4,577	7,979	13,130	19,014
Bridgewater, B. and P. (2)	4,911	6,155	7,807	29,235
Crewkerne, P.	3,021	3,434	3,789	16,777
Frome Selwood, P. (1)	9,493	12,411	12,240	16,009

* There is no place containing 3000 inhabitants in this county. Oakham parish contains the county-town of the same name.

† Drayton in Hales is partly in Staffordshire; the entire parish contains 4619 inhabitants.

‡ Hales Owen is partly in Worcestershire; the entire parish contains 11,839 inhabitants.

	1811.	1821.	1831.	Real Value. £
Ilminster, P.	2,160	2,156	2,957	9,825
North Petherton, P. . . .	2,615	3,091	3,566	19,273
Shepton Mallet, P. . . .	4,638	5,021	5,330	12,830
Taunton, B. (2)	6,997	8,534	11,139	26,955
Wedmore, P.	2,480	3,079	3,557	22,694
Wellington, P.	3,874	4,170	4,762	14,897
Wells City, (2)	5,156	5,888	6,649	26,727
Wiveliscombe, P. . . .	2,550	2,791	3,047	11,615
Yeovil, P.	3,118	4,655	5,921	2,446

STAFFORD. (17.)

Staffordshire, (4)	295,153	345,895	410,485	1,150,282
	17 per cent.	19 per cent.		
Brewood, P.	1,503	2,762	3,799	16,428
*Burton-upon-Trent, P., part of, ...	3,979	4,114	4,399	6,812
Cheadle, P.	3,191	3,862	4,119	1,348
Darlaston, P.	4,881	5,585	6,647	4,213
Gnosal, P.	2,372	2,671	3,358	7,253
Handsworth with Soho, P.	3,027	3,859	4,944	16,874
Harbone, P., with Smeth- wick hamlet	2,612	3,350	4,227	4,316
Leek and Lowe, T. . . .	3,703	4,855	6,374	10,041
Lichfield City, (2) . . .	5,022	6,075	6,499	23,256
Newcastle-under-Lyne, B. and P. (2)	6,175	7,031	8,192	12,609
Rowley Regis, P.	4,974	6,062	7,438	10,107
Rugely, P.	2,213	2,677	3,165	6,383
Sedgley, P.	13,937	17,195	20,577	22,954
Stafford, B. (2)	4,898	5,775	6,998	5,780
Stoke-upon-Trent, includ- ing the townships of Bur- slem, Fenton Culvert, Fen- ton Vivian, Hanley, Lane End, Longton, Penkhull with Boothen, Shelton, and Tunstall, the vill of Rushton Grange, and ham- let of Sneyd (2)	29,957	40,660	52,090	81,761
§Tamworth, B. and P., part of, (2)	3,156	3,904	3,917	12,868
Uttoxeter, P.	3,155	4,658	4,864	24,257
Walsall, P. (1)	11,189	11,914	15,066	16,923
Wednesbury, P.	5,372	6,471	8,437	7,614
West Bromwich, P. . . .	7,485	9,505	15,327	13,245

* Part of Burton-upon-Trent is in Derbyshire; the entire parish contains 6933 inhabitants.

† Shelton township includes Etruria.

‡ This includes the whole valuation of the parishes of Stoke-upon-Trent and Burslem, there being no separate valuation of the townships, several of which are omitted in the electoral district given above.

§ Part of Tamworth is in Warwickshire; the entire parish contains 7182 inhabitants.

	1811.	1821.	1831.	Real Value. £
Wolverhampton, including the townships of Bilston, Wednesfield, Wittenhall, and Wolverhampton, and the parish of Sedgley, (2)	43,190	53,011	67,514	82,423

SUFFOLK. (11.)

Suffolk county, (4)	234,211	270,542	296,304	1,127,404
	15 per cent.		9 per cent.	
Beccles, P.	2,979	3,493	3,862	7,976
Bungay, Holy Trinity and St. Mary's, PP. . . . }	2,823	3,290	3,734	7,517
Bury St. Edmund's, B. (2)	7,986	9,999	11,436	13,026
Eye, B. and P., with the parishes of Braisworth, Broome, Denham, Hoxne, Oakley, Occold, Redling- field, Thorndon, Thrandis- ton and Yaxley, (1)	5,752	6,180	7,015	23,361
Hadleigh, P.	2,592	2,929	3,425	7,605
Ipswich, B. (2)	13,470	18,286	20,454	40,820
Lowestoft, P.	3,189	3,675	4,238	7,451
Mildenhall, P.	2,493	2,974	3,267	12,200
Sudbury, B. (2)	3,461	3,950	4,677	3,471
Woodbridge, P.	4,332	4,060	4,769	10,819

SURREY. (11.)

Surrey county, (4)	323,851	398,658	486,326	1,579,173
	23 per cent.		22 per cent.	
Battersea, P., with Penge, H. }	4,409	4,992	5,540	33,060
Chertsey, P.	3,629	4,279	4,795	18,022
Clapham, P.	5,083	7,151	9,958	29,223
Croydon, P.	7,801	9,254	12,447	47,017
Dorking, P.	3,259	3,812	4,711	13,425
Egham, P.	2,823	3,616	4,203	10,761
Epsom, P.	2,515	2,890	3,231	13,056
Farnham, T.	2,911	3,132	3,142	
Godalming, P.	3,543	4,093	4,529	13,889
Guildford, B. (2)	2,974	3,161	3,813	7,859
Kingston-upon-Thames, P. .	4,144	4,903	5,989	18,853
Lambeth district, including the parishes of Camber- well, Lambeth, and New- ington, (2) }	76,806	108,561	160,613	389,233
Mitcham, P.	4,175	4,453	4,387	13,549
Putney, P.	2,881	3,394	3,811	21,160
Reigate, B. and P. (1) . .	2,440	2,961	3,397	12,232
Richmond, P.	5,219	5,994	7,243	25,767

	1811.	1821.	1831.	Real Value. £
Southwark, B., with the parishes of Bermondsey, Christchurch and Rother- hithe, (2)	103,763	123,643	134,117	400,119
Streatham, P.	2,729	3,616	5,068	25,277
Wandsworth, P.	5,644	6,702	6,879	25,544

SUSSEX. (18.)

Sussex county, (4) . . .	190,083	233,019	272,328	915,348
	22 per cent.		17 per cent.	
Arundel, B. and P. (1) . .	2,188	2,511	2,803	6,751
Battle, P.	2,531	2,852	2,999	10,122
Brighthelmstone and Hove, P. (2)	12,205	24,741	41,994	73,354
Broadwater, P., with Wor- thing	2,692	3,725	4,576	9,561
Chichester City, (2) . .	6,426	7,362	8,270	22,015
East Grinstead, P. . . .	2,804	3,153	3,364	11,631
Hastings, B. (2)	3,848	6,085	10,097	11,941
Horsham, B. and P. (1) .	3,839	4,575	5,105	8,899
Lewes, B. (2)	6,221	7,083	8,592	15,877
*Midhurst, B., including the parishes of Chithurst, Cocking, Didling, Eare- bourn, Graffham, Heyshot, and Midhurst, (1) . . .	3,174	3,322	3,819	12,916
Petworth, P.	2,459	2,781	3,114	7,883
Rotherfield, P.	2,122	2,782	3,065	7,016
Rye and Winchilsea, B., in- cluding the parishes of Brede, East Guldeford, Icklesham, Iden, Peas- marsh, Playden, Rye, Udi- more, and Winchilsea, (1)	7,460	8,227	8,538	34,545
Shoreham, New (Rape of Bramber), (2)	770	1,047	1,503	1,046

WARWICK. (10.)

Warwickshire, (4) . . .	228,735	274,392	336,988	1,236,727
	20 per cent.		23 per cent.	
Atherstone, T.	2,921	3,434	3,870	8,008
Bedworth, P.	2,794	3,519	3,930	5,844
Birmingham, B., including the parishes of Aston, Birmingham, and Edgbas- ton, (2)	85,755	106,722	146,986	311,924
Coventry City, (2)	17,923	21,242	27,070	57,779
Foleshill, P.	3,480	4,937	6,969	6,491
Kenilworth, P.	2,279	2,577	3,097	8,461
Leamington Priors, P. . .	543	2,183	6,209	8,826

* Midhurst district contains parts of several other parishes, the returns of which are not separable from those of the entire parishes.

	1811.	1821.	1831.	Real Value. £
Nuneaton, P.	4,947	6,610	7,799	8,381
Stratford-upon-Avon, T. . .	2,842	3,069	3,483	4,836
Sutton Colfield, P. . . .	2,959	3,466	3,684	15,827
Warwick, B. (2)	6,497	8,235	9,109	29,455

WESTMORLAND. (4.)

Westmorland, County (2) .	45,922	51,359	55,041	298,199
	12 per cent.	7 per cent.		

Kendal, B., including the townships of Kendal, Kirk- land, and Nether Grave- ship (2)	8,893	10,438	11,577	24,893
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WILTSHIRE. (18.)

Wiltshire (4)	193,828	222,157	239,181	1,155,459
	15 per cent.	8 per cent.		

Bradford, Great, P., with Trowle, T.	2,989	3,760	3,642	—
Calne, B. and P. (1) . . .	3,581	4,612	4,876	26,502
Chippenham, B., including the parishes of Chippen- ham, Hardenhuish, Lang- ley Burrell, and Pewis- ham (2)	4,130	4,326	5,270	27,793
Corsham, P.	2,395	2,727	2,952	14,652
Cricklade, B. (2), to which are added the adjoining hundreds	1,556	1,506	1,642	11,230
Devizes, B. (2)	3,750	4,208	4,562	8,209
Downton, P.	2,624	3,114	3,652	7,344
Malmesbury, B., including the parishes of Brembil- ham, Brokenborough, Charlton, Foxley, Garston, Lea, St. Mary, Westport, Malmesbury, Great and Little Somerford (1) . .	4,404	5,454	6,136	35,165
Marlborough, B., with the parish of Preshute (2) . .	3,162	3,721	4,186	10,134
Melksham, P.	4,110	4,765	4,722	17,678
Salisbury, City (2) . . .	8,243	8,763	9,876	15,874
Trowbridge, P.	6,075	9,545	10,863	13,839
Westbury, B. and P. (1) .	5,942	6,846	7,324	24,551
Wilton, B., including the parishes of Barford, Bish- opston, Britford, Bur- combe, Combe Bisset, Fisherton Anger, Fuggle- stone, Great Durnford, Homington, Nether Hamp- ton, South Newton, Strat- ford St. Anthony, Stratford under the Castle, West Harnham, Wilton, Wish- ford, and Woodford (1) .	8,233	9,450	9,758	44,807

WORCESTER. (12.)

	1811.	1821.	1831.	Real Value. £
Worcestershire (4) . . .	160,546	184,424	211,356	
	15 per cent.	15 per cent.		
Bewdley, B., including the parish of Ribbesford and hamlet of Netherford* (1) }	3,615	3,904	4,132	7,584
Bromsgrove, P.	6,932	7,519	8,612	26,661
Droitwich, B., and the parishes of Dodderhill, Doverdale, Elmbridge, Hadzor, Hampton Lovett with Westwood, Hanbury, Himbleton, Hinlip, Martin Hussingtree, Oddingley, and Salwarp (1) . . . }	5,681	6,114	6,493	43,405
Dudley, P. (1)	13,925	18,211	23,043	28,833
Evesham, B. (2)	3,068	3,487	3,991	14,863
Kidderminster, P., with Lower Milton, C. (1) }	12,377	15,296	20,865	31,021
Old Swinford,† P.	4,380	4,980	6,490	5,514
Stourbridge, T.	4,072	5,090	6,148	5,974
Tardebigg,‡ P.	2,429	2,998	3,627	1,444
Worcester, City (2) . . .	13,668	17,839	18,610	48,003

YORKSHIRE. (39.)

<i>East Riding</i> (2)	134,437	154,010	168,646	1,120,434
	14 per cent.	10 per cent.		
Beverley, B. (2)	6,701	7,503	8,302	33,569
Bridlington, T.	3,741	4,275	4,792	8,248
Kingston-upon-Hull, including the parishes of Drypool, Holy Trinity, St. Mary, Sculcoates and Sutton, and Garrisonside, ext. P. (2) }	37,470	44,078	54,110	141,823
<i>North Riding</i> (2), with the city of York and Ainstey§ }	196,695	217,903	226,235	1,236,840
	11 per cent.	4 per cent.		
Malton, B., including the parishes of St. Leonard, St. Michael, Old Malton, and Norton, E.R. (2) . }	5,523	6,137	6,802	26,652
North Allerton, B., including the townships of North Allerton & Romanby, and the chapelry of Brompton (1) }	3,497	4,143	4,839	16,725

* There is no separate return of any of the other hamlets composing the borough.

† Old Swinford extends into Staffordshire; the entire parish contains 13,874 inhabitants, Stourbridge being a township within it.

‡ Tardebigg is partly in Warwickshire; the entire parish contains 4145 inhabitants. Redditch is one of the hamlets of this parish.

§ The city of York and Ainstey is not in any of the three Ridings, but has been included in the North Riding in the Boundaries' Act, and is therefore here placed.

	1811.	1821.	1831.	Real Value. £
Richmond, B. and P., and } Easby, P. (2) . . . }	3,778	4,311	4,722	18,667
Scarborough, B. & P. (2) .	7,067	8,533	8,760	14,505
Thirsk, B., including the } townships of Bagby, Carl- } ton Miniot, Sand Hutton, } South Kilvington, Sower- } by, and Thirsk (1) . . }	3,824	4,206	4,558	21,616
Whitby, B., including the } townships of Hawkses- } cum-Stainsacre, Ruswarp, } and Whitby (1) . . . }	8,986	11,249	10,399	20,754
York, City (2)	16,217	20,787	25,359	44,369
<i>West Riding</i> (2) . . .	655,042	801,274	976,415	2,396,222
	22 per cent.		22 per cent.	
Almondbury, T. . . .	4,613	5,679	7,086	4,300
Baildon, Ch.	2,073	2,679	3,044	4,724
Barnsley, T.	5,014	8,284	10,330	15,029
Batley, T.	2,975	3,717	4,841	4,488
Bingley & Micklethwaite, T.	4,782	6,176	8,037	12,596
Bradfield, Ch.	4,354	5,298	5,504	15,710
Bradford, B., including the } townships of Bowling, } Horton, and Manning- } ham (2) }	16,012	26,309	43,537	98,611
Clackheaton, Ch.	1,911	2,436	3,317	3,455
Dalton, T.	1,625	2,289	3,060	3,031
Dewsbury, T.	5,059	6,380	8,272	9,580
Doncaster, B. (2)	6,935	8,544	10,801	28,207
Ecclesfield, T.	5,805	7,163	7,911	19,824
Elland, with Greetland, Ch.	3,963	5,088	5,500	7,461
Golcar, T.	2,122	2,606	3,143	2,255
Gomersall, Great & Little, T	5,002	5,952	6,189	8,766
Halifax, B., including the } townships of Halifax, North } Oram, and Ovenden (2) }	19,217	25,829	34,437	55,138
Heptonstall, Ch.	3,647	4,543	4,661	4,439
Hipperholme, with Brig- } house, T. }	3,357	3,936	4,977	7,482
Honley, Ch.	2,918	3,501	4,523	4,303
Horsforth, Ch.	2,315	2,824	3,425	5,790
Huddersfield, T. (1) . . .	9,671	13,284	19,035	17,998
Idle, Ch.	3,882	4,666	5,416	8,006
Keighley, P.	6,864	9,223	11,176	15,833
Knaresborough, B. and T., } and Scriven with Tenter- } gate, T. (2) }	5,067	6,656	6,894	15,124
Leeds, P. (2)	62,534	83,766	123,393	166,227
Lepton, T.	2,585	2,729	3,320	4,803
Liversedge, Ch.	3,643	4,259	5,265	7,841
Lockwood, T.	1,490	1,881	3,134	3,274
Mirfield, P.	4,315	5,041	6,496	7,405

	1811.	1821.	1831.	Real Value. £
Morley, T.	2,457	3,031	3,819	5,964
North Bierley, T.	4,766	6,070	7,254	6,428
Ossett, T.	4,083	4,775	5,325	5,581
Otley, T.	2,602	3,065	3,161	4,805
Pontefract, B. and P., with } Pontefract Park, ext. P. (2) }	7,543	8,871	9,305	20,530
Pudsey, Ch.	4,697	6,229	7,460	6,210
Rastrick, Ch.	2,442	2,796	3,021	4,151
Ripon, B., including the } townships of Ripon and } Aismunderley, with Bond- } gate (2) }	4,154	5,114	5,735	13,346
Rotherham and Kimber- } worth, T. }	6,432	7,345	8,114	20,577
Saddleworth, with Quick, Ch.	12,579	13,902	15,936	21,306
Selby, P.	3,363	4,097	4,600	9,723
Sheffield, P. (2)	53,231	65,275	91,692	126,542
Skipton, T.	2,868	3,411	4,181	15,997
Skircoat, T.	2,823	3,223	4,060	5,661
Soothill, T.	2,609	3,099	3,849	4,042
Sowerby, Ch.	5,177	6,890	6,457	6,763
Soyland, T.	2,519	3,242	3,589	4,757
Stainland, T.	2,077	2,814	3,037	3,155
Stansfield, T.	5,447	7,275	8,262	7,639
Thorne, P.	2,713	3,463	3,779	13,705
Thornton, near Bradford, Ch.	3,016	4,100	5,968	5,950
Wadsworth, T.	3,473	4,509	5,198	4,425
Wakefield, P. (1)	18,474	22,307	24,538	94,518
Warley, T.	3,958	4,982	5,685	4,622
Wooldale, T.	3,083	3,445	3,993	2,932

WALES.

In Wales all places are given containing 2000 inhabitants, together with those places which share in the election of borough members, even if not containing 2000, the latter being placed under the head of the borough to which they are contributory. A few of these boroughs (as is also the case in Scotland), in order to render the view of the representation complete, are entered by name, though the returns afford no means of stating the population.

ANGLESEY. (2.)

Anglesey, County (1) . . .	37,045	45,063	48,325	92,581
	21 per cent.		7 per cent.	
Beaumaris, B. (1)	2,025	2,418	2,946	3,637
Amlwch, P.	4,210	5,292	6,285	6,070
Holyhead, P.	3,005	4,071	4,282	2,261
Llangefni, P.	965	1,737	1,753	1,472

BRECON. (2.)

Brecon, County (1) . . .	37,735	43,603	48,325	146,539
	16 per cent.		10 per cent.	
Brecon, B., with Castle and } Christ's College, ext. P. (1) }	3,177	4,193	5,026	5,929

CAERMARTHEN. (3.)

	1811.	1821.	1831.	Real Value. £
Caermarthen, County (2) .	77,217	90,239	100,655	277,455
	17 per cent.		12 per cent.	
Abergwilly, P.	1,789	2,183	2,675	8,831
Caermarthen, B. (1) . .	7,275	8,906	9,995	16,684
Laugharne, P.	1,561	1,953	2,020	5,754
Llanelly, P.	3,891	5,649	7,646	15,501
Llandeibie, P.	1,787	2,077	2,248	5,305
Llanegwad, P.	1,803	2,070	2,214	6,706
Llanfihangel-ar-Arth, P. .	1,653	1,927	2,023	4,841
Llangendeirn, P. . . .	2,112	2,117	2,412	8,222
Pembrey, P.	1,528	1,767	2,645	4,694

CARDIGAN. (2.)

Cardigan, County (1) . .	50,260	57,784	64,780	141,889
	15 per cent.		10 per cent.	
Cardigan, B. (1)	2,129	2,397	2,795	3,596
Aberystwith, Ch.	2,264	3,556	4,128	4,861
Kennarth,* P.	1,399	1,635	1,935	2,922
Lampeter-Pont-Stephen, P.	750	937	1,317	3,900
Llandyssul-Ywch-Kerdin, P.	2,267	2,535	2,724	7,068

CARNARVON. (2.)

Carnarvon, County (1) . .	49,336	57,958	65,753	125,198
	17 per cent.		15 per cent.	
Carnarvon, B., with Llan- Bebbig, P. (1) }	4,595	5,788	7,642	9,618
Bangor, P.	2,383	3,579	4,751	3,270
Conway, P.	1,053	1,105	1,245	1,123
Criccieth, P.	459	530	648	1,306
Denio, P., with Pwllheli, T.	1,383	1,876	2,091	2,486
Nevin, P.	1,177	1,614	1,726	1,279
Llan-ddeniolen, P. . . .	1,253	1,727	2,610	3,190
Llan-degai, P.	1,770	2,341	2,600	2,978
Llan-llechid, P.	1,470	1,964	3,075	3,294

DENBIGH. (3.)

Denbigh, County (2) . .	64,240	76,511	83,167	221,783
	19 per cent.		8 per cent.	
Abergele, P.	1,944	2,317	2,506	9,232
Denbigh, B. and P. (1) .	2,714	3,195	3,786	6,859
Holt, T.	813	866	1,015	5,039
Ruthin, B. and P.† . . .	1,292	1,294	3,376	6,281
Wrexham Abbot & Regis, T.	4,524	4,795	5,484	4,039
Henllan, P.	2,212	2,455	2,703	14,118
Llangollen, Traian & Trefor- Traian, T. }	1,497	2,660	3,630	1,805
Llan-rhaidar-in-Kimmerch, P.	1,692	1,854	2,066	9,428

* Kennarth parish, containing the old borough of Adpar, and the hamlet of Emlyn, contributory to the borough of Cardigan, is in Caermarthenshire.

† Ruthin borough includes part of the parish of Llan-fwrog, the population of which is given with that of the borough in 1831, for the first time.

Population of Great Britain

	1811.	1821.	1831.	Real Value. £
Llan-rhaidar-yn-Mochnant, P.	1,974	2,229	2,344	5,435
Llan-rwst (part of), P.*	2,502	2,277	3,225	2,439

FLINT. (2.)

Flintshire (1)	46,518	53,784	60,012	153,930
	15 per cent.		11 per cent.	
Flint, B. and P. (1)	1,433	1,612	2,216	1,933
St. Asaph, P.	1,993	2,755	3,144	8,992
Caergwyle				
Caerwys, P.	863	952	985	1,614
Holywell, P.	6,394	8,309	8,969	9,257
Mold, T.	5,083	6,268	8,086	14,292
Overton, P.	1,563	1,668	1,746	5,800
Rhuddlan, P.	1,083	1,467	1,506	4,715
Hope, P.	2,250	2,498	2,747	6,403
Llan-Asaph, P.	1,567	1,877	2,373	5,038
Whitford, P.	2,414	2,874	3,333	4,000

GLAMORGAN. (5.)

Glamorgan, County (2)	85,067	101,737	126,612	334,192
	19 per cent.		24 per cent.	
Cardiff, B. (1)	2,457	3,521	6,187	9,086
Cowbridge, P.	850	1,107	1,097	1,792
Llantrissant, P.	2,122	2,585	2,789	9,319
Clare, Lower, H.	2,484	2,811	4,251	13,447
Margam, P.	1,803	2,047	2,902	5,124
Merthyr-Tidvil, P. (1)	11,104	17,404	22,083	15,720
Swansea, town and fran- chise (1)	8,005	10,007	13,256	29,184
Aberavon, P.	321	365	573	—
Kenfig, P.	242	222	276	740
Loughor, B.	473	427	665	965
Neath, P.	2,740	2,823	4,043	8,779

MERIONETH. (1.)

Merioneth, County (1)	30,924	34,382	35,609	111,436
	11 per cent.		3 per cent.	
Dolgelly, P. and T.	3,064	3,588	4,087	8,844
Llanykil, P., with Bala, T.	2,365	2,467	2,359	6,214
Towin, P.	1,941	2,369	2,694	10,570

MONTGOMERY. (2.)

Montgomery, County (1)	51,931	59,899	66,485	207,286
	15 per cent.		9 per cent.	
Berriew, P.	2,130	2,334	2,429	10,020
Llanfair-Caereinion, P.	1,855	2,514	2,687	6,323
Llanidloes, P.	2,386	3,145	4,189	5,176
Llanllwchaiarn, P.	699	1,007	2,005	3,682

* Llan-rwst is partly in Carnarvonshire; the entire parish contains 3601 inhabitants.

	1811.	1821.	1831.	Real Value. £
Montgomery, B. and P. (1)	932	1,062	1,183	5,235
Llanfyllin, P.	1,503	1,706	1,836	5,296
Llanidloes, P.	2,386	3,145	4,189	5,176
Machynlleth, T.	1,252	1,595	1,637	3,518
Newtown, P.	2,025	3,436	4,550	4,915
Welshpool, P.	2,850	3,535	4,536	8,989

PEMBROKE (3.)

Pembroke, County (1) . .	60,615	74,009	81,424	219,589
	22 per cent.		9 per cent.	
Dogmell's, St., P.	1,620	2,107	2,109	3,349
Haverfordwest, town of (1)	3,093	4,045	3,915	8,281
Fishguard, P.	1,572	1,837	1,990	2,977
Narberth, North & South, P.	1,779	2,295	2,589	5,466
Pembroke, B. (1)	2,415	4,925	6,511	11,005
Milford Haven				
Tenby, St. Mary, within, P.	1,050	1,400	1,942	4,432
Weston, P.	607	753	745	3,012
Steynton, P.	1,961	2,405	2,984	6,253

RADNOR (2.)

Radnor, County (1) . .	20,900	22,459	24,651	99,717
	7 per cent.		9 per cent.	
Radnor, New, B. and P. (1)	380	426	472	1,262
Cefn Llys, B.				
Knighton, P.	952	1,000	1,076	3,119
Presteign, P.	1,211	1,337	1,629	5,959
Rhayader, P. Ch.	446	647	669	558

SCOTLAND.

The boroughs or places which are joined in the returning of a member are marked by an italic letter being added; the places marked with the same letter forming what is termed the set. The member is reckoned in the county in which the place is situated where the writ is proclaimed.

ABERDEEN (2.)

Aberdeen, County (1) . .	135,075	155,387	177,651	325,218
	15 per cent.		14 per cent.	
Aberdeen, B. and P., and } St. Machas, P. (1) . . }	35,370	44,796	58,019	101,613
Dees, New, P.	3,100	3,211	3,525	4,719
Dees, Old, P.	3,646	3,359	3,643	5,866
Fraserburgh, P.	2,271	2,831	2,954	6,320
Fyvie, P.	2,594	3,002	3,252	4,085
Huntley, P.	2,764	3,349	3,545	4,723
Inverurie, B. and P. <i>a</i> . .	907	1,129	1,419	2,052
Kintore, B. and P. <i>a</i> . .	863	1,057	1,184	2,577
Peterhead, T. and P. <i>a</i> . .	4,707	6,313	6,695	9,019

ARGYLE (1.)

	1811.	1821.	1831.	Real Value. £
Argyle, County (1) . . .	85,585	97,316	101,425	227,493
	14 per cent.		4 per cent.	
Bowmore, P.	2,956	3,777	4,898	10,935
Campbeltown, B. and P. <i>b</i>	7,807	9,016	9,472	2,800
Inverary, B. and P. <i>b</i> . .	1,113	1,137	1,117	3,130
Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon, P.	3,205	3,967	3,819	1,381
Kilchoman, P.	3,131	3,966	4,822	1,735
Kildalton, P.	2,269	2,427	3,065	701
Kilmichael Glasry, P. . .	3,400	4,583	4,054	11,189
Kilninian and Kilmore, P. .	4,064	4,357	4,830	11,810
Oban, T. <i>b</i> *				

AYR (3.)

Ayr, County (1) . . .	103,954	127,299	145,055	409,983
	22 per cent.		14 per cent.	
Ardrossan, P.	2,526	3,105	3,494	9,920
Ayr, B. and P. <i>b</i> (1) . . .	6,291	7,445	7,606	16,578
Beith, P. (part of) † . . .	3,755	4,405	5,052	10,054
Dalry, P.	2,815	3,313	3,739	13,141
Dundonald, P.	1,610	2,482	3,063	14,385
Galston, P.	3,009	3,442	3,655	9,638
Girvan, P.	3,097	4,490	6,430	9,796
Irvine, B. and P. ‡ <i>b</i> . . .	5,750	7,007	5,200	8,690
Kilmarnock, T. and P. <i>c</i> (1)	10,148	12,769	18,093	20,175
Kilwinning, P.	3,291	3,696	3,772	13,786
Maybole, P.	3,946	5,204	6,287	19,716
Newton upon Ayr, P. . . .	2,809	4,027	4,020	—
Quivox, St., P.	3,615	5,392	5,289	7,832
Sorn, P.	3,348	3,865	4,253	7,783
Stevenston, P.	2,911	3,558	3,544	5,897

BANFF (1.)

Banff, County (1) . . .	36,668	43,561	48,604	88,942
	19 per cent.		12 per cent.	
Banff, B. and P. <i>a</i> . . .	3,603	3,855	3,711	3,540
Cullen, B. and P. <i>a</i> . . .	1,070	1,452	1,593	1,312
Fordyce, P.	2,767	3,245	3,364	6,920
Gamrie, P.	3,052	3,716	4,094	4,880
Keith, P.	3,352	3,926	4,464	6,641
Rathven, P.	4,374	5,364	6,484	7,336

BERWICK (1.)

Berwick, County (1) . . .	30,779	33,385	34,043	245,379
	8 per cent.		2 per cent.	
Dunse, P.	3,082	3,773	3,469	16,196
Lauder, B. and P. <i>d</i> . . .	1,742	1,845	2,063	12,621

* No separate return for Oban.

† Is partly in Renfrewshire—the entire parish contains 5117 inhabitants.

‡ Two villages, Troon and Stewarton, formerly included in the return with Irvine, in 1831 made a separate return of 2,516 inhabitants.

BUTE (1.)

	1811.	1821.	1831.	Real Value. £
Bute, County (1) . . .	12,033	13,797	14,151	22,541
	15 per cent.		3 per cent.	
Kilmorey, P.	3,430	3,827	3,771	4,417
Rothsay, B.	3,544	4,107	4,817	3,457

CAITHNESS (2.)

Caithness, County (1) . .	23,419	30,238	34,529	35,469
	29 per cent.		14 per cent.	
Latheron, P.	3,926	6,575	7,020	1,414
Thurso, T. and P. . . .	3,462	4,045	4,679	8,353
Wick, B. and P. e (1) . .	5,080	6,713	9,850	8,070

CLACKMANNAN (1.)

Clackmannan (1 with Kinnross)	12,010	13,263	14,729	37,978
	10 per cent.		11 per cent.	
Alloa, P.	5,096	5,577	6,377	11,245
Clackmannan, P.	3,605	4,056	4,266	14,026

DUMBARTON (1.)

Dumbarton, County (1) . .	24,189	27,317	33,211	71,587
	13 per cent.		22 per cent.	
Bonhill, P.	2,791	3,003	3,874	5,611
Cardross, P.	2,859	3,105	3,596	6,390
Cumbernauld, P.	2,331	2,864	3,080	6,144
Dumbarton, B. and P. c .	3,121	3,481	3,623	4,695
Kilpatrick, Old or West, P.	3,428	3,692	5,879	12,825
Kirkintilloch, P.	3,740	4,580	5,888	7,416

DUMFRIES (2.)

Dumfries, County (1) . .	62,960	70,878	73,770	295,621
	13 per cent.		4 per cent.	
Annan, B. and P. f . . .	3,341	4,486	5,033	12,824
Canonby, P.	2,749	3,084	2,997	8,360
Dumfries, B. and P. f (1) .	9,262	11,052	11,606	8,086
Lochmaben, B. and P. f .	2,392	2,651	2,795	6,297
New Galloway, o				
Sanquhar, B. and P. f . .	2,709	3,026	3,268	10,658

EDINBURGH (4.)

Edinburgh, County (1) . .	148,607	191,514	219,592	770,875
	29 per cent.		15 per cent.	
Dalkeith, P.	4,709	5,169	5,586	11,911
Edinburgh, City & suburbs, exclusive of North and South Leith (2) }	81,784	112,235	136,301	938,733
Inveresk, P. (including Musselburgh, g) }	6,393	7,836	8,961	24,519
Lasswade, P.	3,723	4,186	4,252	19,417
Leith, North and South, P. }	20,363	25,990	25,855	444,463
(1) g				

	1811.	1821.	1831.	Real Value. £
Libberton, P.	40,33	4,276	4,063	28,904
Portobello,* <i>g</i>	—	1,912	2,781	—
ELGIN (2.)				
Elgin, County (1 with Nairn)	28,108	31,162	34,231	73,288
	11 per cent.		10 per cent.	
Elgin, B. and P. (1) <i>a</i> . . .	4,602	5,308	6,130	7,186
Forres, B. and P. <i>h</i>	2,925	3,540	3,895	4,216
FIFE (3.)				
Fife, County (1)	101,272	114,556	128,839	405,770
	13 per cent.		12 per cent.	
Abbotshall, P.	2,879	3,267	4,206	6,532
Anstruther, Easter, B & P. <i>i</i>	1,008	1,090	1,007	2,410
Anstruther, Wester, B & P. <i>i</i>	393	429	430	449
Auchtermuchty, P.	2,403	2,754	3,225	6,930
Burntisland, B. and P. <i>k</i> . .	1,934	2,136	2,366	4,660
Crail, B. and P. <i>i</i>	1,600	1,854	1,824	8,625
Cupar, B and P. <i>i</i>	4,758	5,892	6,473	14,056
Dunfermline, B. and P. <i>l</i> . .	11,649	13,681	17,068	26,818
Dysart, B. and P. <i>k</i>	5,436	6,529	7,104	8,758
Inverkeithing, B. and P. <i>l</i> . .	2,400	2,512	3,189	5,615
Kilrenny, B. and P. <i>i</i>	1,233	1,494	1,705	6,360
Kinghorn, B. and P. <i>k</i>	2,204	2,443	2,579	10,863
Kirkaldy, B. and P. (1) <i>k</i> . .	3,747	4,452	5,034	9,374
Markinch, P.	3,981	4,661	4,967	14,226
Pittenweem, B. and P. <i>i</i> . . .	1,096	1,200	1,317	1,712
St. Andrew's, B. and P. (1) <i>i</i>	4,311	4,899	5,621	21,723
FORFAR (3.)				
Forfar, County (1)	107,264	113,430	139,606	361,241
	6 per cent.		23 per cent.	
Arbroath or Aberbrothwick, } B. and P. <i>m</i> }	5,280	5,817	6,660	10,017
Brechin, B. and P. <i>m</i>	5,559	5,906	6,508	20,062
Dundee, B. and P. (1)	29,616	30,575	45,355	50,166
Forfar, B. and P. <i>m</i>	5,652	5,897	7,949	8,699
Kirrimuir or Killamuir, T. } and P. }	4,791	5,056	6,425	9,292
Liff and Benoie, P.	2,442	2,585	4,217	—
Montrose, B. and P. (1) <i>m</i> . .	8,955	10,338	12,055	22,017
Vigean's, St., P.	4,771	5,583	7,135	14,841
HADDINGTON (2.)				
Haddington, County (1) . . .	31,164	35,127	36,145	251,126
	13 per cent.		3 per cent.	
Berwick, North, B. & P. <i>d</i> . .	1,727	1,694	1,824	12,976
Dunbar, B. and P. <i>d</i>	3,965	5,272	4,735	24,570
Haddington, B. and P. (1) <i>d</i> . .	4,370	5,255	5,883	29,037
Tranent, P.	3,036	3,366	3,620	14,239

* Portobello is in the parish of Duddingston, with which it was included in the returns previous to 1821.

INVERNESS (2.)

	1811.	1821.	1831.	Real Value. £
Inverness, County (1) . .	78,336	90,157	94,797	185,565
	15 per cent.		5 per cent.	
Durinish, P.	3,361	4,147	4,765	10,208
Harris, P.	3,569	3,909	3,900	7,658
Inverness, B. and P. (1) <i>h</i>	10,757	12,264	14,324	28,141
Kilmuir, P.	2,752	3,387	3,415	13
Portree, P.	2,729	3,174	3,441	781
Snizort, P.	2,275	2,789	3,487	833
Uist, North, with Boserray, P.	3,863	4,971	4,603	384
Uist, South, P.	4,825	6,038	6,890	13,758

KINCARDINE (1.)

Kincardine, County (1) .	27,439	29,118	31,431	94,861
	6 per cent.		8 per cent.	
Bervie, or Inverbervie, B. } and P. <i>m</i> }	927	1,092	1,137	2,467
Fetteresso, P.	4,252	4,483	5,109	12,018

KINROSS.

Kinross, County (1 with) Clackmannan) }	7,245	7,762	9,072	25,805
	7 per cent.		17 per cent.	
Kinross, P.	2,214	2,563	2,917	5,150
Orwell, P.	2,113	2,529	3,005	8,201

KIRKCUDBRIGHT (1.)

Kirkcudbright, County (1)	33,684	38,903	40,590	213,308
	15 per cent.		4 per cent.	
Kirkcudbright, B. and P. <i>f</i>	2,763	3,377	3,511	14,953
Troqueer, P.	3,409	4,301	4,665	1,334
Urr, P.	2,329	2,862	3,098	12,516

LANARK (3).

Lanark, County (1) . .	191,752	244,387	316,819	686,531
	27 per cent.		30 per cent.	
Airdrie, <i>n</i>				
Avendale, P.	4,353	5,030	5,761	16,287
Blantyre, P.	2,092	2,630	3,000	4,438
Bothwell, P.	3,745	4,844	5,545	16,053
Cadder, P.	2,487	2,798	3,048	14,439
Cambusnethan, P. . . .	2,591	3,086	3,824	9,271
Carluke, P.	2,311	2,925	3,288	8,553
Carnwath, P.	3,789	2,888	3,505	10,384
Glasgow and suburbs (2) .	100,749	147,043	202,426	375,947
Govan (part of),* P. . .	11,581	3,775	4,967	14,086
Hamilton, T. and P. <i>n</i> . .	6,453	7,613	9,513	18,863
Kilbride, T. and P. . . .	2,906	3,485	3,789	16,363
Lanark, B. and P. <i>n</i> . . .	5,667	7,085	7,672	9,715

* Govan is partly in Renfrewshire—the entire parish contains 5,677 inhabitants. Since 1811 the boundary has also been altered, a considerable portion being now included in the suburbs of Glasgow.

	1811.	1821.	1831.	Real Value. £
Lesmahagow, P.	4,464	5,592	6,409	17,481
Monkland, New, P.	5,529	7,362	9,867	13,903
Monkland, Old, P.	5,469	6,983	9,580	19,806
Rutherglen, B. and P. c	3,529	4,640	5,503	9,771
Shotts, P.	2,933	3,297	3,220	9,012

LINLITHGOW (1.)

Linlithgow, County (1)	19,451	22,685	23,291	97,597
	17 per cent.		3 per cent.	
Bathgate, P.	2,919	3,283	3,593	9,843
Borrowstowness, P.	2,704	3,018	2,809	9,093
Linlithgow, B. and P. n	4,022	4,692	4,874	17,627
Queensferry, B. and P. l	558	690	684	784

NAIRN.

Nairn, County (1 with Elgin)	8,251	9,006	9,354	14,902
	9 per cent.		4 per cent.	
Nairn, B. and P. h	2,504	3,223	3,266	1,762

ORKNEY AND SHETLAND (1.)

Orkney and Shetland (joint) county, 1)	46,153	53,124	58,239	20,938
	15 per cent.		10 per cent.	
Kirkwall, B. e	1,715	2,212	3,065	1,631
Lerwick, T., and Galber- wick, P.	1,949	2,573	3,194	2,906

PEEBLES (1.)

Peebles, County (1)	9,935	10,046	10,578	64,182
	1 per cent.		5 per cent.	
Peebles,* B. and P.	2,485	2,701	2,750	9,255

PERTH (2.)

Perth, County (1)	135,093	139,050	142,894	555,532
	3 per cent.		3 per cent.	
Auchterarder, P.	2,508	2,870	3,182	6,434
Auchtergaven, P.	2,557	2,478	3,417	3,082
Crieff, P.	3,300	4,216	4,786	8,605
Culross,† B. and P.	1,611	1,434	1,488	5,497
Dull, P.	4,329	4,508	4,590	3,980
Dunblane, P.	2,733	3,135	3,228	14,423
Errol, P.	2,686	2,887	2,992	23,024
Fortingull, P.	3,236	3,189	3,067	11,134
Kenmore, P.	3,624	3,347	3,126	21,181
Kilmador with Donne, P.	3,131	3,150	3,752	15,465
Logierait, P.	3,001	3,095	3,138	7,030
Muthill, P.	3,090	2,862	3,234	14,937
Perth, City (1)	16,948	19,068	20,016	34,838
Tulliallan,† P.	3,194	3,558	3,550	5,824

* The burgh of Peebles is now included with the county in returning a representative.

† Culross and Tulliallan are, for election purposes, transferred to the counties of Clackmannan and Kinross.

RENFREW (3.)

	1811.	1821.	1831.	Real Value. £
Renfrew, County (1) . . .	92,596	112,175	133,443	265,534
	21 per cent.		19 per cent.	
Eastwood, P.	4,845	5,676	6,854	10,076
Greenock, P. (1)	19,042	22,088	27,571	52,507
Kilbarchan, P.	3,563	4,213	4,806	11,941
Lochwinnoch, P.	3,514	4,130	4,515	13,730
Neilston, P.	4,949	6,549	8,046	13,072
Paisley, B. and P. (1) . .	36,722	47,003	57,466	75,125
Port Glasgow, c	5,116	5,262	5,192	14,707
Renfrew, B. and P. c . . .	2,305	2,646	2,833	10,083

ROSS AND CROMARTY (1.)

Ross and Cromarty coun- ties (1) }	68,853	68,828	74,820	21,557
	13 per cent.		9 per cent.	
Barvos, P.	2,165	2,568	3,011	14
Cromarty, T. and P. e . . .	2,413	2,649	2,901	3,569
Dingwall, B. and P. e . . .	1,500	2,031	2,124	4,438
Fortrose, h				
Geirloch, P.	2,755	4,518	4,445	650
Lochbroom, P.	3,754	4,540	4,615	1,995
Stornoway, T. and P. . . .	3,500	4,119	5,422	498
Tain, B. and P. e	2,384	2,861	3,078	2,293
Uig, P.	2,500	2,875	3,041	13

ROXBURGH (1.)

Roxburgh, County (1) . . .	37,230	40,892	43,663	254,180
	10 per cent.		7 per cent.	
Hawick, T. and P.	3,688	4,387	4,970	8,327
Jedburgh, B. and P. d . . .	4,454	5,251	5,647	20,591
Kelso, P.	4,408	4,860	4,939	15,619
Melrose, P.	3,132	3,467	4,339	16,532

SELKIRK (1.)

Selkirk, County (1)	5,889	6,637	6,833	43,584
	13 per cent.		2 per cent.	
Selkirk,* B. and P.	2,422	2,696	2,833	20,397

STIRLING (3.)

Stirling, County (1)	58,174	65,376	72,621	218,761
	12 per cent.		11 per cent.	
Campsie, P.	3,618	4,927	5,109	13,909
Denny, P.	2,654	3,364	3,843	6,631
Falkirk, T. and P. n (1) . .	9,929	11,536	12,743	22,298
Kilsyth, P.	3,206	4,260	4,297	9,317
Larbert, P.	3,842	3,491	4,248	7,950
Ninian's, St., P.	7,636	8,274	9,552	41,518
Polmont, P.	1,827	2,171	3,210	8,785
Stirling,† B. and P. l (1) . .	5,820	7,113	8,340	10,695

* The burgh of Selkirk, for election purposes, now forms part of the county. Part of the parish is in Roxburghshire—the entire parish contains 2,883 inhabitants.

† Part of Stirling parish is in Clackmannanshire—the entire parish contains 8,556 inhabitants.

SUTHERLAND (1.)

	1811.	1821.	1831.	Real Value. £
Sutherland, County (1) . . .	23,629	23,840	25,518	33,878
	— per cent.		7 per cent.	
Assint, P.	2,479	2,803	3,161	3,859
Dornoch, B. and P. e . . .	2,681	3,100	3,380	3,484

WIGTOWNSHIRE (2.)

	1811.	1821.	1831.	Real Value. £
Wigtown, County (1) . . .	26,891	33,240	36,258	143,425
	23 per cent.		9 per cent.	
Penningham, P. and New- ton Stewart, T. . . . }	2,847	3,090	3,461	10,985
Stoneykirk, P.	2,364	3,133	2,966	9,424
Stranraer, B. and P. o . . .	1,923	2,463	3,329	1,413
Whithorn, B. and P. o . . .	1,935	2,361	2,415	11,698
Wigtown, B. and P. (1) . .	1,711	2,042	2,337	6,499

SUMMARY OF THE POPULATION OF COUNTIES IN 1821 AND 1831,
DISTINGUISHING THE SEXES.

ENGLAND.

	1821.			1831.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bedford	40,385	43,331	83,716	46,350	49,033	95,383
Berks	65,546	66,431	131,977	72,453	72,836	145,289
Bucks	64,867	69,201	134,068	71,734	74,795	146,529
Cambridge	60,301	61,608	121,909	72,031	71,924	143,955
Chester	132,952	137,146	270,098	164,152	170,258	334,410
Cornwall	124,817	132,630	257,447	146,949	155,491	302,440
Cumberland	75,600	80,524	156,124	81,971	87,710	169,681
Derby	105,873	107,460	213,333	117,740	119,430	237,170
Devon	208,229	230,811	439,040	235,630	253,538	494,168
Dorset	68,934	75,565	144,499	76,536	82,716	159,252
Durham	99,100	108,573	207,673	121,701	132,126	253,827
Essex	144,909	144,515	289,424	158,885	153,352	317,237
Gloucester	160,451	175,392	335,843	185,063	201,841	386,904
Hants	133,373	144,925	283,298	152,097	162,216	314,313
Hereford	51,552	51,691	103,243	55,715	55,261	110,976
Hertford	64,121	65,593	129,714	71,395	71,946	143,341
Huntingdon	24,020	24,751	48,771	26,365	26,784	53,149
Kent	209,833	216,183	426,016	234,572	244,583	479,155
Lancaster	512,476	540,383	1,052,859	650,389	686,465	1,336,854
Leicester	86,390	88,181	174,571	97,556	99,447	197,003
Lincoln	141,570	141,488	283,058	158,717	153,527	317,244
Middlesex	533,573	610,958	1,144,531	631,493	727,043	1,358,541
Monmouth	37,278	34,555	71,833	51,095	47,035	98,130
Norfolk	166,892	177,476	344,368	189,305	200,749	390,054
Northampton	79,575	82,908	162,483	87,889	91,387	179,276
Northumberland	95,354	103,611	198,965	160,157	116,755	222,912
Nottingham	94,491	95,382	186,873	110,443	114,877	225,320
Oxford	68,817	68,154	136,971	76,055	75,671	151,726
Rutland	9,223	9,264	18,487	9,721	9,664	19,385
Salop	102,056	104,097	206,153	110,788	111,715	222,503
Somerset	170,199	185,115	355,314	194,169	209,739	403,908
Stafford	171,668	169,372	341,040	206,895	203,588	410,483
Suffolk	132,410	138,132	270,542	145,761	150,543	296,304
Surrey	189,871	208,787	398,658	230,855	255,471	486,326
Sussex	116,705	116,314	233,019	135,326	137,002	272,328
Warwick	133,827	140,565	274,392	165,761	171,227	336,988

	1821.			1831.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Westmorland	25,513	25,846	51,359	27,594	27,447	35,041
Wilts	108,213	113,944	222,157	117,118	122,063	239,181
Worcester	90,259	94,165	184,424	103,367	107,989	211,355
York—East Riding	92,761	97,688	190,449	98,524	105,484	204,008
North Riding	90,153	93,228	183,381	93,232	97,641	190,873
West Riding	397,542	401,815	799,357	485,845	490,570	976,415
Total of England	5,483,679	5,777,758	11,261,437	6,375,394	6,713,944	13,089,338

W A L E S.

Anglesey	21,784	23,279	45,063	23,475	24,850	48,325
Brecon	21,853	21,760	43,613	23,896	23,867	47,763
Cardigan	27,898	29,886	57,784	30,868	33,912	64,780
Carmarthen	43,577	46,662	90,239	48,648	52,007	100,655
Carnarvon	28,412	29,516	57,928	31,810	33,943	65,753
Denbigh	37,785	38,726	76,511	41,383	41,779	83,167
Flint	26,733	27,051	53,784	29,921	30,088	60,012
Glamorgan	50,427	51,310	101,737	63,284	63,328	126,612
Merioneth	16,479	17,903	34,382	17,334	18,275	35,609
Montgomery	29,743	30,156	59,899	33,043	33,437	66,485
Pembroke	34,530	34,479	74,009	37,947	43,477	81,424
Radnor	11,266	11,193	22,459	12,453	12,198	24,651
Total of Wales	350,487	366,951	717,438	394,075	411,161	805,236

S C O T L A N D.

Aberdeen	72,333	83,004	155,337	82,532	95,069	177,601
Argyll	47,775	49,541	97,316	50,059	51,366	101,425
Ayr	61,077	66,222	127,299	69,717	75,338	145,055
Banff	20,193	23,368	43,561	22,743	25,861	48,604
Berwick	15,976	17,409	33,385	16,239	17,809	34,048
Bute	6,474	7,323	13,797	6,495	7,656	14,151
Caithness	14,196	16,042	30,238	16,359	18,170	34,529
Clackmannan	6,356	6,907	13,263	7,095	7,634	14,729
Dumbarton	13,046	14,271	27,317	16,321	16,890	33,211
Dumfries	33,572	37,806	70,878	34,829	38,941	73,770
Edinburgh	80,759	103,755	191,514	99,911	119,681	219,592
Elgin	14,292	16,870	31,162	15,779	18,452	34,231
Fife	53,540	61,016	114,556	60,780	68,059	128,839
Forfar	52,071	61,359	113,430	65,093	74,513	139,606
Haddington	16,828	18,219	35,127	17,397	18,748	36,145
Inverness	42,304	47,853	90,157	44,510	50,287	94,797
Kincardine	13,540	15,578	29,118	15,016	16,415	31,431
Kinross	3,660	4,102	7,762	4,519	4,553	9,072
Kirkcudbright	18,596	20,337	38,933	18,969	21,621	40,590
Lanark	115,385	129,002	244,387	150,229	166,590	316,818
Linlithgow	10,703	11,982	22,685	10,995	12,296	23,291
Nairn	4,082	4,924	9,006	4,307	5,047	9,354
Orkney and Shetland	24,070	29,054	53,124	26,594	31,645	58,239
Perth	4,973	5,073	10,046	5,342	5,235	10,578
Renfrew	66,033	73,017	139,050	63,565	74,329	142,894
Ross and Cromarty	51,178	60,997	112,175	61,154	72,289	133,443
Roxburgh	32,324	36,504	68,828	34,927	39,893	74,820
Selkirk	19,408	21,484	40,892	20,761	22,902	43,663
Stirling	3,205	3,432	6,637	3,394	3,439	6,833
Sutherland	31,718	33,658	65,376	35,283	37,338	72,621
Wigtown	11,088	12,752	23,840	12,090	13,428	25,518
.	15,837	17,403	32,240	17,078	19,180	36,258
Total of Scotland	983,552	1,109,904	2,093,456	1,115,132	1,250,675	2,365,807
Total of England	5,483,679	5,777,758	11,261,437	6,375,394	6,713,944	13,089,338
Wales	350,487	366,951	717,438	394,075	411,161	805,236
Scotland	983,552	1,109,904	2,093,456	1,115,132	1,250,675	2,365,807
Grand Total	6,817,718	7,254,613	14,072,331	7,884,601	8,375,780	16,260,381

XIII.—POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

States and Territories.	POPULATION.					Per Cent. 10 Years.	SLAVES.				
	1st Census. 1790.	2d Census. 1800.	3d Census. 1810.	4th Census. 1820.	5th Census. 1830.		Slaves. 1790.	Slaves. 1800.	Slaves. 1810.	Slaves. 1820.	Slaves. 1830.
Maine.....	96,540	151,719	223,705	298,325	339,462	32.9	0	0	0	0	0
N. Hampshire	141,885	183,858	214,460	244,161	269,533	10.4	158	8	0	0	0
Vermont	85,539	154,465	217,895	235,764	230,679	19.0	16	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	378,787	422,845	472,040	523,287	610,014	16.6	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	68,825	69,122	76,931	83,059	97,210	17.0	948	380	108	48	14
Connecticut	237,946	251,002	261,942	275,248	297,711	8.2	2,764	951	310	97	23
New York	340,120	586,050	939,049	1,372,812	1,912,508	39.4	21,324	20,613	15,017	10,088	46
New Jersey.....	184,139	211,149	245,562	277,575	326,779	15.6	11,423	12,422	10,851	7,557	2,246
Pennsylvania	334,373	602,545	810,091	1,049,313	1,347,672	28.4	3,737	1,706	795	211	386
Delaware	59,096	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,739	5.5	8,887	6,153	4,177	4,509	3,305
Maryland.....	319,728	345,824	330,546	407,350	446,913	9.7	103,036	108,554	111,502	107,398	102,878
Virginia	747,610	880,200	979,622	1,065,366	1,211,272	13.7	292,627	346,968	392,518	425,153	469,724
N. Carolina.....	393,951	478,103	555,500	638,329	738,470	15.6	100,372	133,296	168,824	205,017	246,462
S. Carolina	249,073	345,591	415,115	502,741	581,458	15.7	107,994	146,151	196,365	258,475	315,665
Georgia	82,548	162,686	252,433	340,939	516,567	51.5	29,264	59,699	105,218	149,656	217,470
Alabama.....	..	8,850	40,352	127,901	308,997	141.6	..	3,489	17,088	41,879	117,294
Mississippi.....	..	..	..	75,448	136,806	80.1	..	..	34,660	69,064	109,631
Louisiana	..	..	76,556	153,407	215,575	40.7	..	..	44,535	80,107	142,382
Tennessee	..	105,602	261,727	420,813	684,822	62.7	..	13,584	80,561	126,732	165,350
Kentucky	73,677	220,959	406,511	564,317	688,844	22.1	12,430	43,343	0	0	0
Ohio	..	45,365	230,760	581,434	937,679	61.2	3,417	0	0	0	0
Indiana	..	4,651	24,520	147,178	341,542	132.1	..	135	237	190	0
Illinois	..	215	12,282	55,211	157,575	185.4	..	..	168	917	746
Missouri.....	..	..	19,783	66,536	140,074	110.4	..	..	3,011	10,222	24,990
D. of Colombia ..	..	15,093	24,023	33,039	39,858	20.1	..	..	5,395	6,377	6,050
Michigan Ter.	..	551	4,762	8,896	31,200	250.1	..	..	24	0	27
Arkansas Ter.	..	..	1,062	14,273	30,383	113.3	..	..	..	1,617	4,578
Florida Ter.....	..	..	..	..	34,729	..	..	..	..	..	15,510
Total.....	3,929,328	5,309,758	7,239,903	9,638,166	12,856,171	33.4	697,697	896,849	1,191,364	1,538,061	2,010,436

XIV. EAST INDIA TRADE.

IN the *Companion to the Almanac* for 1831, an abstract was given of the evidence reported to the House of Commons by a Committee appointed to inquire into the affairs of the East India Company. That report related solely to the trade of Europeans with China. But since that time a great body of evidence has been reported to the House, embracing points connected with the government, productions, and commerce of India. These subjects are of so much interest to a large portion of the public of this country, that some account of the contents of this document can hardly fail to be acceptable to our readers.

The magnitude and variety of the information thus communicated are such, that it is quite impossible to comprise, within the space that can be afforded to it in this year's *Companion*, any abstract of its entire contents that would prove useful or satisfactory. We propose, therefore, to confine ourselves, on the present occasion, to a description of the mode of government pursued by the East India Company in British India, leaving for our next publication an account of the natural productions and commerce of that highly-interesting portion of the British empire. One principal reason which occasions the adoption of this arrangement in point of time, arises from the circumstance, that a still further portion of evidence, understood to be of a most interesting nature, and bearing upon the productions and commerce of India, has been reported to the House, and will be hereafter attainable for the information of our readers. The great question of the renewal of the Charter of the East India Company must also be decided within the ensuing year; and it is hence highly probable that all matters connected with the commercial relations of the vast peninsula of India and this country will be more generally interesting next year than even at the present moment.

The property in the land throughout the dominions possessed by the East India Company is virtually vested in that body, which hence derives the principal part of its revenues. It does not, indeed, retain the actual possession of the soil, nor does the nominal ownership rest with that body. It appears that land in India was originally—that is, before the arrival of the English—distributed among a class of men who cultivated the soil with their own hands, and possessed the right of perpetual occupancy, subject to the demands of their government, which demands were limited in fact and according to established practice, but were unlimited according to the declared right of the sovereign. In too many instances those limited exactions amounted to as much as could be raised without diminishing the number of the inhabitants, and altogether desolating the country. Different systems, more or less summary in their course of proceeding, were adopted by the Mahometan governments in different districts. In some places, the amount of rent or revenue was collected in one sum from each

village. In other cases government officers were appointed who had charge of extensive districts, and whose services in collecting rents were requited by means of a per centage on the amount of their collections. These officers were known by the title of talookdars and zamindars. The most summary method of collection was employed under the Mahometan governments, in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. The Company there found zamindars managing considerable, and sometimes very extensive districts, whose obligation consisted in paying a certain annual amount to the government. The zamindar in those days had various sources of profit, but the principal of these was the allowance by the government of one-tenth of the amount of his collections, so that nine-tenths of the rent, or the net produce of the land, collected from the ryots, the actual cultivators, fell to the share of the sovereign.

In 1793, the Company's government in India, then administered by the Marquis Cornwallis, formed the resolution of fixing the assessment, with the view of placing the zamindars in the situation of proprietors of the soil, engaging never, at any future time, to raise the assessments upon them. This arrangement, which is known by the name of the 'permanent settlement,' has obtained only in the presidency of Bengal, with some few exceptions in Madras, including certain polygars in the south, and hill-chiefs in the Northern Circars, who, in most cases, were descendants of small Hindoo rajahs, and whose payments to the former Mahometan government had partaken more of the nature of tribute or *peshcush* to a superior prince, than of rent to a landlord. In the upper provinces attached to the Bengal presidency, no fixed settlement has ever been made with the zamindars. The estates in those provinces are sometimes let by the government to the highest bidder; in other cases, to farmers of revenue on short leases; while in some situations the rents are collected by government officers direct from the cultivators. The zamindars, with whom the permanent settlement was made, as well as their successors, have in general been called the land-owners of the country, and have usually been so treated in the practice both of the executive and judicial authorities. The rent thus reserved by the government is stated to have amounted, in most cases, to one-half the gross produce of the land, although a larger portion was frequently exacted. The rent is usually paid in money, except where there exists a special agreement to pay a certain portion of the gross produce, when it is taken in kind. These special agreements are mostly found to exist in places exposed to sudden inundations or other casualties, whereby the crops are subject to destruction. Money-rents are usually paid by the cultivators to the zamindars in unequal monthly instalments, the heaviest payments being made when the harvest is realized. All payments in produce must of course be made at this last-mentioned period.

If the zamindar should fall into arrear with the government in the payment of his rent, recourse is had to a very summary mode of proceeding. It is the usual plan, where the default has existed

for three months, to advertise the estate for sale. From two-fifths to one-half of the whole revenue is usually thus in arrear; and, on the average, more than one-half of the estates are advertised for sale every year. But few of these are, indeed, actually sold, as the proprietors mostly contrive, when pressed in this manner, to raise by loan the money required. A space of from one month to six weeks is allowed from the time of advertising, during which the zamindar has the indulgence of being permitted to pay up his arrears. At one time it was the practice to allow the sale to be stopped, even at the moment when the bidders were assembled, upon the defaulter producing the money. It was found, however, that this practice was injurious to all parties, as it prevented bidders coming forward, it being impossible for them to know beforehand whether the property would be sold or not. Some of the zamindars, who are people of considerable wealth, run into arrear systematically, and defer making their payments till the latest moment, their reason for which is obvious. The rate of interest among themselves is at least 24, and sometimes 30, per cent. per annum, while they are charged only 12 per cent. on their arrears to government; of course the longer they can refrain from payment, if they need to borrow, or the longer they can keep out their money at interest, if they are in a condition to lend, so much the better for them. It is, besides, a principle of the people of India, generally, never to pay money till they are compelled.

Where the arrear is not paid up, and a sale takes place, if the claim of the government should not be satisfied by that means, the proprietor may be seized and imprisoned. Should the ryots fall into arrear with their rent, the zamindar obtains the assistance of the police, and distrains their moveable property, which is then sold under the sanction of the judicial authorities for the satisfaction of the claim. In no case, however, is the zamindar allowed to proceed to this extremity against the cultivators without obtaining the sanction of the Company's judicial officers. If, by the sale of the moveable property, the claim is still unsatisfied, the zamindar must proceed by ordinary judicial process, before the person of his debtor can be arrested, or his immoveable property attached. This forms a considerable improvement upon the former practice, when the recovery of rent rested with the zamindar himself, who had the power of distraint without application to the courts, which had no power of interference, unless upon the complaint of the ryot, when a judicial investigation would be made into the merits of the case.

As the amount of the assessments fixed at the permanent settlement were as high, and in some instances even higher than had ever been *realized* before by any government, the Company lost nothing by the bargain, the advantage of which to the native possessors consisted in the inducement which it offered for bringing waste lands into cultivation, and for improving the condition of such as were already in tillage. No one would before this time make any sacrifices with this view, since, at the moment when his improvements were completed, his assessment might be arbitrarily

raised at the discretion of the government. For several years immediately following the permanent settlement, a large proportion of the estates, or zamindaries, were annually brought to sale. Many of the old zamindars adhered to their ancient method of management by means of agents, and neglected their own affairs, which speedily came into disorder, so that they lost their lands. The purchasers, into whose hands they then passed, showed more activity, sunk further portions of capital in the improvement of their estates, and many of them realized the full advantage of their enterprise.

It is evident that, however advantageous the zamindary system might be to the few who should become possessed under it of a kind of property in the land, it would yet leave the actual cultivators, who form the mass of the population, as completely as ever in the power of their landlords. Unfortunately, the Indian is in general too prone to convert power into a means of oppressing those dependent on him, to leave much room for hoping that the ryots would have their interests consulted or their rights respected under that system; and the Indian government has latterly become the purchaser of all estates which have been brought to sale, with the view of abolishing an authority which has stood between itself and the dispensation of that measure of just and benevolent government which it feels called upon to administer to all its subjects. In proportion as it succeeds in obtaining possession of the estates in Bengal, the government substitutes for this zamindary system another, which it has always principally followed at the other presidencies, and which, as it admits of no intervening authority between its officers and the actual cultivators, the ryots, is known under the name of the ryotwary system. The principal feature of this mode of administering the land revenue consists in this, that the government makes its bargain with each individual cultivator for the rent of his holding. In fixing these amounts in former years, too much of the old leaven of oppression was used by the officers of government, and the assessments were laid at so high a rate, that it has scarcely ever been found possible to adhere to them, so that a sort of bargain has to be made annually with the ryots, in settling which a great deal of discretion must necessarily rest with the officers. In this manner the legal claim of the government is, with but few exceptions, always greater than can be enforced without ruining the tenant, to whom abatements are made from year to year, varying in amount with the circumstances that influence his capability of paying, but which are generally so regulated as to take nearly all which he has to give, leaving him barely the means of continuing the cultivation of the soil. The advantage of the ryotwary system is, that it gets rid of the oppressions of the middle men, and brings about a direct connexion between the government and the bulk of the people, under which they enjoy a greater degree of security from oppression than accompanied a state of dependence upon their native landlords. The collectors appointed by the Company's government are persons of intelligence and

respectability, who are doubtless anxious to perform the duties of their office uprightly. Unfortunately, however, owing to the heat of the climate, and the difficulty they find of transacting business in a foreign language, the collectors are obliged to employ natives under them, upon whom they must, in a great measure, depend for executing the details of the business; and it is too much to be feared, that the cultivators do not meet with such consideration at their hands as they would doubtless experience were the collector himself capable of conducting every part of the business.

A modification of the ryotwary system is very commonly adopted in the Bombay presidency. This plan is known under the name of the "village system." It is generally the case in India, that in every village or district there are a head man and an accountant, who manage affairs for the rest of the community. The head man goes by various names in different places. In Bengal he is called the Mocuddum, or Malik; in Madras and Bombay he is called the Potail; and the village accountant bears the name of the Cornum, or Putwarry. The head man stands forward to make the engagement, and becomes answerable to government for the revenue, which, on the part of the village, he undertakes to pay. In many districts there are persons who claim to be hereditary managers for the villages. As the custom here described has long prevailed, and as the natives of India always prefer what is customary, simply because it is so, it is probable that the government would have some difficulty in wholly abolishing the village system; although there is great reason to suppose that it has always been a regular custom for the Mocuddum and Putwarry to oppress those who thus confide the general interests to their guidance. The government collectors have now received orders, when making their bargains with a Mocuddum, to require that he shall give in a schedule of the mode in which the assessment is to be distributed among the cultivators, and this document the collector is directed to have fixed up in the village, so as to be seen by all the inhabitants, who are invited to point out to the collector any inequality or injustice that may appear to attach to the distribution; and the collector's office is constantly to be open to receive such complaints as the ryots may be disposed to make. By this means it is hoped that the cultivators will be, in a great degree, protected from the oppressions and injustice of the Mocuddums. The only danger of the same kind, under the ryotwary system, arises, as before-mentioned, from the corruption and rapacity of the native servants, whom it is the business of the collector to superintend. If he performs his duty, he will be able to do much in checking them; but over the head man of the village he has no such check, unless it be under the plan just described, which is scarcely yet carried into effect. As regards the individuals of the village, therefore, the ryotwary system appears to be the most favourable.

The plan of granting leases for terms of years, which is found to be so serviceable in this country, as an inducement for tenants

to set about improving their farms, is not applicable to the state of society in India. The cultivators there are too miserably poor to attempt any improvements; and the fluctuation of seasons is so great, that hardly any rent, however low it may be fixed, can be collected regularly from year to year. If the government were to calculate the assessment upon an average of seasons, so that the surplus of a profitable year would more than compensate for one that might be deficient, the effect would almost invariably be, that the surplus of the good year would be wastefully consumed, and the government would have equally to make a remission in an unfavourable season. If by any means the ryots could be led to understand their lasting interests, and to practise so much prudence and self-denial as to reserve the surplus of one year to make good the deficiency of another, leases at moderate rents might be introduced with considerable advantage, both to the cultivators and the Government; but until then, the necessity for making annual bargains appears to be unavoidable.

The foregoing explanations will but inadequately convey the knowledge of all the ramifications into which this branch of the Anglo-Indian government is divided, but our space will not allow of our enlarging upon it. The land revenue collected by the Company throughout its possessions exceeds 14,000,000*l.* sterling per annum, and forms about two-thirds of the whole amount of its income, exclusive of mercantile profits. The revenue and expenditure of the Company in India are so nicely balanced, (as appears from statements given in by its accountant to the committee,) that it is doubtful, from one year to another, which side of the account will be found to preponderate. It must, therefore, be a matter of the deepest interest for the Directors to ascertain and to establish the best system of assessment throughout their empire. Great difficulties must inevitably be encountered in the alteration of any system, however vicious, which has obtained the sanction of time in a country where the people are so governed by precedent as those of India undoubtedly are; but it augurs well for final success in this particular, that the Company has engaged in its service men of the most enlarged and enlightened views,—a fact which must be acknowledged by every one who attentively peruses the evidence which they have given before the Committee of the House of Commons, as detailed in this report.

We must now proceed to point out shortly the other principal sources of revenue possessed by the Company, and to describe the means pursued for their collection.

One of the most productive of these sources of revenue is the Customs duties, which are divided under the different heads of Import Duties, Export Duties, Transit Duties, and Town Duties. No particular statement can be given of the comparative productiveness of these different heads of customs duties, the whole being generally classed together in the accounts of the Company which are subjoined to the report of the Committee. The net amount of the whole during the year between the 30th of April, 1829 and 1830, as stated in the accounts of the different presidencies,

amounted to rather more than 1,600,000*l*. Since the partial opening of the trade to India in 1814, the amount of import duties has considerably increased; and as the rates are established upon a moderate scale, it does not appear that any objection is made to them on the part of the merchants. All goods of British manufacture are admitted into consumption at the presidencies upon the payment of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., while some of our domestic productions are free from all duties. Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed, however, at the export duties chargeable on the shipment of goods from different ports of India. It is stated that the duties chargeable upon the shipments from Bengal to Madras amount, where a British ship is employed, to $15\frac{1}{2}$; and, if sent by a foreign vessel, to 23 per cent. on the value.

For the collection of the transit duties, a large establishment is necessary. In one district alone—Madura—there are twenty-one inland customs' stations, or choukies. At Madras these stations are frequently farmed, and always to natives, as the law does not allow Europeans to enter into such contracts. As a consequence of this system, it is said that the native merchants, in passing with their goods, are subjected to frequent acts of oppression. They are liable to considerable delay, under the pretext of examining their merchandise; and where even no duty is chargeable, goods are not allowed to pass these choukies without the payment of a fee, although such an exaction is expressly prohibited by law. The town or market duties are likewise collected by persons over whom the government has no adequate control; and, as a necessary consequence, extortion is very frequently exercised. Such a system of collecting revenue is, at best, of very doubtful propriety; but when accompanied by abuses on the part of the collectors, there can be no question of its impolicy, and of the obstacles which it must present to the extension of commerce.

One source of revenue to the East India Company, which always sounds exceedingly objectionable to English ears, is derived from a strict monopoly in the articles of salt and opium, and this produces a net amount of about 3,000,000*l*. sterling annually to the Indian exchequer. It is much to be wished that some substitute for this source of income could be found, as these monopolies not only create a vast deal of jealousy and dissatisfaction on the part of private traders, but one of them at least, that of salt, is productive of much hardship to the bulk of the population, the price of one of the prime necessities of life being thus, it is said, raised from 800 to 1000 per cent. Great caution, however, will be necessary in setting about any alteration in the revenue system of India, where, as elsewhere, a heavy public debt, and an establishment necessarily expensive, require that no disappointment shall be experienced in the collection of a large revenue.

If the trade in salt were thrown open, and its importation allowed on the payment of a duty, the article would, in all probability, be sent in considerable quantity from England, and a handsome revenue might be raised in an unobjectionable manner, while the commerce of this country would be proportionally

benefited. Excise duties might still be levied upon salt of Indian production. A very considerable trade was formerly carried on between Madras and Bengal, in the import of salt into Bengal, and the export of rice in return, the Madras salt being superior in quality to that produced at the mouth of the Ganges. This trade is now, however, nearly annihilated, by means of the heavy duty which is levied in Bengal, and the obligation under which the importers are placed of delivering the salt to the Company, which, as the only buyer, fixes its own price at so low a rate, that the trade is not worth prosecuting. By a recent relaxation, Europeans are allowed to purchase salt at the Company's sales in Calcutta; this they carry up the country for the purpose of trading, but no one is allowed to interfere with the Company in the manufacture.

Salt is formed naturally in large quantities, and very rapidly, upon the rocks and shores of the Coromandel coast. To counteract the facility thus afforded for invading the Company's monopoly, a very numerous body of police officers is maintained, one of whose principal duties consists in obliging the natives to destroy this spontaneous offering of nature. It is a considerable hardship, which can hardly fail to carry with it a feeling of injustice among the natives, that any one who shall go to the sea-side and gather a handful of salt for his own use, is rendered subject to a heavy penalty. The expense to which the Company is subjected in protecting this monopoly must necessarily be great. Among their charges of government for the year 1829-30 appears the sum of 607,691*l.* incurred to this end.

The propriety of the opium monopoly rests upon grounds somewhat different from those stated with regard to salt. If opium be considered an article of necessity by the natives of India, it is so only as it gratifies a depraved taste; and, morally speaking, there may be some excuse for a system of restrictions which even indirectly interferes with, and checks a vicious propensity. In their letter of the 24th of October, 1817, to the Governor in Council in Bengal, the court of Directors said upon this point—'After all, we must observe, that it is our wish not to encourage the consumption of opium, but rather to lessen the use, or, more properly speaking, the abuse of the drug; and for this end, as well as for the purpose of revenue, to make the price to the public, both in our own and in foreign dominions, as high as possible, having due regard to the effects of illicit trade in our own dominions, and of competition in foreign places from opium produced in other countries. Were it possible to prevent the use of the drug altogether, except strictly for the purpose of medicine, we would gladly do it in compassion to mankind; but this being absolutely impracticable, we can only endeavour to regulate and palliate an evil which cannot be eradicated.' This virtue of compassion 'is its own reward;' and it is fortunate that these official sympathies may be indulged, at the same time that a revenue of 2,000,000*l.* is secured by the monopoly!

In the furtherance of this monopoly, the Company strictly regulates the quantity of land upon which the cultivation of poppies

may be conducted, and it interferes between the ryots and zamindars, by regulating the rent which shall be paid for the occupancy of land so employed. In 1824, when it suited the purpose of the Company to increase the quantity of the poppy grown in Benares, this object was effected by increasing the rate of payment to the ryots; and, fearful lest its wishes might be frustrated by the zamindars in demanding an increased rent equivalent to the greater allowance made to the cultivator, the government interposed its authority, and forbade the exaction of higher rents than had been paid in former years.

Considerable facilities are afforded to the contraband trade in opium, by the great value of the drug in comparison with its bulk; while the exorbitant profits obtained by the Company act, in some instances, as an irresistible stimulant to the smuggler, so that, with all their vigilance, the government officers are unable to prevent illicit trading in the article to a great extent.

Besides this, it has been found impossible to regulate the cultivation of poppy lands in the independent states, although great efforts have been made to that end; and the monopoly is of necessity so far relaxed, that opium, the produce of those states which would meet that of the Company in foreign markets, is now regularly admitted into its territories upon the payment of duty.

The great market for opium is China, although, according to the regulations of the Chinese government, the introduction of the drug is strictly forbidden in that country.

The Company has further established, in certain parts of its dominions, a partial monopoly in the article of tobacco, which is represented as being pernicious in its consequences. As a proof of this, it is stated, that while, through the gradual improvement of the country, the prices of other kinds of agricultural produce have gradually fallen from 30 to 40 per cent., the price of tobacco, in common with the prices of other articles which are the objects of monopoly, has increased greatly.

Other sources of revenue have been found in stamp duties, post-office charges, and some smaller objects, as to which it is not necessary to offer any further explanation. The account appended to this statement exhibits in sufficient detail the items which comprise the annual income and expenditure of the Company as connected with its political character.

We had prepared an abstract of the evidence on the judicial system of India. The inquiry, however, before the Committee in the last session of Parliament, has elicited so many important facts on this branch of the subject of our Indian Government, that we may with more propriety postpone its consideration to another year.

TERRITORIAL REVENUES AND CHARGES OF INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1829-30.

REVENUES.	£.
Mints	36,483
Post-Office	132,565
Stamps	424,692
Judicial	114,670
Land revenue	14,314,660
Customs	1,837,127
Ceded territory	569,676
Burmese Cessions	103,240
Salt	2,421,619
Opium	1,757,400
Marine	61,769
Ava Indemnification	92,220
Bhurtpore	34,800
Subsidies	392,355
Bank Profits	8,640
	22,301,916

Deduct amount calculated to be over-estimated in the receipt from land revenues at Bombay

247,500

Total estimated revenues in India, 1829-30 £22,054,416

CHARGES.	£.
Civil charges	1,781,171
Provincial battalions, and in the Western Provinces	132,124
Mints	80,768
Post-Office	128,947
Stamps	105,674
Judicial	1,694,908
Land revenue	3,323,925
Customs	196,916
Ceded territory	145,696
Burmese cessions	41,760
Salt	607,691
Opium	666,420
Marine	339,410
Petty claims on Carnatic	24,000
Buildings and repairs	516,201
Military	9,103,091
	18,888,702
Interest on debts	2,139,117
	21,027,819
Expenses of St. Helena	93,004
Political charges incurred in England, including invoice amount of Stores consigned to India	1,742,162
	22,862,985
Grand Total of Charges	22,862,985
Deduct Revenues	22,054,416
	£ 808,569
Estimated Surplus Charge, 1829-30	

XV. BANK OF ENGLAND.

IN consequence of the approaching termination of the Charter enjoyed by the corporation of the Bank of England, a Committee of Secrecy, consisting of thirty-two Members of the House of Commons, was appointed on the 22nd of May last, in order to inquire into the expediency of renewing that Charter, as well as for the more general purpose of examining into the system on which banks of issue in England and Wales are conducted. This Committee immediately applied themselves to the inquiry, by calling for all the accounts which appeared necessary for elucidating the affairs of the Bank of England, by examining evidence for the purpose of ascertaining the principles on which that body regulates the issue of its notes and conducts its general transactions, and by procuring information on the other important branch of the subject committed to their examination. Having collected together a vast mass of evidence from persons whose practical knowledge and experience pointed them out as best qualified for affording it, the Committee, on the 11th of August, reported the documents and minutes of evidence which they had so collected for the consideration of the House; and this Report having been printed, we are enabled to offer the following abstract of its contents:—

The points to which the attention of the Committee was principally directed, are—

1st, Whether the paper circulation of the metropolis should be confined, as at present, to the issues of one bank, and that a commercial company; or whether a competition of different banks of issue, each consisting of an unlimited number of partners, should be permitted.

2ndly, If it should be deemed expedient that the paper circulation of the metropolis should be confined, as at present, to the issues of one bank, how far the whole of the exclusive privileges possessed by the Bank of England are necessary to effect this object.

3rdly, What checks can be provided to secure for the public a proper management of banks of issue, and especially whether it would be expedient and safe to compel them periodically to publish their accounts.

In pursuit of these objects, the Committee have examined into the effect produced by the establishment of the branch banks of the Bank of England, and have obtained from various persons well qualified by experience to guide their judgment, opinions as to the expediency of encouraging the establishment of joint-stock

banks of issue in the country. The advanced period of the Session at which the Committee was appointed, did not, as they have stated in their Report, enable them to render the evidence upon their various points of inquiry complete enough to justify them in offering any recommendation to the House; nor, indeed, do they appear to have themselves formed any sufficiently decided opinion upon some of the most important parts of the question to warrant any such recommendation. It will not, therefore, be expected that this abstract of the Committee's labours should convey opinions which they have abstained from offering. All that it can properly attempt, is to give a very condensed account of the general tendency of the evidence. Those of our readers who have any desire of informing themselves fully upon a subject of very great national importance, will do well to consult the original document, which contains the deliberate and well-expressed opinions of several of the most intelligent and best informed men of all parties in this country, upon the principles which should guide and govern our monetary system. We cannot forbear quoting the concluding paragraph of the Report, as it is calculated to afford satisfaction to the public mind upon a point of considerable interest:—

‘Of the ample means of the Bank of England to meet all its engagements, and of the high credit which it has always possessed, and which it continues to deserve, no man who reads the evidence taken before the Committee can for a moment doubt; for it appears that, in addition to the surplus “rest” in the hands of the Bank itself, amounting to 2,880,000*l.*, the capital on which interest is paid to the proprietors, and for which the State is debtor to the Bank, amounts to 14,553,000*l.*, making no less a sum than 17,433,000*l.* over and above all its liabilities.’

It is not necessary on this occasion to offer any statement of the origin of the Bank of England, or of the objects contemplated by its formation, that information having been incidentally included in the statement of the progress of the funding system of this country, given in the *Companion* for 1832.

Since the period of the establishment of the Bank of England, the commercial interests of this country have grown up to a magnitude which it is probable no one then contemplated. The capital of the Bank has, during that time, been augmented from 1,200,000*l.* to the sum already mentioned of 14,553,000*l.*, and its influence upon the money concerns of the kingdom has increased in a proportionate degree. This influence has, in fact, been so great of late years, that by contracting or enlarging its issues of paper money, the means of doing which are always completely within its power, it can at any time exert the most important influence on the rate of foreign exchanges, and on the state of mercantile credit in this kingdom. That the operations of this powerful body have, at times, been productive of evil consequences to the commercial world, few will be inclined to deny, after an examination of the evidence contained in this Report. At the same time justice requires it to be

stated, that at no time does that influence appear to have been exerted with any improper or interested motive. The principal functions of the Bank of England, as at present privileged, are, in the estimation of its highly respectable Governor, 'to furnish the paper money with which the public act around them, and to be a place of safe deposit for the public money, or for the money of individuals who prefer a public body, like the Bank, to private bankers.' The Bank of England does actually perform two other functions, which are of great importance. It acts as a bank of discounts for the accommodation of the mercantile and trading interests, and it undertakes the management of the public debt of the country, by the registration of transfers, and by keeping the accounts of the fundholders as well as by making the quarterly payments of the dividends. In this last capacity it acts merely as the agent of the Government, taking upon itself not only the expense of offices, clerks, stationery, &c., but also the risk of loss from forgeries, in return for which the public pays to the Bank a fixed annual sum, amounting to 248,000*l*.

It is by means of the privilege which it exclusively enjoys of issuing paper-money in the metropolis, and which money constitutes a very principal proportion of the circulating medium of the country, that the Bank has the power of so materially interfering with all our money concerns. The manner in which this interference may be made to operate will be understood from the following hypothetical statement.

If by the purchase of an undue amount of securities, or by an ill-advised augmentation of the accommodations usually granted to the commercial part of the community, any great increase is made to the amount of its notes in circulation, the market-rate of interest may be lowered. Capitalists may then be led to seek new channels for the employment of their money, so that commercial speculations may be encouraged, and the prices of goods may be raised. As a natural consequence, a diminution will take place in the amount of goods exported. Since no corresponding rise in prices will be experienced in foreign markets, gold will become a more profitable species of remittance, and will take the place of goods in the returns made for foreign merchandize. The Bank will then be called upon for payment of a large amount of its notes, in order to provide this bullion for exportation. The Directors, seeing their coffers rapidly drained of the precious metals, will naturally become alarmed for the safety of their establishment,—the securities which they hold will be suddenly thrown upon the market, and the supply of circulating medium will by such means be reduced below the actual, and probably even below the ordinary and legitimate wants of the merchants; the rate of interest will be rapidly augmented; those accommodations which encouraged mercantile speculations will be withdrawn, and all the miseries of a commercial panic suddenly brought about. In the course of time, matters will again adjust themselves; the fall in the prices of commodities will occasion

them to be again exported; the scarcity of circulating medium, and the consequent fall in the foreign exchanges, will bring back gold; confidence will be gradually restored; and the Bank, finding its coffers replenished with bullion, will be led to enlarge its issues by the re-purchase of securities bearing interest, and circumstances will assume the same aspect which they bore before the over-issue. Some portion of the mischief which will have been thus produced is indeed speedily rendered apparent by the numerous lists of bankrupts, which are sure to accompany or to follow close upon a period of panic; but many years may elapse ere the extent of the evil will be brought to light. The sacrifices which must be made by some mercantile establishments, in order to provide for their engagements during the moment of distress, and the losses to which others are subjected, from the insolvency of those with whom they have had dealings, may perhaps be borne at the time, but their business must in future be carried on with crippled resources, and by means of expedients: they are no longer able to await the most favourable moments for disposing of goods, and their ruin is frequently precipitated by a trifling disappointment, or an accidental disarrangement, which, but for previous losses, would have passed without producing the slightest injury. Seven years have now elapsed since the memorable mercantile panic of 1825; and the commercial public is yet occasionally destined to witness the truth of this remark in the bankruptcy of establishments which date the origin of their ruin from losses then experienced.

There is no reason to apprehend that the Directors of the Bank of England, or of any similarly privileged body, could ever wilfully embark in a course such as has been described. No amount of profit which they could at first realize from an over-issue of their paper, would bear any proportion to the losses to which they must be exposed from insolvencies, and from the sacrifices which they are called on to make, in realizing or rendering available their resources during a period of general distrust. So far from this having been the course of the Bank Directors, it appears from this Report, that, although at times they may have been mistaken in their views, or not sufficiently alive to the consequences of their proceedings, their intentions have yet been uniformly upright, and that they have been guided by a wish for the general benefit, without any improper reference to the immediate profit of their establishment.

We have been led into this digression by the belief, that, although most persons are persuaded of the power of the Bank to exercise an injurious influence upon the currency, few, comparatively, have any clear idea of the manner in which that influence can be exerted. Some knowledge upon this head is, however, absolutely necessary for the right understanding of the questions now at issue, and for properly estimating the value of the opinions expressed by the gentlemen who have given evidence before the Committee.

The Bank of England, under its present charter, enjoys the sole right of issuing paper money in the metropolis; no co-partnership for banking purposes is allowed to issue notes payable on demand, in or within sixty-five miles of London, having more than six individuals directly interested in the concern; and no banking establishment beyond that distance, with more than six partners, can draw bills on London, or make notes payable there for a less sum than 50*l*. The privilege first mentioned is virtually, although not legally, extended to other parts of the country, the whole circulation of the great commercial and manufacturing county of Lancashire,—so far, at least, as it is composed of notes payable to bearer,—is supplied by the Bank of England. Upon the subject of this restriction there is a complete agreement between all the witnesses, who are favourable to its continuance. Some among them are also of opinion, that if this privilege were further extended, and the Bank was constituted the sole issuer of paper-money throughout England, considerable advantage would arise from the removal of much of the uncertainty which now attends the supply of circulating medium through the country.

With regard to the other principal privilege enjoyed by the Bank, that under which all other banking establishments are restricted in the manner described, no great stress is laid upon its value, even by the Directors of the Bank. One of these gentlemen (Mr. Norman) is of opinion, that ‘the privilege is comparatively of little consequence to the Bank; that it is hardly worth consideration. It must be inconvenient to other establishments, and so far may be considered advantageous by the Bank; but, on the whole, I think it of very little importance.’ In the face of such an opinion, and with no contrary belief expressed by others, it is not very likely that this privilege, or, more properly speaking, this restriction, will be continued by the legislature beyond the present term of the Bank Charter.

The following amount of the profits of the Bank of England, in the year ending the 29th of February, 1832, not only states the sources whence those profits have accrued, but indicates also the description of the securities bearing interest which are held by the Bank, and consequently explains the course pursued in conducting one principal branch of its business:—

Interest on commercial bills	£130,695
Interest on Exchequer bills	204,109
Annuity for forty-five years (the dead-weight account).	451,415
Interest from capital received from Government	446,502
Allowance received for management of public debt	251,896
Interest on loans on mortgages	60,684
Interest on stock in the public funds	15,075
Interest on private loans	56,944
Profit on bullion, commission, rent, receipts on discounted bills unpaid, management of the business of the banks of Ireland, of Scotland, and Royal Bank of Scotland, and sundry items	71,859

£1,689,176

The expense during the same period are stated thus:—

Salaries and pensions	£218,003
House expenses	39,187
Directors' allowances	8,000
Rent	40,000
Expenses at eleven branches, arising from the banking department.	5,702
Expenses attending the circulation of 2,500,000 <i>l.</i> of branch bank of England notes at eleven branches	28,508
	£ 339,400

This account does not, however, include the whole amount of charges which are to be set against the foregoing account of profits. The Bank is in the habit of compounding with Government for the amount of stamp-duty upon their issues; and their payment at the Stamp-Office in the year 1831 was 70,875*l.* Various losses by forgeries and bankruptcies also occurred to the amount of 89,274*l.*, thus augmenting the charges to 499,549*l.*, so that the net profit of the year was reduced to 1,189,627*l.*, of which 1,164,235*l.* was divided among the proprietors at the rate of 8 per cent. upon their capital; and the small balance of 25,392*l.* was carried to their 'rest' account, in augmentation of their surplus profits.

The above amount of 339,400*l.* is apportioned by the accountant in the following manner:—

National Debt Department	£ 164,143
Bank notes	106,092
Banking department	69,165
	£ 339,400

Under the first head are included the salaries of 405 clerks, porters, and messengers, and pensions to retired clerks, stationers' and printer's bills, 26,664*l.*, the estimated proportion of rent for that portion of the building which is employed for the purposes of the department, a proportion (one half) of the Directors' allowances, and various items which come under the head of 'house expenses.'

The amount of the expense attending the circulation of bank-notes and post-bills from London and the eleven branches, includes the salaries of 242 clerks, porters, and messengers, with pensions and retired clerks, and similar heads of expense as are detailed above, under the head of 'national debt department.'

The expenses attending the banking department comprises the salaries of 173 clerks, &c., and the same description of charges as attach to the other two heads of expense. The proportionate expense of the public accounts, if reference is had to the number of hands employed, and the amount of business performed, is estimated at 10,000*l.*, forming part of the sum of 69,165*l.*

The actual situation of the Bank upon the 29th of February, 1832, will be understood on examining the following statement:—

To bank-notes outstanding	• • • £18,051,710
To public deposits, viz. :—	
Drawing accounts	£2,034,790
Balance of audit roll	550,550
Life annuities unpaid	85,030
Annuities for terms of years unpaid	38,360
Exchequer bills deposited	490,000
	<u>3,198,730</u>

To private deposits, viz. :—	
Drawing accounts	5,683,870
Various other debts	54,560
	<u>5,738,430</u>
To the Bank of England for capital	14,553,000
To balance, or surplus, in favour of the Bank of England	2,637,760

	<u>£ 44,179,630</u>
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By advance on Government securities, viz. :—	
Exchequer bills on the growing produce of the Consolidated Fund, in the quarter ending 5 April, 1832	£3,428,340
Ditto 5 July, 1832	697,000
Exchequer bills on Supplies, 1825	7,600
Ditto for 10,500,000 <i>l.</i> for 1825	2,000
By the advances to the trustees appointed by the Act 3 Geo. IV. c. 51, towards the purchase of an annuity of 585,740 <i>l.</i> for forty-four years, from 5 April, 1823	• • • 10,897,880

By other credits, viz. :—	
Exchequer bills purchased	2,700,000
Stock purchased	764,600
City bonds	500,000
Bills and notes discounted.	2,951,970
Loans on mortgages	1,452,100
London Dock Company	227,500
Advances on securities and various articles	570,690

By cash and bullion	9,166,860
By the permanent debt due from Government	5,293,150
	<u>14,686,800</u>
	<u>£44,179,630</u>

Surplus brought down	£2,637,760
Bank capital due to proprietors	14,553,000
	<u>£17,190,760</u>

This last-mentioned sum does not include the value of their building with all its fittings and furniture, estimated by the architect of the Bank to be worth the sum of 1,000,000*l*.

In the foregoing account it will be seen that the Bank takes credit for 10,897,880*l*. paid to trustees appointed by Act of Parliament for the purchase of an annuity of 585,740*l*. per annum for the term of forty-four years from April, 1823. This annuity forms part of the operation, commonly known as the 'dead-weight annuity,' entered into by Government for equalizing the payments under the head of 'naval and military half-pay and pensions,' the object of which was explained in the *Companion* for 1832, pp. 90 and 91. If reference is had to the amount of profits of the Bank for the year ending 29th of February, 1832, it will be seen that the profit upon this annuity is stated at 451,415*l*., the difference between this sum and the amount of the annuity being considered as a sinking fund, to replace the amount advanced at the end of the term for which the annuity was originally granted. As a proof that the Bank Directors are warranted in taking credit for this sum, a return has been made of the present value of such an annuity, according to the calculation of Mr. Finlayson, the Government actuary, who values the same on the 12th of June, 1832, at the sum of 10,935,227*l*., being a small sum beyond that stated in the balance-sheet of the Bank.

The amount of coin and bullion possessed by the Bank is liable to great fluctuation, as will appear from the following statement of the *average* amounts held in each year from 1815 to the present time:—

Year ending 28 Feb.	£.	Year ending 28 Feb.	£.
1815 . .	2,179,147	1824 . .	12,606,963
1816 . .	3,399,114	1825 . .	11,858,595
1817 . .	7,504,284	1826 . .	4,521,702
1818 . .	11,109,381	1827 . .	6,607,976
1819 . .	6,721,647	1828 . .	10,201,253
1820 . .	3,969,528	1829 . .	9,640,000
1821 . .	8,174,419	1830 . .	7,285,000
1822 . .	11,631,090	1831 . .	10,322,000
1823 . .	10,254,698	1832 . .	6,389,000

Great as are the variations exhibited in this statement, it yet does not give an adequate idea of the extent of fluctuation to which the coffers of the Bank are liable. On the 1st of January, 1824, the Bank possessed 14,100,000*l*. of treasure; on the 1st of January, 1825, it had 10,650,000*l*. In the month of April following, it still had 10,000,000*l*., but, by the month of November in the same year, their store was reduced to 1,300,000*l*., from causes which were, doubtless, in a great degree unavoidable. Between the early part of 1822 and April, 1825, the Bank had increased its circulation to the extent of 4,000,000*l*. The abundance of money thus thrown into the market engendered a spirit of speculation, and occasioned a general advance of prices, under which, as a necessary consequence, the rates of exchanges fell, and recourse was had to bullion, as an article of export, in payment for foreign

goods, and the Bank was drained to the extent above-mentioned. Before the month of November, 1825, a diminution of the circulation of the Bank had taken place, to the extent of 3,500,000*l*. A general distrust seemed to pervade the whole country—the notes of country bankers were returned upon them in such a degree, that great numbers of these establishments failed. Commercial distress of the most appalling description ensued, so that, to use the memorable expression of the then Minister, the country was within twenty-four hours of a state of barter.

At this crisis, when the circulation of the country had been thus violently and suddenly contracted, the Bank came forward with the most prompt and efficient assistance. The evil was checked by its very excess. Bullion, which had been forced out of the country by the over-issue of paper, was now brought back through the deficiency of currency. The Bank lent money upon almost every description of security that was offered—it took in stock—made advances on Exchequer bills—lent money on mortgage—relieved the market by the purchase of Exchequer bills—discounted mercantile paper with an almost reckless liberality; so that the amount of paper under discount at the Bank rose from 5,000,000*l*. on the 3rd of November, to 15,000,000*l*. on the 29th of December. The number of Bills discounted in one day was 4200. On the 3rd of December, 1825, the amount of notes in circulation was only 17,477,290*l*.; but, on the 31st of that month, it had been increased to 25,709,410*l*., and on the 14th of January was augmented to 26,104,890*l*.; such a great increase becoming necessary, in order to replace the notes of country bankers, and to counteract the tendency to hoarding always indulged by timid people in times of general embarrassment. Before the close of the year the circulation was again decreased to 19,049,720*l*.; and on the 6th of January, 1827, just before the payment of the dividends, was as low as 18,303,470*l*.

The principle upon which the Directors of the Bank of England proceed in ordinary times to regulate its issues is, at the time the currency is full, to invest, of the whole amount received for circulation and deposits, in the proportion of about one-third in bullion and coin, and about two-thirds in securities bearing interest. Having thus fixed the proportion of securities and treasure, should the exchanges turn against this country, so that bullion is demanded by the public, the Directors are content to allow the drain to go on unchecked, in the expectation that the contraction of the currency, occasioned by the return of so large a proportion of its issues upon the Bank, will occasion an appreciation of their paper, and bring back the gold by again turning the foreign exchanges in our favour.

The Bank of England is a bank of deposits as well as of issue. It has always acted as banker to the Government. The balances of public money which remained in its hands were much larger formerly than they have been of late, as appears from the following statement of the *average* aggregate amounts so held during each year, from 1807 to 1831:—

1807	£12,647,551	1816	£10,807,660	1824	£7,222,187
1808	11,761,448	1817	8,699,133	1825	5,347,314
1809	11,093,648	1818	7,066,887	1826	4,214,271
1810	11,950,047	1819	4,538,373	1827	4,223,867
1811	10,191,854	1820	3,713,442	1828	3,821,697
1812	10,390,130	1821	3,920,157	1829	3,862,656
1813	10,393,404	1822	4,107,853	1830	4,761,952
1814	12,158,227	1823	5,526,635	1831	3,948,102
1815	11,737,436				

The profits which it derived from this source during the war, when the balances were large, must have been considerable.

A similar account of private deposits in the hands of the Bank during the same period of time, shows, on the other hand, a considerable augmentation of this branch of its business:—

1807	£1,582,720	1816	£1,333,120	1824	£2,369,910
1808	1,940,630	1817	1,672,800	1825	2,607,900
1809	1,492,190	1818	1,640,210	1826	3,322,070
1810	1,428,720	1819	1,790,860	1827	3,931,370
1811	1,567,920	1820	1,325,060	1828	5,701,280
1812	1,573,950	1821	1,326,020	1829	5,217,210
1813	1,771,310	1822	1,373,370	1830	5,562,250
1814	2,374,910	1823	2,321,920	1831	5,201,370
1815	1,690,490				

The large increase observable in these deposits since the year 1825 is attributable to two causes: the failure of several private banking establishments at that time created much distrust, and induced many individuals and private corporations to prefer a place of security like the Bank before any private establishment for the custody of their money. The other cause of increase has arisen from the greater facilities granted to their customers by the Bank since 1825, whereby its practice is very nearly assimilated to that of private bankers.

These facilities, according to a list given in to the Committee by the chief cashier of the Bank are as follow:—

1. The Bank receives dividends by power of attorney for all persons having drawing accounts at the Bank.
2. Dividend warrants are received at the Drawing Office for ditto.
3. Exchequer Bills and other securities are received for ditto; the bills exchanged, the interest received, and the amount carried to their respective accounts.
4. Cheques may be drawn for 5*l.* and upwards, instead of 10*l.*, as heretofore.
5. Cash boxes taken in, contents unknown, for such parties as keep accounts at the Bank.
6. Bank-notes are paid at the counter, instead of drawing tickets for them on the pay-clerks as heretofore.
7. Cheques on city bankers paid in by three o'clock may be drawn for between four and five; and those paid in before four will be received and passed to account the same evening.
8. Cheques paid in after four are sent out at nine o'clock the

following morning, received and passed to account, and may be drawn for as soon as received.

9. Dividend warrants taken in at the Drawing Office until five in the afternoon, instead of until three as heretofore.

10. Credits paid into account are received without the bank-book (the pass-book), and are afterwards entered therein without the party claiming them.

11. Bills of exchange accepted payable at the Bank are paid with or without advice,—heretofore with advice only.

12. Notes of country bankers payable in London are sent out the same day for payment.

13. Cheques are given out in books, and not in sheets as heretofore.

As one of the consequences arising out of the panic of 1825, the Bank, acting under the strong recommendation of the Government, have opened eleven branches of their establishment in the following places:—Gloucester, Manchester, Swansea, Birmingham, Liverpool, Bristol, Leeds, Exeter, Newcastle, Hull, Norwich.

The principle which has guided the Bank in its selection of towns wherein to establish branch banks, is to make choice of such as would give the best centre of circulation with reference to manufacturing and agricultural districts. The applications made from particular towns for the establishment of those branches are said to have been exceedingly numerous; and it is generally understood that wherever they have been brought into operation considerable benefit has resulted to the neighbourhood. The object of the Bank in thus complying with the recommendation of Lord Liverpool is said to have been purely of a public nature, and not to have included any expectation of profit; nor does it very clearly appear from the evidence that any advantage has accrued directly to the Bank from the establishment of these branches. The scale of charges made by them is, indeed, said to be too low for the profitable carrying on of any banking business. From this circumstance, as well as from the influence which must naturally attach to so powerful a body, these establishments have interfered greatly with the business of private bankers, who yet are ready, with but few exceptions, to acknowledge that the advantages which they derive from these branch banks are more than equivalent to any loss of business which they may have occasioned. One of these advantages consists in the facility with which they can either remit money from the country to London, or receive it in the country from London, or even transmit it from one part of the country to another where a branch is established, avoiding by this means the expense and risk to which they were previously liable. Many of the country bankers have, besides, made arrangements with the branch bank in their district for obtaining supplies of cash at a short notice; by which means they are absolved from the necessity of keeping any large amount of bullion in their possession, and have consequently the power of advantageously employing a larger

proportion of their deposits in the purchase of profitable securities. Many private banking establishments have, since the opening of the branch banks, altogether discontinued to issue their own paper, and have substituted for this the notes of the Bank of England. To encourage them to the adoption of this course, the Bank discounts bills for these establishments to the probable amount of their circulation, at a low rate of interest; and although the advantage thus obtained by country bankers may not be so great as the profit they would derive from putting their own notes in circulation, they are, on the other hand, relieved from all danger and anxiety as to the return of their notes in times of alarm. It is seldom that a bank is subjected to what is called a run from persons who use it as a place of deposit. It is the poor man and the small tradesman whose anxiety leads them to demand payment for the small sums which they possess in the form of notes, and with whom the mischief usually originates. Only a small portion of the business of private banks of issue depends upon the circulation of their own notes. Seldom more than one-fifth or one-sixth of these liabilities belong to their paper circulation. It cannot, therefore, make any material abatement in the profit of a bank to substitute, on the terms mentioned, the notes of the Bank of England for their own paper.

It will, perhaps, elucidate this subject to insert the following analysis of an account, drawn up by the chief accountant of the Bank, of the estimated profit derived by that establishment from the circulation of its promissory notes. (Appendix to Report, p. 34). It appears from this statement that the net profit arising from this branch of its business does not amount to so much as $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.; and it is not to be expected that any private establishment at a distance from London, where the greatest facilities are to be found for such transactions, would be able to invest their surplus funds with more profitable results:—

Circulation	£20,000,000
Government Deposits	4,000,000
	£24,000,000

Of which two-thirds are estimated to be invested in securities, and one-third in bullion.

Securities, £16,000,000, viz.:

£9,000,000 Exchequer Bills, ...	$2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.,	£202,500
800,000 Stock	3 ..	24,000
1,000,000 Advances for Circulation or		
Discount	3 ..	30,000
500,000 Country Discount	$3\frac{1}{2}$..	17,500
4,700,000	$4\frac{1}{8}$..	193,875
		467,875
Deduct:		
Expense of Circulation		106,000
Stamp Duty on Circulation		70,000
		176,000
Estimated net profit		£291,875

Or 17. 4s. $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per cent. on £24,000,000.

The main point of interference of which private banks have to complain, with reference to the branch banks, is in the discount of bills of exchange, which is usually done by these latter establishments at a lower rate of discount than was previously demanded by private bankers, and without any charge of commission,—a charge which it has always been the custom of country bankers to make.

The branch banks do not allow interest upon any sums deposited with them, while country bankers do make such allowance. There is, besides, much business of a very useful kind which branch banks never perform for the public: they never consent to come under any advances—a kind of indulgence which is freely extended by private bankers to such of their customers as they think deserving of confidence; and as there are times when almost every person concerned in trade will find it convenient to avail himself of this facility, it is not likely that the private establishments will ever be deprived by the branch banks of any considerable portion of their business.

XVI.—SAVINGS' BANKS.

THE following Summary is extracted from a very useful Table, shewing the progress of Savings' Banks up to the 21st of November, 1831, compiled by J. Tidd Pratt, Esq., the Barrister-at-Law appointed to certify the Rules of Savings' Banks and Friendly Societies in England and Wales. It may be remarked, that of the total number of accounts in England, nearly one-eighth, and of the gross amount of deposits rather more than one-ninth, are included in the returns from the county of Middlesex, a proportion as nearly as possible coincident with its population, as compared with that of the whole kingdom. Ireland presents a remarkable contrast. The returns from the county of Dublin include nearly one-fourth of the total number of accounts, one-fifth of the total amount, and almost one-half of the increase shown in the number of depositors.

SUMMARY OF SAVINGS' BANKS IN ENGLAND, WALES, AND IRELAND.

	England.		Wales.		Ireland.		Total for England, Wales, and Ireland.	
No. of Depositors under £20 each	195,035	8,698 i	5,186	69 i	18,945	1,925 i	219,166	10,692 i
“ Depositors under 50....	102,536	688 i	3,234	80 d	12,991	2,145 i	118,761	2,753 i
“ Depositors under 100....	47,903	139 i	1,296	23 i	4,622	300 i	53,821	462 i
“ Depositors under 150....	17,031	150 d	384	2 i	982	68 i	18,397	80 d
“ Depositors under 200....	7,908	282 i	177	25 i	293	69 i	8,378	375 i
“ Depositors above 200....	3,756	455 d	97	1 d	65	2 d	3,918	448 d
Total No. of Depositors	374,169	9,212 i	10,374	39 i	37,898	4,505 i	422,441	13,754 i
“ Friendly Societies ..	4,162	71 i	167	6 i	234	66 i	4,563	143 i
“ Charitable Societies.	1,996	216 i	53	15 i	347	79 i	2,396	310 i
Total No. of Accounts.....	380,327	9,499 i	10,594	60 i	38,479	4,650 i	429,400	14,207 i
Total Amount of Investments... £	12,916,028	3,597 d	349,794	4,047 d	1,045,825	122,642 i	14,311,647	114,998 i
Average Amount of each Depositor	£32		£31		£26		£30	

(i signifies increase, d decrease.)

XVII.—BENEFIT SOCIETIES.

A BENEFIT SOCIETY, or, as it is called, a Provident Institution, has been established at Doncaster, for securing to the subscribers relief in sickness, support in old age, and certain sums payable on the death of the subscriber, or on a child attaining a particular age. Any one of these advantages may be insured for separately. For these purposes a series of most valuable tables have been calculated by Mr. Finlayson, which we have been favoured with permission to use. We submit them to our readers as likely to be of great advantage either in the establishment of similar institutions, or in enabling persons to judge of the fairness or prospect of stability in other plans of mutual assurance which may be proposed to them.

TABLE I.

SHEWING, in One Sum (and also in an equivalent Monthly Contribution ceasing at the Age of 65) the VALUE of an Allowance of FOUR SHILLINGS per Week in SICKNESS from and after each given Age until 65; combined with an Allowance or Pension for Life of Two Shillings per Week, commencing Payment at the Age of 65; and further combined with a Payment of Four Pounds whenever the death of the Purchaser shall happen.

Age of the Purchaser.	Total Value in ready Money of the Three Benefits.			Equivalent Monthly Contribution ceasing at the Age of 65.	Age of the Purchaser.	Total Value in ready Money of the Three Benefits.			Equivalent Monthly Contribution ceasing at the Age of 65.
	£.	s.	d.	£. s. d.		£.	s.	d.	£. s. d.
15	8	9	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	46	18	5	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 7
16	8	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 9	47	18	17	2	0 2 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
17	8	14	6	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	48	19	10	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 2 11 $\frac{3}{4}$
18	8	17	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	49	20	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
19	9	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	50	20	19	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
20	9	4	6	0 0 10	51	21	15	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
21	9	6	5	0 0 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	52	22	13	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4 2
22	9	12	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	53	22	13	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4 7
23	9	17	1	0 0 11	54	24	13	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 5 1
24	10	1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	55	25	16	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
25	10	6	8	0 0 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	56	26	19	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
26	10	12	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 1 0	57	28	4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
27	10	16	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	58	29	12	6	
28	11	2	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 1 1	59	31	3	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	
29	11	7	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	32	16	10	
30	11	13	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 1 2	61	34	10	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
31	11	19	11	0 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	36	7	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	
32	12	6	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	63	38	8	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	
33	12	12	11	0 1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	64	40	15	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	
34	12	19	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	43	8	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	
35	13	7	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	66	41	17	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	
36	13	14	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 6	67	40	7	9	
37	14	1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 1 7	68	38	18	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	
38	14	8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	69	37	10	6	
39	14	17	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	70	36	3	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	
40	15	5	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 1 10	71	34	17	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	
41	15	14	4	0 1 11	72	33	10	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	
42	16	3	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 2 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	73	32	5	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	
43	16	8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	74	30	19	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	
44	16	3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	75	29	13	8	
45	17	13	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 2 5 $\frac{1}{4}$					

TABLE II.

SHewing the VALUE in a single Payment (and also in an equivalent Monthly Contribution ceasing at the Age of 65) of an Allowance in SICKNESS of FOUR SHILLINGS per Week, commencing from and after each given Age, and continuing for the whole Term of Life.

Age of the Purchaser.	Single Value.			Monthly Contribution.			Age of the Purchaser.	Single Value.			Monthly Contribution.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
15	5	11	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	46	9	4	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
16	5	12	1	0	0	6	47	9	8	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
17	5	12	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	6	48	9	12	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
18	5	14	0	0	0	6	49	9	17	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
19	5	15	3	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	50	10	3	4	0	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
20	5	16	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	51	10	9	2	0	1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
21	5	18	5	3	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	10	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
22	6	0	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	53	11	2	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	2	2
23	6	2	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	54	11	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
24	6	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	7	55	11	19	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
25	6	6	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	56	12	6	7 $\frac{1}{4}$			
26	6	8	9	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	57	12	15	0			
27	6	11	0	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	13	4	4 $\frac{3}{4}$			
28	6	13	4	0	0	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	59	13	14	11 $\frac{1}{2}$			
29	6	15	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	8	60	14	6	9 $\frac{1}{2}$			
30	6	18	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	61	14	15	10 $\frac{3}{4}$			
31	7	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	15	6	4 $\frac{1}{4}$			
32	7	3	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	63	15	18	5 $\frac{1}{4}$			
33	7	5	11	0	0	9	64	16	12	4 $\frac{1}{4}$			
34	7	8	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	17	8	7 $\frac{1}{4}$			
35	7	11	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	66	17	17	1			
36	7	14	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	10	67	18	8	0 $\frac{3}{4}$			
37	7	16	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	19	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$			
38	7	19	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	11	69	19	19	4			
39	8	2	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	70	21	0	10 $\frac{3}{4}$			
40	8	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	71	20	3	8 $\frac{3}{4}$			
41	8	7	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	72	19	6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$			
42	8	10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	73	18	9	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			
43	8	13	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	74	17	13	2 $\frac{1}{4}$			
44	8	17	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	1	2	75	16	16	4 $\frac{1}{4}$			
45	9	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$							

TABLE III.

SHewing at each given Age the VALUE in a single Payment (and also in an equivalent Monthly Contribution ceasing in the Age of 60), of an ALLOWANCE OF PENSION of TWO SHILLINGS per Week, commencing Payment at the Age of 60, and continuing for the whole Term of Life.

Age of the Purchaser.	Single Value.			Monthly Contribution.			Age of the Purchaser.	Single Value.			Monthly Contribution.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
15	4	19	5½	0	0	5¼	46	21	10	4½	0	3	7
16	5	3	8¼	0	0	5½	47	22	12	7	0	3	11¾
17	5	8	2½	0	0	6	48	23	16	4½	0	4	5½
18	5	13	1	0	0	6¼	49	25	1	11½	0	4	11¾
19	5	18	4	0	0	6½	50	26	9	7¼	0	5	7½
20	6	4	0	0	0	7	51	27	19	5¾	0	6	5
21	6	10	1	0	0	7¼	52	29	11	9½	0	7	5
22	6	16	6¾	0	0	7¾	53	31	6	8¾	0	8	8¼
23	7	3	5	0	0	8¼	54	33	4	6¾	0	10	4¼
24	7	10	7½	0	0	8¾	55	35	5	7	0	12	7¾
25	7	18	2	0	0	9¼	56	37	10	3½			
26	8	6	0¼	0	0	10	57	39	19	2¼			
27	8	14	2¼	0	0	10½	58	42	12	9½			
28	9	2	8¼	0	0	11¼	59	45	11	7¾			
29	9	11	6	0	0	11¾	60	48	16	4¾			
30	10	0	8	0	1	0½	61	47	3	9			
31	10	10	2½	0	1	1¼	62	45	10	11½			
32	11	0	1¾	0	1	2¼	63	43	18	1			
33	11	10	6½	0	1	3¼	64	42	5	2½			
34	12	1	5¼	0	1	4¼	65	40	12	7¾			
35	12	12	10½	0	1	5½	66	39	0	10			
36	13	4	11¾	0	1	6¾	67	37	9	11½			
37	13	17	9¼	0	1	8¼	68	36	0	0½			
38	14	11	3½	0	1	9¾	69	34	11	2			
39	15	5	7½	0	1	11½	70	33	3	4¾			
40	16	0	9	0	2	1¼	71	31	16	4			
41	16	16	8½	0	2	3½	72	30	9	6			
42	17	13	6	0	2	5¾	73	29	2	11½			
43	18	11	2¼	0	2	8½	74	27	16	8			
44	19	9	10	0	2	11½	75	26	10	1¾			
45	20	9	6¼	0	3	3							

TABLE IV.

SHEWING the VALUE in a single Payment (and also in an equivalent Monthly Contribution, ceasing at the Age of 65) of the Sum of Two POUNDS, to be paid whenever the DEATH of the Purchaser may take place.

Age of the Purchaser.	Single Value.			Monthly Contribution.	Age of the Purchaser.	Single Value.			Monthly Contribution.
	£.	s.	d.	£. s. d.		£.	s.	d.	£. s. d.
15	0	12	8	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	46	1	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
16	0	12	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	47	1	0	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
17	0	13	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	1	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
18	0	13	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	49	1	1	5	0 0 2
19	0	13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	1	1	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 2
20	0	13	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	51	1	2	3	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
21	0	13	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	52	1	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
22	0	13	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	53	1	3	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
23	0	14	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	54	1	3	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
24	0	14	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	55	1	3	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
25	0	14	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	56	1	4	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	
26	0	14	5	0 0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	57	1	4	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	
27	0	14	7	0 0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	58	1	5	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	
28	0	14	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	59	1	5	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	
29	0	14	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	60	1	5	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	
30	0	15	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	61	1	6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
31	0	15	5	0 0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	62	1	6	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	
32	0	15	8	0 0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	63	1	7	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	
33	0	15	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 1	64	1	7	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	
34	0	16	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 1	65	1	8	1	
35	0	16	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 1	66	1	8	6	
36	0	16	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 1	67	1	8	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	
37	0	17	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 1	68	1	9	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
38	0	17	5	0 0 1	69	1	9	8	
39	0	17	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	70	1	10	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	
40	0	18	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	71	1	10	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
41	0	18	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	72	1	10	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
42	0	18	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	1	11	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	
43	0	19	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	74	1	11	5	
44	0	19	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	1	11	9	
45	0	19	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$					

TABLE V.

SHewing in a Monthly Contribution (commencing when a Child is of any Age undermentioned) the Value of £2. to be payable when such Child shall attain the Age of 21 or 14 years respectively, providing, however, that all such Contributions, with Interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., shall be re-unded in case of the Child's Death before the Ages specified.

Monthly Contribution.

		£.	s.	d.		
When £2. is to be paid on the Child attaining the Age of 21, such Child at the time of purchase being of the adjoining Age.	20	0	3	4		13
	19	0	3	$3\frac{3}{4}$		12
	18	0	1	$7\frac{1}{2}$		11
	17	0	1	$0\frac{3}{4}$		10
	16	0	0	$9\frac{1}{2}$		9
	15	0	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$		8
	14	0	0	6		7
	13	0	0	5		6
	12	0	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$		5
	11	0	0	$3\frac{3}{4}$		4
	10	0	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$		3
	9	0	0	3		2
	8	0	0	$2\frac{3}{4}$		1
	7	0	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$		under 1
	6	0	0	$2\frac{1}{4}$		
	5	0	0	2		
	4	0	0	$1\frac{3}{4}$		
	3	0	0	$1\frac{3}{4}$		
	2	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$		
	1	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$		
	under 1	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$		

When £2. is to be paid on the Child attaining the Age of 14, such Child at the time of purchase being of the adjoining Age.

TABLE VI.

SHewing the VALUE at each given Age of a Monthly Contribution of SIX-PENCE, when payable from and after that Age until 65, and no longer.

Age of the Contributor.	Value in Ready Money of each Sixpence to be paid per Month.			Age of the Contributor.	Value in Ready Money of each Sixpence to be paid per Month.			Age of the Contributor.	Value in Ready Money of each Sixpence to be paid per Month.		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
15	5	14	$11\frac{1}{4}$	29	5	1	$8\frac{3}{4}$	43	3	17	$7\frac{3}{4}$
16	5	13	$8\frac{1}{4}$	30	5	0	$5\frac{1}{2}$	44	3	15	5
17	5	12	$6\frac{1}{4}$	31	4	19	$1\frac{1}{4}$	45	3	13	$0\frac{3}{4}$
18	5	11	$5\frac{1}{2}$	32	4	17	$7\frac{3}{4}$	46	3	10	$7\frac{1}{2}$
19	5	10	6	33	4	16	$1\frac{1}{4}$	47	3	8	$1\frac{1}{2}$
20	5	9	$7\frac{3}{4}$	34	4	14	6	48	3	5	$6\frac{1}{2}$
21	5	8	$10\frac{1}{2}$	35	4	12	10	49	3	2	$10\frac{3}{4}$
22	5	8	$1\frac{3}{4}$	36	4	11	$1\frac{1}{2}$	50	3	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
23	5	7	5	37	4	9	$4\frac{3}{4}$	51	2	17	$5\frac{1}{4}$
24	5	6	8	38	4	7	$7\frac{1}{4}$	52	2	14	$6\frac{3}{4}$
25	5	5	$10\frac{1}{4}$	39	4	5	9	53	2	11	$7\frac{1}{2}$
26	5	4	$11\frac{1}{2}$	40	4	3	$10\frac{1}{4}$	54	2	8	$6\frac{1}{2}$
27	5	3	$11\frac{3}{4}$	41	4	1	$10\frac{1}{2}$	55	2	5	$4\frac{1}{4}$
28	5	2	11	42	3	19	$9\frac{3}{4}$				

XVIII.—NATIONAL SOCIETY SCHOOLS.

THE Twenty-first Annual Report of the 'National Society for promoting the Education of the Poor in the principles of the Established Church,' has been recently published. It contains the Returns to an inquiry instituted as to the number of Sunday and other Church of England Schools for the religious instruction of the poor. The inquiry was commenced on the 1st of January, 1831, and has been continued to the beginning of May, 1832. It is stated that, in the first instance, circulars were sent out to every parish church and chapelry contained in the Clerical Directory, in number about 12,000. Of these 9309 have made a return, and 7225 possess some school. No returns (as appears in the Table of the Counties) were obtained from 2013 places; 678 places (the difference between 9309 + 2013 and 12,000) having been struck out of the list as containing for the most part very small populations, in no case amounting to 200 souls. On the whole, it appears that 9309 places have made a return; that they contain 10,965 schools, and 740,005 scholars; and 2013 places (possessing each of them a population of above 200) have not made returns, the Committee having been unable to obtain them, in consequence of the regulations of the Post-office preventing the circulars being sent and the answers received postage free, which had hitherto been allowed. It is assumed, however, that the places which have not sent returns will give the same average amount of scholars as those which have made them: the number of children not returned will, therefore, be 160,020; making a total of 11,352 schools, with 900,025 scholars, not including the 678 places the population of each of which was under 200.

A Summary of the State of Education in Sunday and other Church-of-England Schools for the Religious Instruction of the Poor, throughout England and Wales, containing the Number of Schools and Children in each County.

COUNTIES.	No Returns from these Places.	SCHOOLS.		DAILY AND SUNDAY.		SUNDAY only, or additional.	
		D. & S.	S.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Bedford	39	43	52	1,287	1,254	1,771	1,957
Berks	33	128	56	3,309	3,166	1,742	1,907
Bucks	42	65	102	1,906	1,216	2,949	3,508
Cambridge	49	74	54	2,002	2,109	2,376	2,419
Chester	14	109	84	4,571	4,037	4,567	4,948
Cornwall	62	105	54	4,235	3,155	2,239	2,237
Cumberland	24	79	54	2,617	2,074	2,278	2,293
Derby	48	112	77	3,470	3,101	3,289	3,423
Devon	115	251	141	9,546	7,721	5,247	5,251
Dorset	—	125	175	3,561	3,452	5,506	5,758
Durham	15	127	32	5,458	3,889	1,232	1,226
Essex	13	285	205	6,428	6,855	6,057	6,060
Gloucester	64	217	180	5,479	5,198	5,577	5,945
Hants & I. of W.	—	242	122	8,045	7,286	3,541	3,719
Hereford	44	76	40	1,837	1,799	961	1,069
Herts	33	100	58	2,609	2,619	1,777	1,872

COUNTIES.	No Returns from these Places.	SCHOOLS.		DAILY AND SUNDAY.		SUNDAY only, or additional.	
		D. & S.	S.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Hunts.....	21	35	25	716	749	794	749
Kent	44	298	134	10,966	8,232	3,548	3,440
Lancashire.....	26	245	272	15,329	12,998	23,690	24,546
Leicestershire ..	50	99	120	3,321	2,332	4,444	4,206
Lincoln	113	190	167	5,365	3,901	3,825	3,470
Middlesex	22	260	51	16,608	11,587	2,356	2,476
Monmouth.....	29	42	33	990	1,054	563	504
Norfolk	113	254	198	5,896	5,665	4,336	5,048
Northampton ...	48	154	151	5,033	2,831	4,112	5,036
Northumberland	30	93	30	3,376	2,758	1,240	1,193
Nottingham....	40	102	91	3,290	1,801	2,549	2,849
Oxford	16	121	115	2,525	2,345	3,264	3,262
Rutland	5	27	21	525	349	375	583
Salop	49	149	41	4,570	4,304	1,592	1,408
Somerset	88	196	219	5,677	5,108	7,418	8,060
Stafford	48	177	88	7,254	5,461	4,260	4,208
Suffolk	83	159	209	3,998	3,479	5,193	5,691
Surrey.....	1	200	45	9,181	7,467	1,400	1,656
Sussex	54	154	91	5,496	4,802	2,379	2,379
Warwick	29	179	103	6,488	5,361	3,718	3,561
Westmorland...	9	76	30	2,178	1,583	1,046	827
Wilts	58	142	152	3,053	3,193	4,106	4,145
Worcester	39	80	98	3,243	2,544	2,757	3,110
York, E. R. ...	43	134	83	4,566	3,162	3,596	3,230
—, N. R.	49	139	67	4,725	2,867	1,899	1,845
—, W. R.	69	269	246	11,191	9,372	12,995	12,346
Totals in England	1,771	6,112	4,366	212,020	174,245	158,564	163,143
Anglesea	16	28	6	1,009	774	244	212
Brecon	22	17	8	460	379	199	397
Cardigan	29	32	20	1,104	893	919	915
Carmarthen....	19	45	18	1,715	1,735	746	822
Caernarvon	19	26	4	1,009	718	130	72
Denbigh.....	20	38	8	1,326	1,064	232	222
Flint.....	7	35	6	1,257	1,219	274	213
Glamorgan.....	26	45	27	1,369	1,105	796	760
Merioneth	15	14	4	384	341	211	193
Montgomery ...	20	23	7	1,023	670	226	206
Pembroke.....	32	44	14	1,487	1,362	379	392
Radnor	17	11	7	182	158	117	143
Totals in Wales	242	358	129	12,325	10,418	4,473	4,547
Totals in England	1,771	6,112	4,366	212,020	174,245	158,564	163,413
England & Wales	2,013	6,470	4,495	224,345	184,663	163,037	167,960

The following are the results of the inquiries at the two periods of 1826 and 1832 :—

RESULT IN 1826.

Obtained by means of circulars addressed by the National Society to the Clergy of the Established Church.

N.B. The population of England and Wales in the preceding census of 1821 was 11,978,875.

	Schools.	Scholars.
Returns, in which the Schools, &c. are accurately given	7475	474,928
410 Schools entered, the children of which were omitted	—	20,500
Calculation upon the returns not received	924	55,000
Total	8399	550,428

RESULT IN 1832.

Obtained by means of circulars, as on the National Society's previous inquiry in 1826.

N.B. The population of England and Wales in the preceding census of 1831, was 13,894,574.

	Schools.	Scholars.
Returns in which the Schools, &c., are accurately given	10,965	740,005
Calculation upon the returns not received	2,013	160,020
Total	12,978	900,025

XIX.—BANKRUPTCY ANALYSIS,

From November 1, 1831, to November 1, 1832.

AGENTS, 4. Apothecaries, 6. Attorney, 1. Auctioneers, 5. Axletree Maker, 1. Bacon Curer, 1. Bakers, 25. Bankers, 8. Bill-Brokers, 5. Black-Ash Manufacturer, 1. Bleacher, 1. Boarding-House Keepers, 12. Bobbin and Carriage Makers, 2. Bookbinder, 1. Booksellers, 17. Boot and Shoe Makers, 18. Brewers, 19. Brickmakers, 4. Brokers, 5. Bronzist, 1. Brushmakers, 4. Builders, 44. Butchers, 21. Cabinet-Makers, 15. Card Manufacturers, 3. Calico Printers, 5. Carpenters and Joiners, 25. Carpet Manufacturers, 6. Carvers and Gilders, 17. Carters, 2. Cattle Dealers, 14. Charcoal Manufacturer, 1. Cheesemongers, 13. Chemists and Druggists, 28. China and Glass Dealers, 12. Chocolate Manufacturer, 1. Clothiers, 10. Coach-Makers, 8. Coal-Merchants, 24. Coffee-house Keepers, 3. Comb Manufacturers, 3. Commission Agents, 12. Common Carriers, 5. Confectioners, 2. Cooper 1. Copper-smiths, Braziers, &c., 4. Corn-dealers and Millers, 72. Cotton-spinners, 36. Cowkeeper, 1. Cutlers, 4. Dealers and Chapmen, 10. Dyers, 6. Earthenware Manufacturers, 6. Engineers, 2. Engravers, 4. Factors, 5. Farmers, 8. Fellmongers, 2. Fish-factors, 2. Flag Manufacturers, 2. Flax Spinners, 2. Framework Knitter, 1. Fruiterers, 3. Glovers, 3. Goldsmith, 1. Granite Merchants, 2. Grocers, 77. Gunpowder Manufacturer, 1. Gunsmiths, 2. Haberdashers, 4. Hardwaremen, 2. Hatters, 23. Hay

Salesmen, 2. Hide Broker, 1. Higgler, 1. Hop Merchants, 3. Horse-Dealers, 7. Hosiers, 5. Hotelkeepers, 2. Innkeepers, 35. Insurance-broker, 1. Ironfounders, 5. Ironmongers, 26. Jewellers, 14. Lace-men, 9. Lead Merchants, 2. Leather Cutters, 2. Lime Burners, 3. Linendrapers, 44. Linen Manufacturer, 1. Lithographic Printer, 1. Livery-Stable Keepers, 8. Looking-Glass Manufacturers, 3. Machine-Makers, 3. Maltsters, 15. Master Mariners, 4. Medicine-Venders, 3. Mercers, 17. Merchants, 75. Milliners, 7. Millwrights, 2. Music Sellers, 3. Nailers, 4. Nankeen Manufacturer, 1. Nurserymen, 2. Oil and Colourmen, 15. Organ Builder, 1. Painters, 6. Paperhanger, 1. Paper Makers, 10. Patten-tie-Maker, 1. Pawnbroker, 1. Pig-Dealer, 1. Piano-forte Maker, 1. Plumbers, 11. Pocket-book Maker, 1. Potters, 2. Printers, 7. Print-sellers, 4. Provision Dealers, 8. Rectifier, 1. Ribbon Makers, 2. Road-Contractor, 1. Rope Makers, 5. Saddlers, 5. Sail Makers, 5. Salt Manufacturer, 1. Scriveners, 20. Sculptor, 1. Seedsman, 1. Ship-Builders, 14. Ship-hearth Manufacturer, 1. Shopkeepers, 10. Silkmen, 42. Silk Throwsters, 2. Silversmiths, 6. Slaters, 7. Slopseller, 1. Smiths, 4. Soap Makers, 4. Spirit Merchants, 4. Stage Masters, 6. Stationers, 7. Steel and File Manufacturer, 1. Stomachic-bitter Manufacturer, 1. Stone-masons, 4. Stove-grate Manufacturer, 1. Stuff Manufacturer, 1. Straw-hat Manufacturers, 2. Surgeons, 13. Surveyor, 1. Tailors, 23. Tallow Chandlers, 4. Tanners, 13. Tavern-Keepers, 11. Tile Maker, 1. Timber-Dealers, 10. Tin-plate Agent, 1. Tin-plate Manufacturers, 3. Tobaccoc-nists, 6. Trunk Maker, 1. Turner, 1. Undertaker, 1. Underwriters, 2. Upholsterers, 20. Victuallers, 83. Warehousemen, 9. Watch Case Manu-facturers, 2. Watch Makers, 6. West India Merchants, 2. Wharfingers, 5. Wheelwrights, 4. White-Lead Merchant, 1. Wine Merchants, 56. Woollen Drapers, 57. Woollen and Flannel Manufacturers, 5. Wool-staplers, 2. Worsted Manufacturers, 5. Yarn Dealer, 1.—Total, 1591.

XX.—NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED BY THE JUDGES ON THE POOR LAWS,

As reported to November, 1832.

Relating to Overseers of the Poor (appointment to)	79
" Poors' Rate	257
" Overseers' accounts, &c.	100
" Rating Parishes in aid	23
" Maintenance of Relations	37
" Relief and ordering of the Poor	25
" Bastards	138
" Apprentices	124
" Providing for Poor in incorporated Parishes	1
As to Settlement by Birth	37
" Parentage	58
" Marriage	47
" Renting a Tenement	135
" Serving an office	29
" Hiring and Service	254
" Apprenticeship	134
" Estate	92
Persons irremoveable until chargeable	19
Certificates	69
Removal of the Poor	156
On Appeal to Sessions	139
Statutes in force	118

PART III.

THE LEGISLATION, STATISTICS, PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS,
AND CHRONICLE OF 1832.

XXI. ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT PUBLIC ACTS,

PASSED IN THE LAST SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

[2 Will. IV.]

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES, IRELAND.

[2 Will. IV. c. 9.—20th Feb. 1832.]

An Act for establishing Fever Hospitals, and for preventing Contagious Diseases in Ireland.

1. Enacts, that all provisions relative to the prevention or mitigation of fever or contagious disease contained in the Act of 58 & 59 George III., or in this Act, shall be deemed to apply to, and shall comprehend every epidemic as well as contagious disease.

2. Whenever, in any city, the approach or occurrence of any fever or contagious or epidemic distemper shall be reasonably apprehended, the Lord-Lieutenant may appoint a board of health for such city, &c., upon an application by a meeting of the magistrates and householders, as by the said Act; and such board shall exercise all such powers, and money may be advanced for expenses, and the orders of such board enforced, as of any board appointed under the authority of the said Act; and all clauses, by the said Act provided in the case of any fever or contagious distemper, shall be alike applicable in the case of any apprehended or expected fever, or contagious or epidemic distemper, to prevent the occurrence of, or to arrest or mitigate the same.

3. Officers of health may guard against the occurrence or approach, or mitigate, or prevent the spreading of any fever or epidemic, or contagious disease, whether by the means in the said last-mentioned Act specified, or by the supply of medicines, nourishment, clothes, or other necessities, or by any other means proper for preventing, arresting, curing, or mitigating any such fever or epidemic, or contagious disease, or guarding against the approach or occurrence thereof.

4. Lord-Lieutenant may advance money out of the Consolidated Fund to officers of health for the purposes hereof.

5. Chief secretary shall certify to churchwardens the amount so advanced; and churchwardens shall assess the same on the parish.

6. Justices of King's Bench or judges of assizes may order a levy of the advance on the parish in default of assessment.

7. Securities of persons engaged in collecting parish cess to extend to money raised under this Act; and the money raised to be paid over to collector of excise of the district.

8. Lord-Lieutenant may require the appointment of officers of health in any parish, according to the regulations provided by the last-recited Act for cities and large towns.

9 and 10. Lord-Lieutenant may direct the immediate election of officers of health at any period of the year; and in case those elected decline or become incapable to act, he may appoint others.

11. Not to affect the powers of vestries.

CHOLERA PREVENTION, ENGLAND.

[2 Will. IV. c. 10.—20th Feb. 1832.]

An Act for the Prevention, as far as may be possible, of the Disease called the Cholera, or Spasmodic or Indian Cholera, in England.

1. Reciting, that it has pleased Almighty God to visit the United King-

dom with the disease called the cholera, or spasmodic or Indian cholera; and that, with a view to prevent, as far as might be possible, by the divine blessing, the spreading of the said disease, it might be necessary that rules and regulations should from time to time be established within cities, towns, or districts, affected with, or which might be threatened by the said disease; but that it might be impossible to establish such rules and regulations by the authority of Parliament with sufficient promptitude to meet the exigency of any such case as it might occur,—enacts that the Lords and others of the Privy Council, or any two or more (of whom the Lord President, or one of the Secretaries of State, shall always be one), by any order, from time to time may establish, and revoke, and vary all such regulations as might appear necessary or expedient for the prevention, as far as possible, of the spreading of the said disease called the cholera, or spasmodic or Indian cholera, in England and Wales, or any part thereof, or for the relief of any persons suffering under, or likely to be affected by, the said disease, and for the safe and speedy interment of any person dying of the said disease.

2. Orders to be certified by a clerk of the Privy Council, and received as evidence.

3. Penalty for violation of orders, not exceeding 5*l.*, nor less than 1*l.*

4. Recovery of penalties before two justices.

5 and 6. Empower the justices to summon any person capable of giving material evidence, under penalty of fourteen days' confinement; and also to levy such penalties on the goods.

7. Penalties shall be applied to the relief of the poor.

8. One justice empowered to order payment of monies for purposes of this Act, out of the poor-rates.

9. One person in Privy Council-office to send letters and packets from London, free from duty during such time only as this Act shall continue in operation; penalty for enclosing letters not relating to the Act, 100*l.*

10. Orders of Council to be laid before Parliament forthwith.

11. Act shall continue until the 31st of December, 1832, and thence till the end of the then next session.

LIVERPOOL REVENUE BUILDINGS.

[2 Will. IV. c. 14.—24th March, 1832.]

An Act to authorize the Payment out of the Consolidated Fund of a Sum of Money towards the Erection of certain Revenue Buildings at Liverpool.

Reciting that the mayor, bailiffs, and common council undertook to expend 175,000*l.* in the erection of a building for the Customs, &c., and that the Treasury engaged to advance 150,000*l.* towards such expense; and that 25,000*l.* had been paid,—enacts that the Commissioners of the Treasury may issue 125,000*l.* out of the Consolidated Fund, to complete the advance.

POSTAGE.

[2 Will. IV. c. 15.—24th March, 1832.]

An Act to enable his Majesty's Postmaster-General to extend the Accommodation by Post, and to regulate the Privilege of Franking, in Ireland; and for other purposes relating to the Post Office.

1. This Act empowers the Postmaster-General to establish a penny post-office in any city, town, or village in Ireland.

2. Letters sent from any general post-office by any penny post shall be chargeable with the penny post rate above the general postage.

4. No letter or packet exceeding four ounces to be sent by penny post.

5. When such penny post is established, no person shall collect, send, or convey letters without the licence of the Postmaster-General, subject to the penalties of the Acts in force as to the post-office in Ireland.

10. Postmaster-General may contract for conveyance of mails by British ships, and take the regular packet rates of postage.

11. Stealing bags or mails of letters, or stealing letters out of such bags or mails, felony, and transportation for not exceeding fourteen nor less than seven years, or imprisoned for not exceeding three years.

12. Penalty on persons conveying or forwarding letters by any such ship otherwise than through the post-office, *5l.*

13. Not to extend to letters sent relating to goods on board such ships.

14. Custom-house officers may search any ship for letters.

15 and 16. Penalties to be recovered from the person or persons writing, sending, or conveying such letters; one moiety to go to his Majesty and the other to the informer.

20. The privilege of franking enjoyed by the several public officers and others mentioned in the schedule repealed.

21 and 22. But the Lord-Lieutenant and his Secretaries, the Secretary of the Post-office, the Lord Chancellor, and the Surveyors of the Post-office, may frank.

23 to 29. Give powers to certain public officers to receive official letters free.

30. Forging the hand-writing of any person in the superscription, &c. of any letter, to avoid the payment of postage, &c. to be deemed felony, and subject to transportation.

31 and 32. Postmaster-General may allow, for two years, any charitable institutions in Ireland to send letters at a reduced rate.

35. Such letters may be retained for examination, and if cash, bills, &c. are contained in such letters, or if they shall exceed an ounce in weight, double duty is to be charged.

36. Persons secreting or detaining bags or mails lost or stolen, to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

37. 'And to prevent obstructions opposite the general post-offices in London and Dublin,' no hackney carriage whatever shall stand or ply for hire; and no newsvender, or other person, shall unnecessarily loiter in front of the said post-offices, under penalty of forfeiting, on conviction before a justice, to the informer, not exceeding *5l.*; and if not paid, of being committed to the house of correction for not exceeding two calendar months.

38. Empowers justice, on the oath of a credible witness, to summon the person charged; and in case of non-appearance to determine the case *ex parte*.

39. Every carriage with two or more wheels, of whatever form, or calculated to convey whatever number of passengers, or drawn by whatever number of horses, shall be deemed a hackney carriage.

PERMITS.

[2 Will. IV. c. 16.—24th March, 1832.]

An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws regulating the granting and issuing of Permits for the Removal of Goods under the Laws of Excise.

This Act, after stating that the laws now in force relating to permits, require separate and different forms in Ireland from those of Great Britain, and that it is expedient those provisions should be uniform, enacts that all permits required by the excise shall be conformable to the regulations therein contained; it then proceeds, in twenty sections, to detail the form of the permit, the method of obtaining it, the periods to which they are limited, and the penalties for any infringement of the provisions of this Act.

SUBLETTING ACT AMENDMENT, IRELAND.

[2 Will. IV. c. 17.—24th March, 1832.]

This Act repeals an Act passed in the seventh year of his late Majesty

King George IV., intituled 'An Act to amend the law of Ireland respecting the Assignment and Subletting of Lands and Tenements,' and substitutes other provisions in lieu thereof.

2. Where lands are held under a lease containing a covenant against subletting, no future act of the landlord shall be deemed a waiver of such covenant, unless he be a party to the instrument of subletting, or his consent be given in writing.

3. Particular waiver shall not extend to other cases, nor be deemed a general waiver.

4. Lessee subletting without consent shall not have any remedy for the rent or occupation of the land.

5. Persons holding lands under an assignment, with consent of lessor, and paying rent to the party subletting, shall be acquitted also against the lessor so consenting, or any person deriving title under him.

6. On failure of payment of the rent by the party assigning, the landlord may give notice, in the form in the schedule, to sub-tenants to pay their rents to him.

7. After such notice, sub-tenants shall pay to the superior landlord, and his receipt shall be their discharge to all parties.

8. Landlord giving notice shall have power to recover rents.

9. Assignees of leases containing covenant against assigning and subletting liable to covenants in original lease.

10. This Act not to extend to leases or agreements made between the 1st of June, 1826, and the 1st of May, 1832.

TOBACCO (IRELAND).

[2 Will. IV. c. 20.—24th March, 1832.]

An Act to provide for the Sale, Manufacture, and Consumption of Tobacco grown in Ireland before the 1st of January, 1832.

1. Reciting the enactments of 1 and 2 Will. IV. c. 13, (for which see Companion of 1832, p. 145,) and that by reason of doubts whether, before the passing of the said Act, manufacturers of tobacco could legally manufacture tobacco the growth of Ireland, it had been found difficult to carry into effect the provision for allowing the sale, manufacture, and consumption of tobacco grown in Ireland before the 1st of January, 1832; and that it was therefore expedient to provide regulations under which the sale, manufacture, and consumption of such tobacco might be allowed without injury to the revenue; enacts that persons having Irish tobacco in their possession are to give an account thereof to the Supervisor of Excise before the 15th of April, 1832, which supervisor is to attend and weigh it; and the party is to make a declaration 'that the tobacco is all then in his possession, and is of Irish growth, and was grown before the 1st of January, 1832. Supervisor to give a certificate of the quantity. Penalty for untrue declaration, 100*l*.

2. Permits to be granted for removal of the tobacco; but to none but a licensed Irish manufacturer.

3. When all the quantity mentioned in the certificate is exhausted by permits, the certificate to be out of force.

4 and 5. Irish tobacco to be manufactured under the same regulations as other tobacco, and to be consumed in Ireland.

8. Empowers the Treasury to buy up tobacco to be destroyed, if deemed expedient so to do; but at a price not exceeding 2*s*. per pound.

9. After the 1st of January, 1834, provision of the recited Act, allowing the sale of tobacco grown before the 1st of January, 1832, repealed, and the Act then to cease.

DUBLIN COAL TRADE.

[2 Will. IV. c. 21.—24th March, 1832.]

An Act to repeal several Acts of the Parliament of Ireland imposing restrictions upon the Coal Trade, and to regulate the same.

Reciting that it is expedient that the said trade in coals should be freed from all unnecessary restrictions and vexatious impediments, repeals several Statutes, except so far as they impose or continue the duty of 1s. per ton on coals and culm imported, landed, or discharged within Cork.

2. A board shall be placed on coal vessels, describing the coals. Penalty for omission, or misstatement, for every instance of coals sold, 5*l.* for the houses of industry in Dublin or Cork, if the offence be therein committed; or if elsewhere, to the infirmary or hospital.

3. A harbour, port, or river, or five miles, thereof, shall be deemed within any place.

4. Saves vested rights.

5. The employment of licensed meters, &c. to be optional, and any person may be employed to weigh, measure, &c.

We insert the following Act in this place, as, though passed later in the Session, it refers to the subject of the one just abstracted.

COAL-METERS, DUBLIN.

[2 Will. IV. c. 90.—7th August, 1832.]

This Act, reciting the last section of the last Act, empowers the Treasury to grant compensation to the coal-meters, and for that purpose to levy 4*l.* per ton upon coals, not Irish, imported into Dublin.

6. No vessel to discharge her cargo until the 4*l.* is paid.

7. Coals required for use of manufactories in Dublin exempted.

COLONIAL AUDIT.

[2 Will. IV. c. 26.—9th April, 1832.]

1. This Act transfers the audit of all accounts of the receipt and expenditure of the colonial revenues from the Commissioners at present appointed for that purpose to the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts of Great Britain; and the powers of the former are given to the latter.

2. Statement of every account to be transmitted by the Commissioners to the Lords of the Treasury.

3. Superannuation or retired allowances granted by 54 Geo. III. to be paid out of the respective revenues of the colonies as the Treasury may direct.

MALT DRAWBACK.

[2 Will. IV. c. 29.—9th April, 1832.]

An Act to reduce the Allowance on Spirits made from Malt only in Scotland and Ireland.

Reciting that by an Act of 6 Geo. IV. c. 58, there was granted for spirits distilled in Scotland or Ireland from malt only, a certain allowance on the malt; and that it was expedient to repeal the said allowance, and to grant a lesser amount, and to make further provisions for preventing frauds, repeals the said allowance.

2. Enacts that there shall be allowed upon every gallon of spirits, and so in proportion, of the strength of hydrometer proof, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength, distilled in Scotland or Ireland from malted corn only, unmixed with any unmalted corn or grain, after the rate of two gallons for every bushel of barley malt, or one bushel and one fourth of a bushel and one third part of a gallon of malt made from bear

or bigg only, in respect of which spirits any distiller in Scotland or Ireland shall be charged with duty, during the time that such distiller shall use malt only, an allowance of 8*d.*

3. Allowance to be claimed and paid under regulations, and powers of former Acts.

4. So much of 4 Geo. IV. c. 24, as relates to notices to be given by distillers on commencing to use unmalted grain only, or malt only, repealed.

5. Distiller intending to use malt and claim the allowance to give notice of his intention at the time of taking out his licence; and if he shall afterwards distil from raw grain, which he may do after one month from the notice, not to be allowed to give another notice or claim the allowance during the remainder of his licence.

6. Distiller and maltster, entered as a maltster for making malt to be used in distilling spirits from malt only, to paint the same over his premises, under a penalty of 20*l.*

7. Persons buying malt from distillers, or maltsters making malt to be used in distilling spirits from malt only, to forfeit 100*l.*

8. Maltsters not being distillers, making malt to be used in distilling spirits from malt only, shall be subject to all the regulations of a distiller making such malt, as far as the same apply to such distillers as maltsters and makers of malt.

9. To remove doubts on the subject, no distiller who shall have given notice of his intention to use malt only, shall have, in any part of his distillery, or any place entered for depositing malt, or in any mill or entered premises, or used by such distiller for grinding malt for the use of his distillery, or in any room or place, entered or not entered, having any open or internal communication with any such mill, any raw or unmalted corn or grain, of any kind, either whole or unground, or ground or bruised, or mixed or unmixed with any malt; and that all raw and unmalted corn or grain of any kind found in any such place, and all malted corn or grain with which such raw unmalted corn or grain shall be mixed, shall be forfeited, and every distiller shall forfeit 200*l.*

10. No distiller making spirits from malt only, and claiming the allowance, shall make any except such malt on his premises without the consent of the Commissioners of Excise, under a penalty of 100*l.*

11. No malt to be used in distilling spirits from malt only, not deposited at the distillery twenty-four hours at least, under penalty of 100*l.*

12. Malt, in being removed to or from the mill, not to be conveyed through any room containing raw grain, under penalty of forfeiture, and 100*l.*

13. Commissioners may revoke collector's approval of building for depositing malt, &c.

14. Exception in 11 Geo. IV. c. 17. s. 2, as to maltsters in Scotland and Ireland making malt for distilling spirits from malt only, using any kiln entered for making and drying malt to dry, and drying thereon any corn or grain not making into malt [vide Companion of 1831, p. 140], repealed; and any such maltster may use any such entered kiln as any other maltster may.

BAKING TRADE (IRELAND).

[2 Will. IV. c. 31.—23d May, 1832.]

An Act to regulate the Baking Trade in Ireland.

Reciting that it is expedient to regulate the sale of bread in Ireland; enacts that all bread hereafter sold or exposed for sale in Ireland shall be made of any of these several ingredients; *i. e.*, of the flour or meal of wheat, barley, rye, oats, buck wheat, Indian corn, peas, beans, rice, or other grain, or of potatoes, such ingredients being mixed with common salt, pure water, eggs, milk, yeast, barm, leaven, or potatoe-yeast, or with

any of such last-mentioned ingredients, in such proportions as the makers shall think fit.

2. Bread shall be sold by weight only, and the sellers shall keep scales and weights for the weighing of bread.

3. Punishment of persons, acting contrary to any of the above provisions, a fine not exceeding 5*l.* or less than 5*s.* as a justice shall think fit; and, in default of payment, committal to the House of Correction, for not exceeding one calendar month.

4. Fines shall be applied to the benefit of the hospital of the parish.

6. Appeal to the quarter sessions is given.

7. Places in which particular statutes exist, not to be affected by this Act.

8. Not to extend to French or fancy bread, or rolls or cakes.

COIN LAWS CONSOLIDATION.

[2 Will. IV. c. 34.—23rd May, 1832.]

An Act for consolidating and amending the Laws against Offences relating to the Coin.

Reciting that it is expedient to abolish the punishment of death for offences relating to the coin, and to consolidate the several statutes into one Act; repeals upwards of forty statutes relating to the coin, from Edw. I. to Geo. III.; making the usual exception as to offences committed before such repeal, which are to be punished as if the Act had not passed: but provides that such offenders shall not in future suffer death, but shall in lieu thereof be liable to be transported for not less than seven, or to be imprisoned for not exceeding four years.

3. Counterfeiting the gold or silver coin, transportation for life, or for not less than seven years, or imprisonment for not exceeding four years; and every such offence shall be deemed to be complete, although the counterfeiting shall not be finished.

4. Colouring counterfeit coin or any pieces of metal, with intent to make them pass for gold or silver coin; colouring or altering genuine coin, with intent to make it pass for a higher coin; transportation for life, or for any term not less than seven years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding four years.

5. Impairing the gold or silver coin, with intent to make the coin so impaired pass for the gold or silver coin, transportation for not exceeding fourteen, nor less than seven years, or to be imprisoned for not exceeding three years.

6. Buying or selling, &c. counterfeit gold or silver coin for lower value than its denomination; importing counterfeit coin from beyond seas; transportation for life, or for not less than seven years, or to be imprisoned for not exceeding four years.

7. Uttering counterfeit gold or silver coin, imprisonment for not exceeding one year; and uttering, accompanied by possession of other counterfeit coin, or followed by a second uttering, within ten days, imprisonment for not exceeding two years; every second offence of uttering, after a previous conviction, shall be felony, transportation for life, or for not less than seven, or imprisonment for not exceeding four years.

8. Having three or more pieces of counterfeit gold or silver coin in possession, with intent to utter the same, imprisonment for not exceeding three years; second offence, transportation for life, or for not less than seven years, or imprisonment for not exceeding four years.

10 & 11. Making, mending, having possession of, or selling any mould, &c., or coining tools, or any press or engine; conveying tools or monies out of the Mint without authority, felony, transportation for life, or for not less than seven years, or imprisonment for not exceeding four years.

12. Counterfeiting any current copper coin, or making, mending, or having in his possession any coining tool; or buying, selling, &c.

any counterfeit copper coin for lower value than its denomination, transportation for not exceeding seven years, or imprisonment for not exceeding two years; and uttering any counterfeit copper coin, or having in his possession three or more pieces of counterfeit copper coin, imprisonment for not exceeding one year.

13. Gold or silver coin tendered to any person suspecting any piece to be counterfeit, may be broken by such person; and if it shall appear to be counterfeit, the person tendering shall bear the loss; but if it shall be of due weight, and appear to be lawful coin, the person breaking it is to receive it at the rate it was coined for, and any dispute shall be finally determined by any justice; and the tellers of the Exchequer, and the Receivers-general of the revenue are to break or deface every piece of counterfeit coin tendered for payment.

14. Any person discovering any counterfeit coin, gold, silver, or copper, or any coining tool, is to carry the same forthwith before some justice, and on reasonable cause to suspect any person of counterfeiting, or having such coin, or any tool, &c., such justice may cause any place under the control of such suspected person to be searched, either in the day or night, and if any such coin or tool shall be found, to cause the same to be seized forthwith before a justice, who is to secure the same for the purpose of being produced in evidence, and afterwards of being delivered up to the Mint.

17. The necessity of the evidence of any officer of the Mint to prove coin counterfeit dispensed with.

19. The court may order hard labour or solitary confinement.

21. The "King's coin" includes all coin lawfully current in the United Kingdom; and wilfully having, in any dwelling-house, or other building, lodging, apartment, field, or other place, open or inclosed, whether belonging to, or occupied by himself or not, and whether for his own use or benefit, or for that of another, shall be deemed having in his possession within this Act.

22. Protects persons acting in the execution of the Act, in the usual manner, by requiring notice of action, &c., and allowing tender of amends, &c.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

[2 Will. IV. c. 37.—23d May, 1832.]

An Act to amend an Act of the Tenth year of his late Majesty, King George the Fourth, by extending the time within which pre-existing Societies must conform to the Provisions of that Act.

Reciting that by the said Act, it was enacted, that (vide Companion of 1830, p. 193, s. 40) societies not conforming to its provisions within three years, should cease; and that many Friendly Societies existing before the said Act had not yet conformed to its provisions, and it was expedient to extend the term for conformation; extends it accordingly until Michaelmas-day, 1834; but if such societies shall not conform on or before that day, they then shall cease to be entitled to the privileges of any Acts repealed by the said recited Act: but such Acts shall continue in force as to all Societies established under any of them before the passing of the said recited Act until Michaelmas day, 1834, or until they shall sooner conform to the provisions of the said Act.

2. And reciting that certain Societies in Ireland were established for the purpose of relieving, by voluntary subscriptions and benefactions, the widows, orphans, and families of the clergy, both of the Established Church and Dissenters, and others in distressed circumstances; extends the said recited Act to all such Societies established, or to be established as soon as they shall conform to its provisions, but within the limited time.

NAVAL CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

[2 Will. IV. c. 40.—1st June, 1832.]

An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Business of the Civil Departments of the Navy, and to make other Regulations for more effectually carrying on the Duties of the said Departments.

If his Majesty shall think fit to revoke the appointments of the Commissioners of the Navy and Victualling, their powers and property, &c. shall be transferred to the Admiralty.

4. Duties of the Treasurer of the Navy transferred, except receipts and payments of money, and the management of Greenwich out-pensions.

6. Two Commissioners of the Admiralty authorized to execute all powers.

10. Duties hitherto executed by Commissioners at the Dock Yards, to be discharged by superintendents.

11. Superintendents empowered to act as justices, in all matters relating to the service, and to the stores, provisions, ammunition, and the accounts thereof.

14. Alters the fees on probates, &c. directed to be taken by 11 Geo. IV. c. 20, (vide Companion for 1831, p. 143,) and inflicts a penalty of 50*l.* on any registrar, proctor, or other person receiving more; provided, that in cases of extraordinary trouble or expense, an additional reasonable allowance shall be made by the Admiralty.

15. And as a strict adherence to such Act would have produced a burden upon the relations of deceased seamen not intended; registrars, proctors, and others allowed by the Treasurer of the Navy more than the sums set forth in the said Act, shall be indemnified from all penalties incurred thereby.

16. Mode of payment of half-pay, &c. provided by the said Act extended to marine half-pay and pensions, and to officers' widows, being insane.

20. Duties in matters of prize transferred to Admiralty, except as to payments and receipts, from the Treasurer of the Navy—to whom they were transferred by 10 Geo. IV. (vide Companion of 1830, p. 179.)

30. Admiralty to make up an annual account of expenditure, under the heads of service specified in the Appropriation Acts; to be examined by Commissioners of Audit, and a copy to be laid before Parliament, together with the objections; but the Board of Audit is to have no discretion as to the allowance or disallowance of any item of expenditure in support of which the usual vouchers shall have been allowed by the Admiralty.

31. Certificates heretofore received as vouchers to be so received at the Audit Office.

32. Forging or falsely making any certificate of the Admiralty, or of any superintendent, of the purchase or sale of any stores, to be subject to the punishment of perjury.

33. Petitions for probate or administration to any deceased petty officer or seaman, or non-commissioned officer of marines, or for obtaining a check or certificate in lieu thereof, as directed in the former Act, to be to the Secretary of the Admiralty; and if any person shall publish any false petition, he shall be guilty of felony, and be transported for not exceeding fourteen, nor less than seven years, or imprisoned for not exceeding three, nor less than one year.

34. On convictions for any offence touching the naval, ordnance, or victualling stores discovered after this Act, the rewards shall be in the discretion of the Admiralty, or of the Ordnance; and instead of the rewards now payable, the following shall be paid:—not exceeding 10*l.*, on convictions by indictment, and not exceeding 50*s.* upon summary convictions; and no reward shall be payable on a 20*l.* fine, unless such fine shall fail to be paid; and the penalty of 10*l.* in cases of summary convictions may be mitigated to not less than 40*s.*

35. Repeals several Acts; among others, so much of the 11 Geo. IV.

c. 20, (see Companion of 1831, p. 143,) as relates to the paymaster of royal marines, and as empowers petty officers, seamen, non-commissioned officers, and marines, to make orders upon the treasurer for payment of wages not exceeding 10*l.*, and as authorizes the inspector of seamen's wills to send and receive letters free; but the treasurer may send and receive letters free.

TITHES, IRELAND.

[2 Will. IV. c. 41.—1st June, 1832.]

An Act to facilitate the Recovery of Tithes in certain cases in Ireland, and for Relief of the Clergy of the Established Church.

Reciting that a combination against the payment of tithes had for some time existed in certain parts of Ireland, and that the ordinary remedies provided by law for the recovery thereof had been evaded and defeated; and great numbers of the clergy had been in consequence deprived of their legal maintenance, and many reduced to a state of great distress; and that it was necessary to make special enactments to vindicate the authority of the law, and to provide immediate relief for such of the clergy as were then suffering from the deprivation of their incomes through the unlawful combination aforesaid; authorises the Lord-Lieutenant to advance 60,000*l.* for the purposes of this Act, for one year.

2. Ecclesiastical persons who have not received or recovered tithes, or composition for tithes, for the year last past, may apply to the Lord-Lieutenant for relief, by a memorial stating their right to such tithes or composition, and whether to the whole or any and what proportion, and the value thereof, according to their average annual receipts for the three years next preceding, and the amount in arrear, and the proceedings taken for their recovery, and by what means the same have been rendered ineffectual; and a schedule shall be annexed, setting out the names, descriptions, and places of abode of the several occupiers of land in each parish or union, by whom such arrears may be due, and of the tithes so due, and the truth of the memorial shall be verified upon oath before a justice for the county; and where there is not a composition, such memorial shall further set forth, that the sums claimed as the value of such tithes are made up as accurately as may be, at the different rates per acre, or otherwise, which have for the three years next preceding, after all just allowance, really and *bonâ fide*, been paid for tithes of the like kind, and that there is no charge in the schedule for any tithes not really and *bonâ fide* secured by the occupiers of land within the aforesaid three years, and upon due consideration of such memorial, the Lord-Lieutenant may order a sum, not exceeding two-thirds of the arrear of tithes or composition accrued due in 1831, to be paid, but no advance shall exceed 500*l.* to any individual.

3. When an ecclesiastical person shall be declared entitled to relief under this Act, his right to tithes for the year last past shall cease, and be vested in the crown: but nothing herein shall affect his right to tithes of former years, or to any surplus for tithes for the year last past, recovered under this Act, after replacing the advances made to him, but subject to the provisions hereinafter contained.

4. Upon application for relief, proclamation to be issued, requiring all persons named in such schedule to pay to the collector of excise the several sums stated to be due by them, or so much as they shall respectively admit to be due.

5. Collectors of excise shall give a receipt to parties making payment, which shall be a sufficient acquittance.

6. In default of obedience to proclamation, an application, by petition of the Attorney-General, to be made to Court of Chancery or Exchequer for an order against the defaulters.

7. Court of Chancery or Exchequer to examine into the matter of the petition.

8. Defendant to answer personal interrogatories touching the quantities or values of the tithes, for the said year last past, of the lands of such defendant.

9. Books, &c. may be ordered into court; proceedings to be summary; and the petition not to be objected to for want of form, nor to abate by death of parties.

10. Notice of any proceeding to be taken on such petition, shall be posted up fourteen days previously.

12. Attorney-General may apply to assistant-barrister of county instead of to the courts, who is to summarily examine, and all such his decrees shall be enforced.

13. Notice of intention to petition, with schedule, stating particulars, to be posted up twelve days before general or quarter sessions.

14. Where parties do not appear, decree may be forthwith made.

15. Monies paid under Act to be placed to the credit of the Teller of the Exchequer, and kept separate from all other monies, of which an account shall be kept; and all monies levied as above provided, shall be applied to replace the monies advanced by order of the Lord-Lieutenant; and the surplus shall be paid over to the person in whose right such tithes may have been received.

16. Costs to respondents unjustly sued may be awarded by the courts, and such costs are to be deducted from the surplus fund to which the memorialist making such unreasonable demand would become entitled.

17. All proceedings under Act exempt from stamp duties and office fees.

POOR ALLOTMENTS.

[2 Will. IV. c. 42.—1st June, 1832.]

An Act to authorize (in Parishes inclosed under any Act of Parliament) the letting of the Poor Allotments in small portions to industrious Cottagers.

Reciting, that in parishes inclosed under Acts of Parliament there are in many cases allotments made for the benefit of the poor, chiefly with a view to fuel, now comparatively useless and unproductive; and that it would tend much to the welfare and happiness of the poor if those allotments could be let at a fair rent, and in small portions, to industrious cottagers of good character, while the distribution of fuel might be augmented by appropriating the said rents to the purchase of an additional quantity; empowers the trustees of the said allotments, and the parish officers, to let portions of any such allotment, not less than one-fourth of a statute acre, and not exceeding one such acre, to any one individual, as a yearly occupation from Michaelmas to Michaelmas, (and at such rent as land of the same quality is usually let for in the same parish,) to industrious cottagers of good character, being day labourers or journeymen legally settled in the said parish, and dwelling within or near its bounds.

2. Such land must be duly cultivated.

3. Vestry to be held annually to receive applications, and any order thereof shall authorise occupation.

4. Rent shall be payable in one gross sum for the whole year, at the end of the year.

5. If rent shall be four weeks in arrear, or if in the opinion of the vestry the land has not been duly cultivated, then the tenant may be evicted.

6. Power to recover possession of land illegally held over, by summary process, before two justices, who may by warrant cause possession of the land to be delivered to the parish officers.

7. Arrears of rent may also be recovered, by summary process before two justices.

8. Rent shall be applied by the vestry in the purchase of fuel, to be dis-

tributed in the winter season among the poor parishioners legally settled and resident in or near the said parish.

9. If any allotments shall lie at an inconvenient distance from the residences of the cottagers, the vestry may let such allotment, or any part, for the best rent that can be procured, and to hire in lieu thereof land of equal value.

10. No habitations to be erected on such land.

11. Extends the powers of 1 and 2 Will. IV. c. 42 (*Vide Companion of 1832*, p. 159), by enacting, that in any parish where such inclosure as therein mentioned shall hereafter take place, or where land shall in any other manner be found appropriated for the general benefit of the poor, then the powers of this Act shall be held to apply as far as possible.

REFORM, ENGLAND.

[2 Will. IV. c. 45.—7th June, 1832.]

An Act to amend the Representation of the People in England and Wales:

1. Reciting, that it is expedient to take effectual measures for correcting divers abuses that have long prevailed in the choice of members of parliament, to deprive many inconsiderable places of the right of returning members, to grant such privilege to large, populous, and wealthy towns, to increase the number of knights of the shire, to extend the elective franchise to many of his Majesty's subjects who have not heretofore enjoyed the same, and to diminish the expense of elections; disfranchises the boroughs in the schedule A.

2. Boroughs in schedule B to return one member only.

3. Boroughs in schedule C are to return two members, and to include the places respectively comprehended within their boundaries, as settled by a future Act (*vide* p. 148), which shall be deemed incorporated herewith.

4. Boroughs in schedule D to return one member, and to include (as in sec. 3).

5. The boroughs of Shoreham, Cricklade, Aylesbury, and East Retford, to include certain adjacent districts therein mentioned.

6. Weymouth and Melcombe Regis to return two members only.

7. Every English borough shall include, &c. (as in sec. 3).

8. Places in the first column of schedule E shall share with the place mentioned in conjunction therewith, in the second column.

9. Such places in schedule E shall, &c. (as in sec. 3).

10. Swansea, Loughor, Neath, Aberavon, and Kenfig to form one borough, and electors thereof not to vote with Cardiff.

11. Persons described in the said Schedules C and D, shall be the returning officers at all elections for the boroughs, in conjunction with which such persons are respectively mentioned in the said schedules; and for those boroughs for which no persons are mentioned, the sheriff of the county shall, in every year in the month of March, by writing, appoint a fit person, resident, to be the returning-officer for each borough, until the succeeding March; and in the event of the death of any such person, or of his becoming incapable to act by sickness or other sufficient impediment, the sheriff shall forthwith appoint in his stead a fit person, so resident, to be the returning-officer for the remainder of the then current year; and no person, having been so appointed, shall, after the expiration of his office, be compellable at any time thereafter to serve again for the same borough: but no person in holy orders, nor any churchwarden or overseer shall be appointed; and no person shall be a churchwarden or overseer during the time for which he shall be such returning-officer; and no person qualified to be elected as a member shall be compellable to serve as returning-officer, if, within one week after he shall have received notice of his appointment, he shall make oath of such qualification before any justice, and shall forthwith notify the same to the sheriff.

But if his Majesty shall incorporate any borough named in the said Schedules C and D, and shall give power to elect a mayor or other chief municipal officer, then such mayor or other officer shall be the only returning officer.

12. Six knights of the shire for Yorkshire; two for each riding; and the court for the election for the North Riding shall be holden at the city of York; and for the West Riding at Wakefield; and for the East Riding at Beverley.

13. Four knights of the shire for Lincolnshire; two for the parts of Lindsey, two for Kesteven and Holland; and the court for the election for Lindsey shall be holden at the city of Lincoln; and for Kesteven and Holland at Sleaford.

14. Counties in Schedule F, shall be divided into two divisions, to be settled by the Act, p. 148; and there shall be two knights for each division.

15. There shall be three knights instead of two for each of the counties in Schedule F 2; and two instead of one for each of the counties of Carmarthen, Denbigh, and Glamorgan.

16. Isle of Wight to return one member, to be chosen by county voters.

17. East and North Ridings of York, the parts of Lindsey and the several counties in the second column of the Schedule G, shall respectively include the several cities and towns, and counties of the same, respectively mentioned in conjunction with such ridings, parts, and counties at large, in the first column of the said Schedule G.

18. No person shall vote for a county, in respect of any freehold lands or tenements whereof such person may be seised for life, except he be in the actual and *bonâ fide* occupation, or except the same shall have come to him by marriage settlement, devise, or promotion to any benefice or office, or except the same shall be of the clear yearly value of not less than 10*l.*, above all charges: but this shall not prevent any person now having, or but for this Act who might acquire the right of voting, from retaining or acquiring such right, if duly registered.

19. Gives a right to vote for any lands or tenements of copyhold or any other tenure of the seisin and value described in the last section, for the county, or for the riding, parts, or division of the county, in which such lands, &c. shall be respectively situate.

20. Gives such right to vote also to any lessee or assignee of any lands or tenements, of freehold, or any other tenure, for the unexpired residue, whatever it be, of any term originally created for not less than sixty years (whether determinable on a life or lives, or not), of the clear yearly value of not less than 10*l.* above all rents and charges, or for the unexpired residue, whatever it be, of any term originally created for not less than twenty years (whether determinable on a life or lives, or not), of the clear yearly value of not less than 50*l.*, above all rents and charges; and to any tenant of any lands or tenements for which he shall be *bonâ fide* liable to a yearly rent of not less than 50*l.*; but no sub-lessee, or the assignee of any underlease, shall vote, unless in the actual occupation of the premises.

21 and 22. Public or Parliamentary taxes, church-rates, county-rates, or parochial rates, shall not be deemed to be any charges payable out of any lands, &c.; nor need such lands, &c., be assessed to the land-tax.

23. No trustee or mortgagee shall vote, unless in actual possession of the rents and profits of the estate; but the mortgagor or cestuique trust in possession shall vote.

24 and 25. No person to vote for a county in respect of any freehold house, &c., nor as a copyholder or customary tenant, &c., or as such lessee, &c. of any house, which would confer the right of voting for any city or borough, whether he shall or shall not have actually acquired such right.

26. Possession for a certain time, and registration, essential to the right of voting for a county; and no person shall be so registered as a

freeholder, &c., unless in the actual possession, or in the receipt of the rents and profits for his own use for six calendar months at least; nor as lessee, &c., unless in possession or receipt for twelve months, with an exception in case of property coming by descent, &c.

27. In every city or borough, any occupier, as owner or tenant of any house, warehouse, counting-house, shop, or other building, being, either separately or jointly, with any land occupied therewith under the same landlord, of the clear yearly value of not less than 10*l.*, shall, if duly registered, be entitled to vote for such city or borough; provided always, that no person but he must have occupied for twelve months next, previous to the last day of July, and have been rated in respect of such premises to all poor-rates, and have paid, on or before the 20th of July, all the poor-rates and assessed taxes payable on the 6th of April then next preceding, and must have resided for six calendar months next previous to the last day of July, within the city or borough, or within seven statute miles.

28. Premises need not be the same premises, but may be different premises occupied in immediate succession.

29. Each joint occupier may vote, if the clear yearly value be of an amount which, when divided by the number of such occupiers, shall give a sum of not less than 10*l.* for each such occupier.

30. Occupiers may demand to be rated, whether the landlord shall or shall not be liable to be rated, on tender of the full amount of the rates then due; and the overseers are hereby required to put the name of such occupier upon the rate for the time being; and in case such overseers shall neglect or refuse so to do, such occupier shall, nevertheless, be deemed to have been rated from when the rate shall have been made: but where the landlord shall be liable to the payment of the rate, nothing shall vary or discharge the liability of such landlord; but if the tenant, rated in consequence of any such claim, shall make default in payment, such landlord shall remain liable as if he alone had been rated.

31. In every city being a county of itself, in the election for which freeholders or burgage tenants now may vote, every such freeholder may still vote, if duly registered; but no one shall be so registered unless he be in the actual possession thereof, or in the receipt of the rents and profits for twelve calendar months next previous to the last day of July in such year (exception for descent, promotion, &c.), nor unless he shall have resided for six calendar months within such city, or within seven statute miles; but nothing shall vary or abridge the right of voting for any such city, &c., in respect of any freehold for life; and every freehold or burgage tenement, situate without the present limits of any such city, but within the limits, as settled by the Act (*infra*, p. 148), shall confer the right of voting, as if situate within the present limits.

32. Every voter for any city or borough, either as a burgess or freeman, or in the city of London as a freeman and liveryman, before this Act, may vote if duly registered; but no such person shall be so registered, unless he shall, on the last day of July in such year, be so qualified as to vote if such were the day of election, nor unless he shall have resided for six calendar months next previous to the last day of July within such city or borough, or within seven statute miles from the place where the poll shall heretofore have been taken, nor unless, where a burgess or freeman of any place sharing with any city or borough, he shall have resided for six calendar months next previous to the last day of July within such place, or within seven statute miles of the city, &c.; but no person elected a burgess or freeman since the 1st of March, 1831, or hereafter, otherwise than in respect of birth or servitude, shall vote as such or be so registered; and no person shall be so entitled as a burgess or freeman in respect of birth, unless his right be originally derived from some person who was, or was entitled to be admitted a burgess or freeman, previously to the said 1st of March; or who since then shall have become or shall hereafter become a burgess or freeman in respect of servitude; but the bur-

gesses, &c., of Swansea, Loughor, Neath, Aberavon, or Kenfig, entitled to vote for the borough of Cardiff, shall cease to vote for such borough.

33. Every person now having a right to vote for any city or borough in virtue of any other qualification than as a burgess or freeman, or as a free-man and liveryman, or, in the case of a city or town being a county of itself, as a freeholder or burgage tenant, as hereinbefore mentioned, shall retain such right so long as he be qualified as an elector according to the usages and customs of such city or borough or any law now in force, and vote for such city or borough, if duly registered; but no such person shall be so registered unless he shall, on the last day of July, be so qualified as to vote if such were the day of election, nor unless he shall have resided for six calendar months, within such city, or within seven statute miles from the place where the poll shall have been taken, or within seven miles of any place so sharing as aforesaid, or of the place mentioned in conjunction therewith; and he shall for ever cease to enjoy such right for any such city or borough if his name be omitted for two successive years from the register, unless omitted in consequence of having received parochial relief within twelve calendar months next previous to the last day of July in any year, or of absence on the naval or military service.

34. Provision as to persons now entitled to vote for New Shoreham, Cricklade, Aylesbury, or East Retford, in respect of freeholds.

35. No person shall vote for any city or borough (other than a city or town being a county of itself, as before mentioned,) in respect of any estate in any burgage tenement or freehold acquired since the 1st of March, 1831, unless acquired by such person, by descent, &c.

36. No person shall be registered who shall within twelve calendar months next previous to the last day of July have received parochial relief or other alms.

37. The overseers of every parish and township shall on the 20th of June cause to be fixed on the churches, or in some public situation, a notice requiring all persons entitled to vote for the county, in respect of any property situate in such parish, &c., to deliver to the said overseers, on or before the 30th day of July, a notice of their claim as such voters according to the form in the Schedule H; but after the formation of the register no person shall be required thereafter to make any such claim, so long as he shall retain the same qualification, and continue in the same abode described in such register.

38. Overseers of every parish, &c., shall on or before the last day of July make out an alphabetical list of all persons so claiming; and also a like list of all persons on the register as such voters, and also of all persons claiming to be inserted in such list as such voters; (the name, place of his abode, the nature of his qualification, and the local or other description of such lands, &c., and the name of the occupying tenant, if stated, to be inserted;) and the said overseers, on reasonable cause to believe that any person so claiming or so registered, is not entitled to vote, may add 'objected to' opposite his name; and the said overseers shall cause copies to be fixed in some public situation, and shall likewise keep a true copy, to be perused at all reasonable hours during the two first weeks; but places having no overseers shall be deemed to be within the parish or township adjoining thereto, and the overseers shall insert in the list for their parish, &c., the names of persons claiming as aforesaid to be inserted as voters for the county, in which such precinct or place lies, in respect of any lands situate, &c.

39. Every person on the register for any county, or who shall have claimed to be inserted in any list for the then current year may object to any person as not entitled on the last day of July then next preceding to have his name inserted in any such list; and every person so objecting shall, on or before the 25th of August, give a notice according to the form in the Schedule H, or to the like effect, to the overseers who shall have made out the list, and give to the person objected to, or leave at his abode, or personally deliver to his tenant in occupation of the premises,

a notice in writing according to the form in the said Schedule H, or to the like effect; and the overseers shall include the names of all persons so objected to in a list to be published, &c., and to be open to inspection for ten days next preceding the 15th of September.

40. Lists of county voters to be forwarded to the clerks of the peace, to be by them transmitted to the revising barrister.

41. Judges of assize to name barristers who shall revise the lists of county voters, and shall give public notice three days, at the least, that they will make circuits of the divisions for which they shall be so appointed, and of the several times and places at which they will hold courts, being between the 15th of September inclusive and the 25th of October; but no Member of Parliament, nor any person holding any office under the Crown, shall be appointed such barrister, and no barrister so appointed as aforesaid shall be eligible to serve in Parliament for eighteen months from the time of such his appointment for the county for which he shall be so appointed.

42. Clerk of the peace and overseers to attend before the barristers, who shall retain on the county lists all names not objected to, and shall expunge those whose qualification, if objected to, shall not be proved, shall rectify mistakes and supply omissions, and may insert the names of claimants omitted by the overseers on proof of claim and qualification.

44. Overseers to prepare lists of persons (other than freemen) entitled to vote in boroughs, and to publish them, &c., as before directed for counties.

46. Town clerks to prepare and publish the lists of freemen, to be open to inspection.

47. Persons omitted in the borough lists to give notice of their claims, on or before the 25th of August, to the overseers; and every person whose name is inserted in any list may object to any other person as not entitled on the last day of July then next preceding to have his name inserted, and every person so objecting shall, on or before the 25th of August, give notice to the overseers or town clerk according to the form in Schedule I; lists of claimants, and of persons objected to, to be published, &c.

48. List of Liverymen of London to be transmitted to the returning officer, on or before the last day of July, by the clerks of the said Livery Companies; and one copy shall be fixed in the Guildhall and one in the Royal Exchange for fourteen days. Notices to be given of omissions and objections in list of Liverymen, whereof a list is also to be published, &c.; and the poll of Liverymen is to be taken at Guildhall; and the returning officer shall not be required to provide any booth, but shall appoint one poll for the whole number of such Liverymen at the same place.

49. Judges of assize to name barristers who shall revise the lists of borough voters, as directed for counties by sec. 41; but the same barrister may be appointed to revise the lists for two or more counties, or for any county, and anyone or more of the cities therein.

50. Barrister to revise lists of borough voters, and upon due proof to insert and expunge names, rectify mistakes and supply omissions in the lists.

51. Overseers may inspect any tax assessment; and every barrister may require any assessor, collector of taxes, or other officer, or any overseer or overseers, to produce their rates.

52. Barrister, on revising the lists, to have power of adjourning, of administering oaths, &c.; and to settle and sign the lists in open court.

53. Judges to appoint additional barristers in case of need.

54. County lists to be transmitted to clerk of the peace, and by him to the sheriff; borough lists to be kept by returning officer, and handed to his successor. Lists to be copied into books, with the names numbered; such books to be the register of electors, if completed on or before the last day of October, at any election which shall take place between the 1st of November inclusive in the year wherein such respective

register shall have been made and the 1st of November in the succeeding year.

55. Copies of the lists and of the registers to be printed for sale.

56. Every person, upon giving notice of his claim to vote for a county, shall pay to the overseers 1s.; and such notice shall not be valid until such sum be paid; and all monies so paid shall be applied to the poor; and every elector on the register for a city, &c. shall pay 1s. annually, to be applied to the poor; and the expenses of the overseers and returning officers shall be defrayed out of the poor-rate; and all expenses of the clerk of the peace out of the county-rate, after allowance by the quarter-sessions.

57. Every revising barrister shall be paid five guineas per day.

58. No inquiry at the time of election, except as to the identity of the voter, the continuance of his qualification, and whether he has voted before at same election. Oath to be administered, if required; and no elector shall be required to take any other oath in proof of his freehold or of his residence, age, or other qualification or right to vote, and no person claiming to vote shall be excluded, except it appear that he is not the same person whose name appears on such register, or that he has previously voted, or that he has not the same qualification for which his name was originally inserted, or refuses to take the said oath, or the oath against bribery, or any other oath not hereby dispensed with; and no scrutiny shall hereafter be allowed by or before any returning officer.

59. Persons excluded from the register by the barrister may tender their votes at elections. Tender to be recorded.

60. Correctness of the register to be questionable before a Committee of the House of Commons.

61. Sheriffs of the divided counties to fix the time and preside at at elections.

62. At county elections, the polling shall commence at nine o'clock of the next day but two after the day fixed for the election at the principal place of election, and also at the several places to be appointed as hereinafter directed, and shall continue for two days only; seven hours on the first day, and for eight hours on the second; and shall not be kept open later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the second day.

63. Counties to be divided into districts for polling, as settled by the Act (*infra*, p. 148.); but no county shall have more than fifteen districts.

64. Sheriff, under-sheriff, or sheriff's deputy shall, if required thereto by any candidate, on the day fixed for the election, and if not so required, may, if expedient, cause to be erected a reasonable number of booths for taking the poll, and shall cause to be affixed on the most conspicuous part of each booth the names of the several parishes, &c., for which it is allotted; and no person shall vote, except at the booth so allotted; and if any parish, &c. shall happen not to be included, then at the principal place of election.

65. Sheriff may appoint deputies to preside and clerks to take the poll; and on the final close of the poll, the sheriff or his under-sheriff, who shall keep all the poll-books unopened until the re-assembling of the court on the day next but one after the close of the poll, shall cast up the number of votes, and openly declare the state of the poll, and make proclamation of the member chosen.

66. Sheriff in county elections may act in places of exclusive jurisdiction.

67. At English borough elections, except Monmouth, the poll shall commence at the latest on the third day, and shall continue for two days only, for seven hours on the first day, and for eight hours on the second day; and the poll shall on no account be kept open later than four o'clock in the afternoon of such second day.

68. Polling for boroughs in England to be at several booths, not more than 600 voting at one compartment in a booth; and each person is to

vote at the booth appointed for his parish or district; and public notice of the allotment shall be given two days before the commencement of the poll; and if the booths are in different places, a deputy to preside at each place; and every deputy shall deliver the poll-books to the returning-officer, who shall keep the same unopened until the following day, when he shall openly cast up the number, and shall openly declare the state of the poll, and make proclamation, not later than two o'clock in the afternoon of the said day: but the returning officer, or his lawful deputy, may, if he think fit, declare the final state of the poll immediately after the poll shall have been lawfully closed: but no nomination shall be made or election holden for any city or borough in any church, chapel, or other place of public worship.

69. Polling districts to be appointed for Shoreham, Cricklade, Aylesbury, and East Retford, by the Act, *infra*, p. 149.

70. The returning-officer, or his lawful deputy, may close the poll previous to the expiration of the time fixed by this Act, where it might have been lawfully closed before; and where the proceedings at any election shall be interrupted by any riot or open violence, the returning-officer shall not for such cause finally close the poll, but shall adjourn it until the following day, and, if necessary, shall further adjourn until such interruption shall have ceased; and any day whereon the poll shall have been so adjourned shall not be reckoned one of the two days of polling; and wherever the poll shall have been so adjourned by any deputy, he shall forthwith give notice to the returning-officer, who shall not finally declare the state of the poll till finally closed and transmitted to such returning-officer.

71. Candidates, or persons proposing a candidate without his consent, to be at the expense of booths and poll-clerks; subject to this limitation, that the expense of any booth for any county shall not exceed 40*l.*; and for any city or borough shall not exceed 25*l.*, in respect of any one such parish, district, or part.

73. Deputy to have the same power respecting oaths as the returning officer.

74. Regulations for the borough of Monmouth, and for the contributory boroughs in Wales, respecting polling, which shall continue for two days only, for seven hours on the first day of polling, and for eight hours on the second day, and shall on no account be kept open later than four o'clock in the afternoon of such second day.

75. All election laws to remain in force, except where superseded by this Act.

76. Penalties on officers for breach of duty, 500*l.*; and the jury may find their verdict for the full sum, or for any less sum.

78. Not to extend to Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

79. Misnomer not to vitiate, if the person or place be so designated as to be commonly understood.

80. In case the proposed Boundary Act shall not pass before the 20th of June, 1832—[it passed the 11th of July, *infra*, p. 148.]—the preparations for first registration to be deferred; but if the Boundary Act pass after that day, the periods preparatory to and connected with the first registration to be settled by an Order in Council; but no person shall be entitled to be included in such first registration of voters unless he would have been entitled on the last day of July in the present year to have his name inserted in some list of voters, if such list had been made out on the said last day of July.

81. In case of a dissolution of Parliament after the passing of the proposed Boundary Act, and before registration, such persons only shall vote as would be entitled to be inserted in the respective lists, if the day of election had been the day for making out such lists; and such persons shall vote in such election although not registered; and the polling for any county may be continued for fifteen days, and for any city, &c. for eight days.

82. Makes provision in case of a dissolution before passing the Boundary Act; but as that Act was so passed, the enactments have become unnecessary.

SCHEDULES TO WHICH THE FOREGOING ACT REFERS.

SCHEDULE (A.)

Boroughs to cease to send Members to Parliament.

Boroughs.	County.	Boroughs.	County.
Old Sarum	Wiltshire.	Winchelsea	Sussex.
Newtown	Isle of Wight.	Tregony	Cornwall.
St. Michael's or Midshall	Cornwall.	Haslemere	Surrey.
Gatton	Surrey.	Saltash	Cornwall.
Bramber	Sussex.	Orford	Suffolk.
Bossiney	Cornwall:	Callington	Cornwall.
Dunwich	Suffolk.	Newton	Lancashire.
Ludgershall	Wiltshire.	Ilchester	Somersetshire.
St. Mawes	Cornwall.	Boroughbridge	Yorkshire.
Bernalston	Devonshire.	Stockbridge	Hampshire.
West Looe	Cornwall.	Romney (New)	Kent.
St. Germain's	Cornwall.	Hedon	Yorkshire.
Newport	Cornwall.	Plympton	Devonshire.
Blechingley	Surrey.	Seaford	Sussex.
Aldbrough	Yorkshire.	Heytesbury	Wiltshire.
Camelford	Cornwall.	Steyning	Sussex.
Hindon	Wiltshire.	Whitchurch	Hampshire.
East Looe	Cornwall.	Wootton Bassett	Wiltshire.
Corfe Castle	Dorsetshire.	Downton	Wiltshire.
Bedwin (Great)	Wiltshire.	Fowey	Cornwall.
Yarmouth	Isle of Wight, Hampshire.	Milborne Port	Somersetshire.
Queenborough	Kent.	Aldeburgh	Suffolk.
Castle Rising	Norfolk.	Minehead	Somersetshire.
East Grinstead	Sussex.	Bishop's Castle	Shropshire.
Higham Ferrers	Northampton- shire.	Okehampton	Devonshire.
Wendover	Buckinghamshire.	Appleby	Westmoreland.
Weobly	Herefordshire.	Lostwithiel	Cornwall.
		Brackley	Northampton- shire.
		Amersham	Buckinghamshire.

SCHEDULE (B.)

Boroughs to return One Member.

Boroughs.	County.	Boroughs.	County.
Petersfield	Hampshire.	Shaftesbury	Dorsetshire.
Ashburton	Devonshire.	Thirsk	Yorkshire.
Eye	Suffolk.	Christchurch	Hampshire.
Westbury	Wiltshire.	Horsham	Sussex.
Wareham	Dorsetshire.	Great Grimsby	Lincolnshire.
Midhurst	Sussex.	Calne	Wiltshire.
Woodstock	Oxfordshire.	Arundel	Sussex.
Wilton	Wiltshire.	St. Ives	Cornwall.
Malmesbury	Wiltshire.	Rye	Sussex.
Liskeard	Cornwall.	Clitheroe	Lancashire.
Reigate	Surrey.	Morpeth	Northumberland.
Hythe	Kent.	Helston	Cornwall.
Droitwich	Worcestershire.	North Allerton	Yorkshire.
Lyme Regis	Dorsetshire.	Wallingford	Berkshire.
Launceston	Cornwall.	Dartmouth	Devonshire.

SCHEDULE (C.)

New Boroughs to return Two Members.

Manchester, Lancashire; returning officers the boroughreeve and constables.—Birmingham, Warwickshire; ret. off. the two bailiffs of Birmingham.—Leeds, Yorkshire; ret. off. the mayor of Leeds.—Greenwich, Kent.—Sheffield, Yorkshire; ret. off. the master-cutler.—Sunderland, Durham.—Devonport, Devonshire.—Wolverhampton, Staffordshire; ret. off. the constable of the manor of the deanery of Wolverhampton.—Tower Hamlets, Middlesex.—Finsbury, Middlesex.—Mary-le-bone, Middlesex.—Lambeth, Surrey.—Bolton, Lancashire; ret. off. the boroughreeves of Great and Little Bolton.—Bradford, Yorkshire.—Blackburn, Lancashire.—Brighton, Sussex.—Halifax, Yorkshire.—Macclesfield, Cheshire; ret. off. the mayor of Macclesfield.—Oldham, Lancashire.—Stockport, Cheshire; ret. off. the mayor of Stockport.—Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire.—Stroud, Gloucestershire.

SCHEDULE (D.)

New Boroughs to return One Member.

Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire; ret. off. the mayor of Ashton-under-Lyne.—Bury, Lancashire.—Chatham, Kent.—Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.—Dudley, Worcestershire.—Frome, Somersetshire.—Gateshead, Durham.—Huddersfield, Yorkshire.—Kidderminster, Worcestershire; ret. off. the high bailiff of Kidderminster.—Kendal, Westmoreland; ret. off. the mayor of Kendal.—Rochdale, Lancashire.—Salford, Lancashire; ret. off. the boroughreeve of Salford.—South Shields, Durham.—Tynemouth, Northumberland.—Wakefield, Yorkshire.—Walsall, Staffordshire; ret. off. the mayor of Walsall.—Warrington, Lancashire.—Whitby, Yorkshire.—Whitehaven, Cumberland.—Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire.

SCHEDULE (E.)

Places sharing in the Election of Members.

Amlwch, Holyhead, and Llangefni, sharing with Beaumaris, in Angleseyshire.

Aberystwith, Lampeter, and Adpar, sharing with Cardigan, in Cardiganshire.

Llanelly, sharing with Caermarthen, in Caermarthenshire.

Pwllheli, Nevin, Conway, Bangor, and Criccieth, sharing with Caernarvon, in Caernarvonshire.

Ruthin, Holt, and the town of Wrexham, sharing with Denbigh, in Denbighshire.

Rhyddlan, Overton, Caerwis, Caergwrley, St. Asaph, Holywell, and Mold, sharing with Flint, in Flintshire.

Cowbridge and Llantrissant, sharing with Cardiff, in Glamorganshire.

Llanidloes, Welsh Pool, Machynlleth, Llanfyllin, and Newtown, sharing with Montgomery, in Montgomeryshire.

Narberth and Fishguard, sharing with Haverfordwest, in Pembrokeshire.

Tenby, Wiston, and the town of Milford, sharing with Pembroke, in Pembrokeshire.

Knighton, Rhayder, Kevinleece, Knucklas, and the town of Presteigne, sharing with Radnor, in Radnorshire.

SCHEDULE (E. 2.)

Places sharing in the Election of Members.	Places therein from which the Seven Miles are to be calculated.	Places sharing in the Election of Members.	Places therein from which the Seven Miles are to be calculated.
Newport . . .	Market-place.	Caergwrley .	Parish Church of Hope.
Usk	Town Hall.	Cowbridge .	Town Hall.
Aberystwith	Bridge over the Rheddal.	Llantrissant	Town Hall.

Lampeter . . .	Parish Church.	Tenby . . .	Parish Church.
Adpar . . .	Bridge over the Teivi.	Wiston . . .	Parish Church.
Pwllheli . . .	Guildhall.	Knighton . . .	Parish Church.
Nevin . . .	Parish Church.	Rhayder . . .	Market-place.
Conway . . .	Parish Church.	Kevinleece . . .	Parish Church.
Criccieth . . .	Castle.	Knucklas . . .	Site of the ancient
Ruthin . . .	Parish Church called		Castle of Cnweglas.
	St. Peter's.	Swansea . . .	Town Hall.
Holt . . .	Parish Church.	Loughor . . .	Parish Church.
Rhyddlan . . .	Parish Church.	Neath . . .	Town Hall.
Overton . . .	Parish Church.	Aberavon . . .	Bridge over the Avon.
Caerwis . . .	Parish Church.	Ken-fig . . .	Parish Church of
			Lower Kenfig.

SCHEDULE (F.)

Counties to be Divided, and to return Two Members for each Division.

Cheshire	Gloucestershire	Northampton-	Suffolk
Cornwall	Kent	shire	Surrey
Cumberland	Hampshire	Nottinghamshire	Sussex
Derbyshire	Lancashire	Shropshire	Warwickshire
Devonshire	Leicestershire	Somersetshire	Wiltshire
Durham	Norfolk	Staffordshire	Worcestershire.
Essex	Northumberland		

SCHEDULE (F. 2.)

Counties to return Three Members each.

Berkshire	Cambridgeshire	Herefordshire	Oxfordshire
Buckinghamshire	Dorsetshire	Hertfordshire	

SCHEDULE (G.)

Cities and Towns and Counties thereof.	Counties at large in which Cities and Towns and Counties thereof are to be included.	Cities and Towns and Counties thereof.	Counties at large in which Cities and Towns and Counties thereof are to be included.
Caermarthen . . .	Caermarthenshire	London . . .	Middlesex
Canterbury . . .	Kent	Newcastle-upon-	
Chester . . .	Cheshire	Tyne . . .	Northumberland
C Coventry . . .	Warwickshire	Poole . . .	Dorsetshire
Gloucester . . .	Gloucestershire	Worcester . . .	Worcestershire
Kingston-upon-	East Riding of	York and Ainsty	North Riding of
Hull . . . }	Yorkshire		Yorkshire
Lincoln . . .	The parts of Lind-	Southampton . .	Hampshire.
	sey, Linc.		

SCHEDULE (H.)

No. 2.—*Notice of Claim to be given to the Overseers.*

I hereby give you notice, that I claim to be inserted in the list of voters for the county of [or for the Riding, parts, or division of the county of as the case may be], and that the particulars of my place of abode and qualification are stated below. Dated the day of in the year

(Signed) John Adams.

Place of abode, Cheapside, London.

Nature of qualification, freehold house, [or warehouse, stable, land, field, annuity, rent-charge, &c., as the case may be, giving such a description of the property as may serve to identify it.]

Where situate in this parish [or township], King-street. [If the property be not situate in any street, lane, or other like place, then say, "Name of the property, Highfield Farm," or, "name of the occupying tenant, John Edwards."]

No. 4.—*Notice of Objection to be given to the Overseers.*

To the overseers of the parish of _____ [or township, as the case may be.]

I hereby give you notice, that I object to the name of William Ball being retained in the list of voters for the county of _____ [or for the Riding, parts, or division of the county of _____]. Dated the _____ day of _____ in the year _____.

(Signed) A. B. of [Place of abode].

No. 5.—*Notice of Objection to parties inserted in the List.*

To Mr. William Ball.

I hereby give you notice, that I object to your name being retained in the list of voters for the county of _____ [or for the Riding, parts, or division of the county of _____], and that you will be required to prove your qualification at the time of the revising of the said list. Dated the _____ day of _____ in the year _____.

(Signed) A. B. of [Place of abode].

SCHEDULE (I.)

No. 4.—*Notice of Claim.*

To the overseers of the parish [or township] of _____ of _____ or to the town-clerk of the city [or borough] of _____ [or otherwise, as the case may be].

I hereby give you notice, that I claim to have my name inserted in the list made by you of persons entitled to vote in the election of a member [or members] for the city [or borough] of _____, and that my qualification consists of a house in Duke-street in your parish, [or otherwise as the case may be]; [and in the case of a freeman, say, and that my qualification is as a freeman of _____], and that I reside in Lord-street, in this city or borough]. Dated the _____ day of _____ 1830.

(Signed) John Allen, of [Place of abode].

No. 5.—*Notice of Objection.*

To the overseers of the parish [or township] of _____, or to the town-clerk of the city [or borough] of _____, [or otherwise, as the case may be].

I hereby give you notice, that I object to the name of Thomas Bates being retained in the list of persons entitled to vote in the election of a member [or members] for the city [or borough] of _____, and that I shall bring forward such objection at the time of the revising of such list. Dated the _____ day of _____ in the year _____.

(Signed) A. B. of [Place of abode].

SCHEDULE (K.)

No. 1.—*Notice of Claim to be given to the Returning Officer or Officers of the City of London, and to the Clerks of the respective Livery Companies.*

To the returning-officer or officers of the City of London, [or to the clerk of the company of _____].

I hereby give you notice, that I claim to have my name inserted in the list made by the clerk of the company of _____, [or, in case of notice to the clerk, say, made by you] of the liverymen of the said company [or, in case of notice to the clerk, say, of the liverymen of the company of _____] entitled to vote in the election of members for the City of

London. Dated the _____ day of _____
(Signed) A. B. { [Place of abode.
[Name of Company].

No. 3.—*Notice of Objection to parties inserted in the List of the Livery.*

To Mr. William Baker.

I hereby give you notice, that I object to your name being retained in the list of persons entitled to vote as freemen of the City of London, and liverymen of the company of _____, in the election of members for the said city, and that I shall bring forward such objection at the time of revising the said list. Dated the _____ day of _____.

(Signed) A. B. [*Place of abode*].

PRIVY SEAL.

[2 Will. IV. c. 49.—23rd June, 1832.]

An Act to extend the Provisions of an Act of 57 George III., for regulating the Offices of Clerks of the Signet and Privy Seal.

1. If any of the said offices shall become vacant, the Commissioners of the Treasury may abolish any such office, and direct that its duties shall be executed by the remaining clerks.

2. Money arising from salaries, &c. of offices abolished to form part of Consolidated Fund.

ARMY PRIZE MONEY.

[2 Will. IV. c. 53.—23rd June, 1832.]

An Act for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to the Payment of Army Prize Money.

1. Repeals former Acts.

2. All captures hereafter made by the army shall be disposed of as his Majesty shall direct.

3. Deserters entitled to prize money shall not receive the same; but such shares, and those unclaimed within six years after being paid to the Treasurer of Chelsea Hospital, shall be forfeited, unless upon good cause shown to, and allowed by the Commissioners of the said Royal Hospital.

4. Appraisements and sales shall be made by agents appointed by the commanders and the other commissioned officers. Penalties on any other person sharing, and on agents permitting others to share, in the commission or emolument in respect of agency, 100*l.*; and double the amount so allowed to be taken.

5. Agents shall give security by bond, for 2000*l.*, to the Treasurer of Chelsea Hospital, to be delivered to the commander.

8. A certified list of the persons entitled to share in the capture, to be transmitted to Chelsea Hospital by the commanding officer. Penalty for altering names, 500*l.*

9 and 10. Agents shall collect and convert into money the proceeds of prize and capture; and within one month remit the same, together with accounts of sales.

11. Agents or other persons wilfully delaying the payment to Chelsea Hospital, shall pay interest, after the rate of 1*l.* per centum per month, to be shared amongst the captors, and shall forfeit to Chelsea Hospital 500*l.*

12. Agency per centage not to exceed 1½ per cent., exclusive of brokerage and all other charges.

17. The treasurer, at the end of three months from receipt of prize money, shall give notification in the *London Gazette* and in two London morning newspapers, of distribution, at the end of one month, and shall notify the amount of the share of an individual in each class, and shall continue to publish such notifications twice a week.

18. Treasurer shall keep open office for receiving claims for shares, and shall pay such shares when demanded.

19. Shares of prize-money due to non-commissioned officers or soldiers, shall be paid in no other manner than the following, upon their personal application, or to his wife or child, father or mother, brother or sister, or to the regimental agent of his regiment, or to any other regimental agent,

if there be no regimental agent of his corps, by an order (as in the schedule) ; with which there shall be also a certificate (as in the schedule), signed by the commanding officer, adjutant, and paymaster of the regiment in which such person shall be serving, or, by at least three commissioned officers ; or, if detached from his regiment, or in any hospital, the certificate shall be signed by the three senior officers, or by the surgeon or principal medical officer, and by two other principal military or civil officers belonging to such hospital ; or, if discharged, then by the minister and one of the churchwardens or overseers ; or, (if in Scotland), by the minister and one of the elders, in the parish in which such discharged soldier may then reside ; or, if dead, then an order shall be made (as in the schedule), and the certificate signed as last above.

20. But commissioners of Chelsea Hospital may direct payment of prize orders made in favour of other persons than regimental agents, if heretofore made for any reasonable cause, or hereafter from there being no agent to the corps.

22. No fee to be taken on paying any share, under penalty of 100*l*.

23. Persons employed by the hospital acting as prize agents, to forfeit 500*l*.

24. All assignments shall express the true consideration money paid on the said assignments being made.

25. The commissioners of Chelsea Hospital may pay shares not exceeding 50*l*. to next of kin, &c. without administration.

26. Claim of prize-money by the next of kin of foreigners to be paid without letters of administration, or probate of will.

27. Secretary at War, upon proof that there was any regimental or other public debt due from any officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, at the time of his death, and that such officer, &c. had prize-money due to him at his decease, may direct the treasurer of Chelsea Hospital to reserve out of the said prize-money, and pay over to the person named, the amount so due, before any other claim shall be paid ; and the order of the said Secretary at War, and the receipt of the payee, shall be the sufficient discharge to the said treasurer.

28. Creditor taking out administration entitled only to the payment of the sum due to him.

29. In all conjunct expeditions, after adjudication by a Court of Admiralty, the shares of the army, as soon as ascertained, to be paid over to the treasurer of Chelsea Hospital.

33. Agent shall, within one month after any condemnation, in any conjunct expedition, transmit a notice to the treasurer with an account of the state of the property, on pain of forfeiting for every neglect 100*l*.

34. Letters on the affairs of Chelsea Hospital to go free of postage.

35. Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital may issue precepts to such persons as they believe to have received money belonging to troops, to render an account of the same within two calendar months ; and in case the monies shall not be paid over, they shall be recoverable by action ; and when so paid in shall be for the use of the parties beneficially entitled, or be otherwise applied as forfeited shares ; penalty for refusal, 100*l*.

37. Treasurer may, at all seasonable times, have access to the books, papers, &c. of any such person ; and in case of refusal, forfeit 100*l*.

42. Forfeited or unclaimed shares may be applied to the general services of the hospital.

49. Personating or falsely assuming the name or character of any officer, non-commissioned officer, soldier, or other person entitled to any prize-money, grant, bounty-money, share, or other allowance of money, in order to receive the same ; or forging or counterfeiting a name or handwriting, &c. ; or falsely making, &c. any letter of attorney, bill, ticket, order, certificate, voucher, receipt, will, or any other document whatsoever, concerning the payment of prize-money, &c. ; or knowingly taking a false oath in order to obtain letters of administration or the probate of any will, &c., with intent to receive any share, &c. or to defraud any person ; felony, and transportation for life, or for not less than seven years,

PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.

[2 and 3 Will. IV. c. 62.—11th July, 1832.]

An Act for abolishing the Punishment of Death in certain cases, and substituting a lesser Punishment in lieu thereof.

1. Reciting the 12th sec. of 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 29. (vide *Companion of* 1828, p. 132), making stealing in a dwelling-house punishable with death; and the 9th Geo. IV. c. 55, containing a similar enactment with regard to Ireland; and also, that if any person should steal any horse, mare, gelding, colt, or filly, or any bull, cow, ox, steer, bullock, heifer, or calf, or any ram, ewe, sheep, or lamb, or wilfully kill any such, with intent to steal the carcass or skin, or any part thereof, he should suffer death; and also reciting, that it was expedient that a lesser punishment than that of death should be provided for those several offences,—repeals accordingly so much of the said Acts as inflicts death for such felonies, and substitutes transportation for life.

2. Lieutenant-governor of any island, colony, or settlement, shall give no pardon or ticket of leave to any person sentenced to transportation, or receiving a pardon on condition of transportation, or any order or permission to suspend or remit the labour of any such person, except in cases of illness, until such person, if transported for seven years, shall have served four; if for fourteen years, shall have served six; or, if for life, shall have served eight years of labour; and that no such person shall be capable of acquiring or holding any property, or of bringing any action for the recovery of any property, until after having duly obtained a pardon from the governor or lieutenant-governor of the colony or settlement in which confined: but nothing shall in any manner affect his Majesty's royal prerogative of mercy.

BOUNDARY ACT.

[2 and 3 Will. IV. c. 64.—11th July, 1832.]

An Act to settle and describe the Divisions of Counties, and the Limits of Cities and Boroughs in England and Wales, in so far as respects the Election of Members to serve in Parliament.

1. Reciting the 14th sec. of the 45th chap. (vide p. 136), proceeds to settle the divisions of the several counties of Chester, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derby, Devon, Durham, Essex, Gloucester, Hants, Kent, Lancaster, Leicester, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Nottingham, Salop, Somerset, Stafford, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Warwick, Wilts, and Worcestershire.

26. Isolated parts of counties described in Schedule M. shall be considered as forming parts of the respective counties and divisions mentioned in the fourth column of the said Schedule in conjunction with the names of such isolated parts respectively; and every part of any county detached from the main body of such county, but for which no special provision is hereby made, shall be considered as forming part of that county (not being a county corporate), and of that division, &c. whereby such detached part shall be surrounded; but if surrounded by two or more counties, or divisions, &c., then as part of that county, or division, &c., with which such detached part shall have the longest common boundary.

27. As respects the counties of York and Lincoln, and also the counties herein-before divided, except Hants and Worcester, every portion of any hundred, ward, wapentake, rape, lathe, or liberty, detached from the main body, and also locally separated from that division to which such main body is to belong, but not subject to the provisions lastly herein-before contained, shall be considered as forming part of that division, &c. of the same county by which such detached portion is surrounded or to which it adjoins.

28. Liberties and places having a separate jurisdiction, not herein-before expressly mentioned (except the several cities, &c. of Bristol, Exeter, Lichfield, Norwich, and Nottingham, and the several places comprised within their boundaries), shall respectively be considered as included within the respective divisions hereby established, in which such liberties, &c. shall be situated.

29. Reciting the 63d sec. of chap. 45, (*vide supra*, p. 140), enacts that the poll shall be taken at the places in a schedule mentioned in conjunction with the names of the counties, and of the ridings, &c., in which such places are respectively situated.

30. Justices for every county shall divide their respective counties, and ridings, &c., into convenient districts for polling, and shall assign one district to every polling-place, and a list describing the districts named in every such assignment, and naming the polling places to which such districts are respectively assigned, shall be lodged with the clerk of the peace, who shall forthwith cause copies to be printed and delivered to any person on payment of 1s.

31. Places having separate jurisdiction shall be considered as within that county, and within that division, &c., in which such place is placed, or is locally situated; but the justices of the Isle of Ely shall divide the said Isle of Ely into convenient districts, and shall assign one district to every polling place within the said Isle of Ely.

32 and 33. Provide for New Shoreham, Cricklade, Aylesbury, and East Retford.

37. No city, &c., the contents whereof are specified, shall include any part of any parish, township, hamlet, chapelry, tithing, manor, or liberty detached from the main body of such parish, &c., if, by reason of including such detached part, the boundary of such city, &c. would not be continuous, unless such detached part formed part of such city, &c. for election before this Act; but all places, parochial or extra-parochial, surrounded by the contents of which any city, &c. is said in such schedule to consist, but for which no provision is made, shall be considered as included within such city, &c. for Election.

38. No misnomer or inaccurate description shall abridge the operation of this Act, provided the designation shall be commonly understood; and for the purpose of identifying the descriptions with the subjects, they shall, if now inapplicable, be held to apply to such subjects as they existed on the 1st of October, 1831.

[We have not attempted to give the boundaries of cities or boroughs, as they would occupy a considerable space, and as, in most places interested, the local divisions have been separately published.]

REFORM, SCOTLAND.

[2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 65.—17th July, 1832.]

An Act to amend the Representation of the People in Scotland.

1. Reciting that the laws regulating elections for Scotland are defective, whereby great inconveniences and abuses have been occasioned; and that it is expedient, and would be for the evident utility of the subjects within Scotland, that those defects should be remedied, and especially that Members should be provided for places hitherto unrepresented, and the right of election extended to persons of property and intelligence, and that the mode of conducting elections should be better regulated and ordered: enacts that there shall be fifty-three representatives for Scotland, of whom thirty shall be for several or conjoined shires or stewartries, and twenty-three for cities, burghs, and towns, or districts of cities, burghs, and towns, herein-after enumerated.

2. Burghs of Peebles and Selkirk to be held as parts of counties of Peebles and Selkirk. Burgh of Rothesay to form part of Bute.

3. One member shall always be returned by each of the separate shires or parts of shires in Schedule A, and one by each two of the combined shires or parts of shires in Schedule B; but all properties within any shire, though hitherto constituting part of some other shire, shall be held to be part of such first shire.

4. Two Members shall always be returned by each of the separate cities, &c. in Schedule C, one by each of the separate cities, &c. in Schedule D, and one by each district or set of cities, &c. in Schedule E.

5. Boundaries of all such cities, &c. shall be taken to be according to the description of such boundaries set forth in Schedule M; and all the properties shall hereafter be parts of the said cities, &c., and not of the adjoining or of any other county: then follow rules to be observed in the construction of the Act, similar to those in the English Boundary Act.

6. All persons at the passing of this Act lawfully on the roll of freeholders of any shire in Scotland, or then entitled to be put on such roll, or previous to the 1st of March, 1831, having become the owners or superiors of lands affording the qualification for being so enrolled, shall, so long as they retain such necessary qualification, be entitled to be registered, and to vote as herein-after directed.

7. Every person shall be entitled to be registered, and to vote for a shire, who, when the sheriff proceeds to consider his claim for registration, shall have been, for not less than six calendar months next previous to the last day of July, the owner (whether he has made up his titles, or his infeft, or not) of any lands, houses, feu duties, or other heritable subjects (except debts heritably secured) within the said shire, provided the subject on which he so claims be of the yearly value of 10*l.*, and shall actually yield, or be capable of yielding, that value to the claimant, after deducting any feu duty, ground annual, or other consideration which he may be bound to pay, or to give, or account for as a condition of his right, provided he be, by himself, his tenants, vassals, or others, in possession of the said subjects, and he either himself in the actual occupation or in receipt of the profits thereof to the above extent; but where the whole profits do not arise annually, but at longer intervals, the worth and amount of such occasional profits shall be taken into computation in estimating the annual value: and where any such property shall come to any person within the said six months, by inheritance, marriage, marriage-settlement, or *mortis causa* disposition, or by appointment to any place or office, such person shall be entitled to be registered on the first list of voters, next following such succession or acquisition.

8. Where two or more are interested in any subject to which a right of voting is, for the first time, attached by this Act, as life-renter and as fiar, the right shall be in the life-renter, and not in the fiar; and all co-proprietors or joint owners shall each vote in respect of their joint property within the shire, provided the share of each is of the yearly value of 10*l.*, and husbands may vote in respect of property belonging to their wives, or possessed by such husbands after the death of their wives by courtesy.

9. Tenants in lands, houses, or other heritable subjects, may also be registered, and vote for the shires in which the said heritable subjects are situated, provided each tenant (whether joint or several), when the sheriff proceeds to consider his claim for registration, shall, for not less than twelve months next previous to the last day of July, have held such subjects or tenements, whether in his personal possession or not, under a lease, missive of lease, or other written title, for not less than fifty-seven years (exclusive of breaks), at the option of the landlord, or for the lifetime of the said tenant, where the clear yearly value of such tenant's interest, after paying the rent and any other consideration, is not less than 10*l.*, or for not less than nineteen years, where the clear yearly value of such tenant's interest is not less than 50*l.*, or have been in the actual personal occupancy of any such subject for the like period, where the yearly rent is not less than 50*l.*, or where the tenant, whatever the rent may be, has truly paid for his interest in subject a price, grassum, or consideration of not less than 300*l.*: but where, in any of these cases, the rent is payable in whole or in part in grain, the value shall be estimated according to the average fiars of the counties in which the heritable subjects are situated for the three preceding years, and where payable in any other species of produce, according to the average market-prices of the neighbourhood for the same period; and the said values being once so fixed at the time of registering or refusing to register, shall

be held as settled for the whole period of the lease; and where the right to any such lease shall come within the preceding twelve calendar months, by inheritance, marriage, or *mortis causa* disposition, they shall entitle to be registered on the first lists of voters next following such succession or acquisition; but no sub-tenant or assignee to any sub-lease for fifty-seven or nineteen years shall be registered or vote, unless in the actual occupation of the premises thereby set.

10 and 11. Right of voting for burghs and towns no longer to be in town councils and delegates, but in every person who, when the sheriff proceeds to consider his claim for registration, shall have been, for not less than twelve calendar months next previous to the last day of July in any year, in the occupancy, either as proprietor, tenant, or life-renter, of any house, warehouse, counting-house, shop, or other building within the limits of such burgh, &c., which, either separately or jointly with any other house, &c., or with any land owned and occupied by him, or occupied under the same landlord, and also situate within the same limits, shall be of the yearly value of 10*l.*: but the claimant must have paid, on or before the 20th of July, all assessed taxes due by him in respect of such premises previously to the 6th of April then next preceding; and such person must also have resided for six calendar months next previous to the last day of July within such burgh, or within seven statute miles thereof, and the true owners may vote, although they should not occupy any premises within its limits, or although the premises actually occupied by them should be of less yearly value than 10*l.*; and the husbands of such owners may vote, in the life of their wives, or after their death, if then holding by the courtesy; but no person shall vote who shall have been in the receipt of parochial relief within twelve calendar months next previous to the last day of July.

12. Premises may be different (but always of the requisite value) occupied in succession by such person; but all the assessed taxes legally exigible from him in respect of all such premises must be paid; and where such premises shall be of the yearly value of 20*l.* or upwards, and shall be jointly occupied by more than one, each occupier may vote, provided his share be of the yearly value of 10*l.*

13, 14, 15, and 16. Provide for qualified persons in counties giving in claims and objections to claims to the parish schoolmaster; for sheriff's holding courts and deciding on claims; for claims for votes in burghs to be given in to the town-clerk; and for lists to be published by, and objections lodged with the town-clerks; but as all the acts thereby directed are to be done before September or October, we do not insert the provisions.

17 and 18. Sheriff to dispose first of claims not objected to; and then of the objections: but as the court was to be held on the 12th of September, the provisions are only matter of curiosity.

20. On or before the 15th of October each sheriff-clerk shall complete his alphabetical list or register for the county; and if any election shall take place before the said register shall be corrected at the next yearly revisal, as herein-after provided, the votes at this first election shall be taken according to this first alphabetical register, an authenticated copy of which shall accordingly be sent for this purpose to each polling place; but at all future elections, after the yearly correction of such registers, the votes shall be taken according to the last completed register, as herein-after mentioned.

21. On or before the 12th of October, each town-clerk shall complete his alphabetical lists or registers for the city, burgh, or town of which he is clerk; and wherever such city, &c. is one of a district contributing with other burghs, and is not the burgh at which the election is to be held, the town-clerk shall, within three days, transmit an authenticated copy or duplicate of such list or register to the town-clerk of such last-mentioned burgh; and such town-clerk shall forthwith combine the whole into one list or register for the whole district, those for each burgh being always kept together, for inspection; and if any election shall

take place before the said registers shall be corrected at the next yearly revisal, as herein-after provided, the votes shall be taken according to their first alphabetical registers for such burgh, which shall be sent to each polling place; but in all future elections the votes shall be taken according to the last corrected register, as herein-after enacted.

22. Sheriff shall once every year correct his said registers; and each sheriff clerk and town clerk within the county shall in June, and between the tenth and twentieth days thereof in every year, give public notice to all persons intending to claim to be registered, or to object to the title of any other, to give in their several claims and objections to the schoolmasters and town clerks, in the forms given in schedules on or before the 20th day of July then next ensuing, after which no such claims or objections shall be received; and when the new claims are so given in, the schoolmasters, as relates to claimants for counties, shall affix the lists with the notices before directed, to the church doors on or before the 24th day of July; and all objections shall be given in to such schoolmasters on or before the 5th of August; that the claims and objections shall be transmitted to the sheriff clerks on or before the 8th of August, the claimants being at liberty to lodge their written titles with the sheriff clerk at any time previous to the 10th; and the sheriff shall decide upon their merits between the 12th of August and the 15th of September; and as regards claimants in burghs, the several town-clerks shall affix the lists with the notices to the church doors on or before the 26th of July, and the objections shall be given in on or before the 10th of August; and the sheriff shall decide upon the same on or before the 15th of September, always proceeding to three or to two several places in their several counties, and of the days of holding the said courts, of which written notice shall be given by the sheriff-clerks to each town-clerk and parish schoolmaster on or before the 18th of July; but the sheriffs shall correct any mistakes in the registers; and each sheriff-clerk shall, at some convenient place in the head burgh of the shire (the town of Lerwick in Shetland being held to be the head burgh for that part of the county), and each town-clerk, at some convenient place in the burgh, shall keep copies of their several registers, which for ten days after the 20th of June, shall be open to free inspection; and each sheriff shall, on or before the 15th of September, have his said registers finally corrected and arranged; and after the said 15th of September no change shall be made by any sheriff on his registers for that year, except only in consequence of the judgment of the Court of Review.

23 and 24. Sheriff's judgments to be liable to appeal; and that they may be more easily and expeditiously disposed of, the sheriffs of Elgin and Nairn, Inverness, and Orkney and Shetland, shall form a court of review for deciding upon all appeals in this year on any such claim judged by the sheriffs of these three counties, or of Caithness, Sutherland, Ross and Cromarty, and Banff; and the sheriffs of Aberdeen, Argyre, and Perth shall form a court for deciding upon all appeals from judgments in this year on any such claim by the sheriffs of any of these three counties, or of Forfar, Kincardine, or Fife; and the sheriffs of Lanark, Ayr, and Stirling shall form a court for deciding upon all appeals from judgments pronounced in this year on any such claim by the sheriffs of any of these three counties, or of Dumbarton, Kinross, and Clackmannan and Bute; and the sheriffs of Renfrew, Kirkcudbright, and Dumfries, shall form a court for deciding on all appeals from judgments in this year on any such claim by the sheriffs of any of these three counties, or of Peebles, Selkirk, and Wigton; and the sheriffs of Edinburgh, Linlithgow, and Berwick shall form a court for deciding upon appeals from the judgments in this year on any such claim by the sheriffs of any of these three counties, or of Roxburgh and Haddington; and each three of the sheriffs shall, within eight days after the said registers shall be completed, proceed upon a circuit into the district, and shall repair successively to the county town, and to at least one other town (except combined counties, which shall be held but as one county, and

except also the county of Orkney and Shetland, for which the court shall be held only at Kirkwall in Orkney), and shall there determine on all such appeals, after notice has been given; and two shall be a quorum; and in case of any of the sheriffs being incapacitated or dying, the lord-president of the session shall appoint some other sheriff to act in his place, and such sheriffs may find the appellant liable in costs; and all such judgments shall be pronounced on or before the 25th of November in this year, and the said registers shall be completed on or before the 30th of November.

25. Appeals from sheriffs' judgments on any annual registration to be to sheriffs liable in attendance at circuit courts of justiciary, who at the circuit town of such district, after the autumnal circuit, shall there begin to hold their court on some day between the 15th and 25th of September, of which day notice shall, one week before, be given, and the said sheriffs shall there finally decide on or before the 20th of October; the sheriffdom of Orkney and Shetland being always held to be in the district of Inverness; but in case of sickness, &c, the judge at the said autumnal circuit shall appoint one or more other sheriffs, or advocates of not less than four years standing, to act with the attending sheriffs, so as that there be three judges in such court; and with regard to the judgments in such annual registrations by the sheriffs of the counties of Edinburgh, Haddington, or Linlithgow respectively, the appeal shall be to the sheriffs of the three said counties jointly, at Edinburgh, at some time previously announced, between the 15th and 25th of September, who are finally to decide on or before the 20th of October thereafter: but no alteration of the sheriffs' judgments shall affect the merits of any election actually completed before such alteration, except as effect may be given to such alteration by any committee of the House of Commons to which a petition may be referred; and nothing shall restrain such committee from considering the validity of any vote or claim admitted or rejected, and to alter the register, poll, or return accordingly.

26. Registered voters only shall vote; and no other inquiry shall be made, except of the party tendering the vote being the individual mentioned in the register, of his being still possessed of the qualification on his own account, and of his not having previously voted, which he shall answer on oath, and he shall be obliged to answer no other, except against bribery; but any vote rejected by the sheriff, or court of review, may, notwithstanding, be tendered; but no scrutiny shall be allowed before any returning-officer.

27. Sheriffs shall divide their counties into districts for polling, and appoint polling places, not to be more in number than fifteen for any one county, and so arranged that no more than 600 persons shall poll. Town-clerks shall appoint such polling places in cities and burghs; and lists thereof shall be published: voters to poll in the district where the property which gives the qualification lies; but with respect to the contiguous burghs of Anstruther East, Anstruther West, and Kilrenny, the town-clerk of Anstruther East shall appoint one polling place within the said burgh for the whole of the three burghs, and the sheriff may direct two or more booths, or halls, rooms, or other places for polling; and the sheriff may appoint substitutes and clerks.

28. Writs for a district of cities, burghs, or towns, shall be directed to the sheriff, and shall be proclaimed at the town specified for each district respectively; and each sheriff shall, within three days thereafter, announce a day, not less than ten nor more than sixteen days after that of receipt of the writ for the election, and shall give due notice thereof.

29. In some open place in or immediately adjoining the county-town, the writ shall be proclaimed, and if a poll be demanded, shall be adjourned, but not exceeding two days, and shall commence at nine o'clock.

30. Same provision for proclamation at cities, &c.; any registered voter residing or having his qualification in any other city, &c. of the district may repair where the writ is thus proclaimed, and put any person in nomination, if that voter shall first satisfy the sheriff that he is truly

registered, by producing an extract of his registration, and by taking, if required, the prescribed oath; but if a poll be demanded, it shall be adjourned for not more than three days, but in the district including the town of Kirkwall in Orkney the adjournment may be made for not exceeding seven days; and notice, &c. shall be given; and clerks appointed, &c. as in last section.

31. Sheriff of Orkney, to whom the writ shall be addressed at Kirkwall, shall, within twenty-four hours, issue a precept to the sheriff-substitute in Shetland, fixing a day, not less than twelve, nor more than sixteen days thereafter; and shall transmit the said precept directly to the said sheriff-substitute, who immediately shall announce the day of election by notices; and the sheriff shall then adjourn for not less than ten, or more than fourteen days, and shall within twenty-four hours dispatch notice to the sheriff-substitute of Shetland.

32. Polls only to be kept open two days, and only between nine in the morning and four in the afternoon for the first day, and eight in the morning and four of the afternoon for the second day: but the poll at any one place may be closed before the said two days if all the candidates shall agree thereto, but where the proceedings shall be obstructed by any riot or open violence, the sheriff, or his substitute, may adjourn the poll as in 70th section of the English Reform Act (see p. 141); and each sheriff shall take care that the attending clerk has a certified copy of the aforesaid alphabetical register; and the poll-book shall, at the close of the first day's polling, be publicly sealed up by the said sheriff and poll-clerk, and be taken charge of by the said sheriff, and on the commencement of the poll of the second day he shall publicly break the seals, and then proceed as formerly; and immediately after the poll is finally closed, the officiating sheriff shall forthwith seal up and transmit the said poll-books to the sheriff acting as the returning-officer.

33. Such sheriff shall on the day next but one after the close of the poll openly break the seals and cast up the number of votes, and openly declare the state of the poll, and make proclamation of the member chosen, not later than two o'clock of the said day.

35. Voters in burghs not to vote in the county where the burgh is situate, nor *vice versa*.

36. No sheriff, sheriff-clerk, nor deputy sheriff-clerk, shall vote for their respective shires; and no town-clerk or deputy town-clerk shall vote for the city, &c. in which he is such clerk; and no sheriff-substitute, sheriff-clerk, or town-clerk shall act as an agent for any candidate.

37. Eldest sons of Scotch Peers may be elected, and vote; and no member for any county in Scotland shall be required to be qualified as an elector, or to hold any superiority within such county.

38. Any sheriff, sheriff-substitute, sheriff-clerk, town-clerk, or any person whatsoever wilfully disobeying this Act, he may be sued in the court of session by any registered voter, candidate, member actually returned, or other party aggrieved, for the penal sum of 500*l.*; and the jury may find the full sum, or any less sum, or costs.

39. Persons registered to pay 2*s.*

40. Monies for executing writs for elections shall continue to be allowed; and all halls, rooms, booths, or other places hired, or prepared for taking the polls, shall be so hired, or prepared by contract at joint and equal expense: but the expense at any one polling place for a county shall not exceed 30*l.*, nor 20*l.* in any city, &c.; and there shall be paid to each poll clerk one guinea per day, and a certain fee to each sheriff or sheriff-substitute, which shall not exceed three guineas per day; and the candidate shall defray the necessary expenses.

41. Sheriff shall be entitled for registration to not more than five guineas for every eight hours over and above his or their travelling expenses; but no charge shall be allowed for a greater number of hours than thirty periods of eight hours.

42. Substitute may act where sheriff under disability.

43. Notices at church doors shall not be necessary in the islands of

North Uist, South Uist, Barra, Harris, or Eig, in the county of Inverness, in the island of Lewis, in the county of Ross, in the islands of Tiree, Coll, or Gigha, in the county of Argyle, nor in the county of Orkney and Shetland, except in what is called the mainland of Orkney and Shetland.

44 and 45. Rogue-money and functions of meeting of freeholders to be transferred to Commissioners of Supply.

46. 'Sheriff' shall include 'stewart' and 'shire' 'stewartry;' and no misnomer, &c. as in 79th section of English Reform Act (*suprà*, p 141), but no appeal shall be competent to any sheriff or stewart from anything done by their substitutes.

48. If Parliament be dissolved before the 1st of December in the present year, such persons only shall vote as would have been entitled to be inserted in the respective lists, if the day of election were the day for making out such respective lists, and they may vote, though not registered; and the polling at such election for any county may be continued for fifteen days, and for any city, &c. for eight days.

SCHEDULES TO WHICH THE PRECEDING ACT REFERS.

SCHEDULE (A.)

Counties to return One Member each.

Aberdeen.	Haddington.	annexed to Kinross
Argyle.	Inverness.	and Clackmannan by
Ayr.	Kincardine.	Schedule B.
Banff.	Kirkcudbright.	Renfrew.
Bute.	Lanark.	Roxburgh.
Berwick.	Linlithgow.	Selkirk.
Caithness.	Orkney and Shetland.	Stirling, exclusive of the
Dumbarton.	Peebles.	parish of Alva, an-
Dumfries.	Perth, exclusive of the	nexed to Kinross, &c.
Edinburgh.	parishes of Tulliallan,	by Schedule B.
Fife.	Culross, Muckhart,	Sutherland.
Forfar.	Logie, and Fossaway,	Wigton.

SCHEDULE (B.)

Combined Counties, each Two to return One Member.

Elgin and Nairn—Ross and Cromarty.

Clackmannan and Kinross, together with that part of Perthshire which constitutes the parishes of Tulliallan, Culross, and Muckhart, and the Perthshire portions of the parishes of Logie and Fossaway, and that part of the shire of Stirling which constitutes the parish of Alva.

SCHEDULE (C.)

Towns to return Two Members each.

Edinburgh. Glasgow.

SCHEDULE (D.)

Towns to return One Member each.

Aberdeen, Paisley, Dundee, Greenock, and Perth.

SCHEDULE (E.)

Combined Burghs and Towns, each Set or District jointly to return One Member.

1. Kirkwall, Wick, Dornock, Dingwall, Tain, and Cromarty—jointly.
2. Fortrose, Inverness, Nairn, and Forres—jointly.
3. Elgin, Cullen, Banff, Inverury, Kintore, and Peterhead—jointly.
4. Inverbervie, Montrose, Aberbrothwick, Brechin, Forfar—jointly.

5. Cupar, St. Andrews, Anstruther Easter, Anstruther Wester, Crail, Kilrenny, and Pittenween—jointly.
6. Dysart, Kirkaldy, Kinghorn, and Burntisland—jointly.
7. Inverkeithing, Dunfermline, Queensferry, Culross, Stirling—jointly.
8. Renfrew, Rutherglen, Dumbarton, Kilmarnock, and Port Glasgow—jointly.
9. Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick, Lauder, and Jedburgh—jointly.
10. Leith, Portobello, and Musselburgh—jointly.
11. Linlithgow, Lanark, Falkirk, Airdrie, and Hamilton—jointly.
12. Ayr, Irvine, Campbeltown, Inverary, and Oban—jointly.
13. Dumfries, Sanquhar, Anaan, Lochmaben, and Kirkcudbright—jointly.
14. Wigton, New Galloway, Stranraer, and Whithorn—jointly.

CORPORATE FUNDS.

[2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 69.—1st August, 1832.]

An Act to prevent the Application of Corporate Property to the Purposes of Election of Members to serve in Parliament.

1. Reciting that the property belonging to cities, towns, cinque ports, and boroughs corporate, might be wasted and dissipated by the application thereof towards the expenses of Parliamentary elections, to the great detriment of such municipal corporations; and that it was expedient to make provision to prevent such detriment, and also to ensure the freedom of election by restraining such application of corporate property. Enacts that no monies or personal property belonging to municipal corporations shall be applied in or towards parliamentary elections; but that all bonds, &c. for securing the same shall be void.

2. Payments, &c. made for the purpose of inducing any person to exert himself in elections at a future time, or to satisfy future expenses, to be considered as within this Act.

3. All dispositions of real property, for the purpose of satisfying or securing any expenses hereby prohibited, to be void.

4. All votes and other proceedings contrary to this Act to be void.

5. Corporate officers or others making any payment contrary to this Act, to make good the amount or value so misapplied, notwithstanding any release or pretended indemnity.

6. Two or more corporators may bring any action in the name of the same corporation, against any officer, trustee, or other person, but shall give reasonable security for payment of costs, in case any shall become due from them, by the event of the action, as the court shall direct.

7. Members of corporations offending against this Act guilty of a misdemeanor, and for ever disabled to hold any office in the same corporation.

PREScription.

[2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 71.—1st August, 1832.]

An Act for shortening the Time of Prescription in certain Cases.

1. This Act makes an important alteration in the old rule of law, as to "time immemorial," by enacting, that no claim at common law, by custom, prescription, or grant, to any right of common or other profit, to be enjoyed from or upon any land, except such matters as are herein specially provided for, and except tithes, rent, and services, shall, where such right, profit, or benefit shall have been actually enjoyed by any claimant without interruption for thirty years, be defeated by shewing only that such right, &c. was first enjoyed at any time prior to such thirty years, but nevertheless may be defeated in any other now legal way; and when such right, &c. shall have been so enjoyed for sixty years, it shall be deemed absolute and indefeasible, unless it shall appear to have been enjoyed by some agreement by deed or writing.

2. Similar provision as to right of way or other easement, with the substitution respectively of twenty and forty years.

3. When the access and use of light to and for any dwelling-house, workshop, or other building shall have been actually enjoyed for twenty years without interruption, the right shall be deemed absolute and indefeasible, unless enjoyed by some agreement, by deed or writing.

4. Before-mentioned periods to be deemed those next before suits for such claims; and no act shall be an interruption, unless acquiesced in for one year after the party interrupted shall have had notice.

6. No presumption shall be allowed in favour of any claim, on proof of the enjoyment of the right for less time than may be applicable to the nature of the claim.

7. Infancy, idiotcy, coverture, or tenancy for life, or abating of an action by death, shall be excluded in the computation, except only where the right is declared to be absolute and indefeasible.

8. When any land or water upon, over, or from which, any right, &c. be enjoyed, hath been or shall be held for life, or any term exceeding three years, the time of enjoyment during the continuance of such term, shall be excluded in the computation of the forty years, in case the claim shall, within three years next after the end of such term, be resisted by any person entitled to any reversion.

9. Not to extend to Scotland or Ireland.

ANATOMY.

[2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 75.—1st August, 1832.]

An Act for regulating Schools of Anatomy.

1. Reciting that a knowledge of the causes and nature of sundry diseases which affect the body, and of the best methods of treating and curing such diseases, and of healing and repairing divers wounds and injuries to which the human frame is liable, cannot be acquired without the aid of anatomical examination; and that the legal supply of human bodies for such anatomical examination is insufficient fully to provide the means of such knowledge: and that, in order further to supply human bodies for such purposes, divers great and grievous crimes have been committed, and lately murder, for the single object of selling for such purposes the bodies of the persons so murdered: and that, therefore, it is highly expedient to give protection, under certain regulations, to the study and practice of anatomy, and to prevent, as far as may be, such great and grievous crimes and murder as aforesaid. Empowers the Principal Secretary of State, and the Chief Secretary for Ireland, to grant a licence to practice anatomy to any fellow or member of any college of physicians or surgeons, or to any graduate or licentiate in medicine, or to any person lawfully qualified to practise medicine, or to any professor or teacher of anatomy, medicine, or surgery, or to any student attending any school of anatomy, on application, countersigned by two justices of the county, city, borough, or place wherein such party resides, certifying that, to their knowledge or belief, such party is about to carry on the practice of anatomy.

2 and 3. Secretaries of State may appoint not fewer than three persons to be inspectors of places where anatomy is carried on, and if they think fit, one other person, or more, to continue in office for one year, or until removed, or some other person be appointed; and such secretaries may direct what district of town or country, and what places where anatomy is carried on, every such inspector shall superintend, and in what manner he shall act.

4 and 5. Inspectors to make a quarterly return to the said secretaries of every deceased person's body removed for anatomical examination to every separate place in his district where anatomy is carried on, distinguishing the sex, and the name and age, and to visit and inspect, at any time, any place within his district, where notice has been given, that it is intended to practise anatomy.

6. Inspectors to have such an annual salary, not exceeding 100*l.*, and such a sum of money for expenses, as may appear reasonable.

7. Executors or others (not being undertakers, &c.) having lawful possession of the body of any deceased person, &c., may permit such body to undergo anatomical examination, unless, to the knowledge of such executors or others, such person shall have expressed his desire, either in writing during his life, or verbally in the presence of two or more witnesses during the illness whereof he died, that his body after death might not undergo such examination, or unless the surviving husband or wife, or any known relative of the deceased person, shall require the body to be interred without.

8. If any person, either in writing during his life, or verbally in the presence of two or more witnesses during the illness whereof he died, shall direct that his body after death be examined anatomically, or shall nominate any party authorized to make such examination, and if, before the burial of the body, such direction or nomination shall be made known to the party having lawful possession of the dead body, then such last-mentioned party shall direct such examination to be made, and, in case of any such nomination as aforesaid, shall permit any party so authorized and nominated to make such examination, unless the surviving husband or wife, or nearest known relative, or any one or more of such person's nearest known relatives, being of kin in the same degree, shall require the body to be interred without.

9. No body shall be removed from any place where such person may have died, until after forty-eight hours from decease, nor until after twenty-four hours' notice from such decease, to the inspector of the district, of the intended removal, or, if there be no such inspector, to some physician, surgeon, or apothecary, residing near the place of death, nor unless a certificate stating the cause of death be signed by the physician, surgeon, or apothecary who attended such person during the illness whereof he died, or if not so attended, then by some physician, surgeon, or apothecary called in after death to view his body, and who shall state the cause of death, but who shall not be concerned in examining the body after removal; and in case of such removal, such certificate shall be delivered with the body to the party receiving the same for examination.

10. Any member or fellow of any college of physicians or surgeons, or any graduate or licentiate in medicine, or any person lawfully qualified to practise medicine, or any professor, teacher, or student of anatomy, medicine, or surgery, having a licence, as aforesaid, may receive or possess for anatomical examination any body if permitted or directed so to do by a party having lawful possession of the body, and having power to permit or cause the body to be so examined.

11. Every party so receiving a body for examination after removal shall receive, together with the body, a certificate as aforesaid, and shall, within twenty-four hours next after such removal, transmit to the inspector such certificate, and also a return, stating at what day and hour and from whom the body was received, the date and place of death, the sex, and (as far as known) the name, age, and last abode of such person, or, if there be no inspector, to some physician, surgeon, or apothecary residing near the place to which the body is removed, and shall enter such particulars, and a copy of the certificate, in a book to be kept by him, and shall produce such book whenever required by any inspector.

12. No person shall teach anatomy at any place, or receive or possess for anatomical examination, or examine anatomically, any body after removal, unless such party, or the owner or occupier of such place, or some party by this Act authorized to examine bodies, shall, at least one week before the first receipt or possession of a body for such purpose at such place, have given notice to the secretaries of the place where it is intended to practise anatomy.

13. Every body so removed shall, before such removal, be placed in a decent coffin or shell, and be removed therein; and the party removing

shall provide that such body, after examination, be decently interred in consecrated ground, or in some public burial-ground of that religious persuasion to which the person whose body was so removed belonged; and a certificate of the interment shall be transmitted to the inspector of the district within six weeks after such body was so received.

15. Act not to prohibit post-mortem examination, directed to be made by any competent legal authority.

16. Repeals fourth section of 9 Geo. IV. c. 31, empowering the court, if it shall see fit, to direct the body of a person convicted of murder, after execution, to be dissected (vide *Companion* of 1829, p. 149); but the court shall direct such prisoner either to be hung in chains, or to be buried within the precincts of the prison.

17. Offenders against this Act to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned for not exceeding three months, or be fined not exceeding 50*l.*

TAXED CARTS.

[2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 82.—3rd August, 1832.]

This Act reduces the duties now payable on carriages with less than four wheels, by substituting in lieu of the present duties on two-wheel carriages drawn by one horse without any metal springs, not exceeding in value 2*l.*, the sum of 1*l.* 10*s.*; and the same duty on common-stage carts constructed for the carriage of goods, and occasionally used for riding.

CUSTOMS.

[2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 84.—3rd August, 1832.]

An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs.

This Act makes several regulations accordingly, which we do not insert.

By Sec. 4, masters of vessels coming from Africa are required to report how many natives of Africa they have taken on board in Africa, under a penalty of 100*l.*

5. Masters or owners of such vessels to give bond to maintain or send back Africans.

13. Tonnage of ship on importation of wine repealed.

17. Boats used in fishing on the coast of Ireland not required to have licences.

18. Penalty on persons procuring others to assemble for assisting in unshipping prohibited or uncustomed goods, 100*l.*

19. Persons unshipping, or assisting therein, any prohibited tea or foreign manufactured silk of the value of 20*l.*, shall forfeit treble the value and be taken before any justice.

20. Vessels and boats used in piloting or fishing to be painted black.

21. Officers of customs or excise may, on probable cause, stop carts, &c. and search for goods; drivers refusing to stop and submit to examination to forfeit 100*l.*

24. Officers authorized by writ of assistance, and having a peace officer, may search houses for prohibited and uncustomed goods, and break open doors and packages to seize such goods.

25. Persons resisting officers, or rescuing, or destroying goods to prevent seizure, to forfeit 100*l.*

26. Persons offering bribes to officers, to forfeit 200*l.*

27. All vessels, boats, and goods, seized under any law of customs, and ordered to be prosecuted, shall be deemed to be condemned, unless the owner gives notice within one month, that he intends to claim.

35. New Duties imposed upon certain articles. (See Schedule.)

36. Import duty on printed linens and cottons repealed.

37. Goods of woollen and linen mixed, the manufacture of the United Kingdom, exported to the East Indies, duty free.

38. Coin exported exempt from duty.

39. No drawback shall be allowed hereafter, except upon wine, manufactures of silk, tobacco manufactured, and rice or paddy.

40. Confirms the duties of prisage and butlerage of wines brought into the County Palatine of Lancaster.

41. Warehoused cocoa may be abandoned within one month.

43. Spirits in the warehouse may be bottled in quart bottles for exportation.

44 to 46. Makes a certain allowance of duty for diminution of strength and quantity from natural causes while in warehouse.

47. Duty on sugar cleared from warehouse for home use, shall be charged upon the weight actually delivered.

49. Bounty on cordage repealed.

55. All British vessels shall be subject to equal duties in the colonies.

56 to 60. Make regulations as to the disposal of seized goods, and inflict a penalty for forging, &c. documents.

62. Reciting the 59th Geo. III. c. 54, as to treaties with the United States and Portugal, and that similar treaties had been subsequently made, extends to such treaties, and to all hereafter to be made the provisions of the said Act.

63. Not to be construed as granting powers beyond the treaties, but only as giving indemnity for losses as therein mentioned.

64. His Majesty, with advice of Privy Council, to declare the powers with whom treaties are subsisting.

REFORM, IRELAND.

[2 & 3 Will. IV. cap. 88.—7th August, 1832.]

An Act to amend the Representation of the People of Ireland.

1. Reciting that it is expedient to extend the elective franchise in Ireland, and to increase the number of representatives for cities, and to diminish the expenses of elections therein; confers the right of voting in counties at large on leaseholders, in the same terms as the 20th section of the English Act (p. 136), with the exception of the alteration of fourteen years for twenty years, and 20*l.* for 50*l.*, and the additional qualification to the unexpired residue of any term originally created for not less than twenty years, with a beneficial interest of the clear yearly value of not less than 10*l.* above all charges, and with the addition of the following proviso—that any renewal or new lease, for the same rent, and for a term not less than such original term, shall be deemed to be a continuance of the same qualification.

2. Extends the right of voting for counties to copyholders, as in the 19th section of the English Act (p. 136).

3. Not to affect present voters in counties.

4. Similar to the 24th section of the English Act (p. 136).

5. Right of voting in counties of cities and towns, to be enjoyed by freeholders having a beneficial interest of the clear yearly value of 10*l.*, and such lessees or assignees as might vote for the county, and occupiers as tenants or owners of any house, &c., if duly registered, and have occupied six calendar months next previous to the time of registry, and have discharged all grand jury and municipal cesses above one half year's amount of such cesses.

6. Forty shilling freeholders, entitled to register as such, may retain (so long as seized of the same lands or tenements) the right of voting in respect thereof, if duly registered according to this Act.

7. Gives a right of voting in boroughs, as in the 27th section of the English Act (p. 137): with a proviso for occupation, as in the 5th section of this Act.

8. No person shall vote for a freehold under 10*l.* acquired since the 1st day of March, 1831, unless acquired since that day, and previously to the Act, by descent, &c.

9. Freemen now entitled to vote, and all persons by birth, marriage, or service, hereafter admitted to their freedom in any city, &c. shall, after registration, but so long only as they reside within the said

city, &c., or within seven statute miles of the usual place of election, enjoy such right as if this Act had not passed; but no persons, since the 30th March, 1831, admitted as honorary freemen, shall be entitled to vote.

10. Same as 21st section of English Act down to "lands," (p. 136).

11. Cities of Limerick and Waterford, the borough of Belfast, the county of the town of Galway, and the University of Dublin, shall each respectively return one Member, in addition to the Member they now return.

12. Boroughs shall include the places comprehended within their boundaries as settled by a future Act, (p. 163).

13. Similar to 26th section of the English Act (p. 136), with the substitution of the "time of registry" for the "last day of July."

14. A special session for registering voters to be holden for each county, city, town, and borough, at such days and places as the lord-lieutenant shall appoint, and the clerk of the peace shall give thirty days' notice.

15. Notice to be given of intention to register twenty days before such sessions, to the clerk of the peace or the high constable, stating the name and residence, the right and the nature of the qualification; and such clerk of the peace shall cause alphabetical lists of such voters to be printed and published.

16. At such session each person shall produce the instrument, if any, duly stamped, by virtue of which he shall claim to be registered, or shall, by his own oath, or otherwise as the assistant-barrister shall require, sufficiently account for non-production; or if he shall not claim by virtue of any instrument, then shall otherwise establish his right, but no person shall be bound to produce his title-deeds, and possession and perception of rent shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence of the landlord's title.

17. Assistant-barrister to investigate claims to register.

18. No person shall oppose any claimant who is not himself either registered or has served a notice to register.

19 and 20. If the assistant-barrister adjudge the claimant entitled, he shall take the affidavit thereby prescribed, which shall be signed by the assistant barrister, and filed of record.

21. If claimant not entitled to register, assistant barrister shall set forth the objection on his order, which shall be without prejudice to any future application to be registered at any subsequent general quarter-sessions.

22. Production of certificate of registry under existing law to entitle claimant to certificate under this Act, without oath or further evidence.

23. Forty-shilling and five-pound householders to give proof of qualification, if required by the barrister.

24. Where adjudication against claimant is founded on insufficiency of value, claimant may appeal to judges of assize, and have the question tried by a jury, whose adjudication shall have the same effect as if made by such assistant barrister.

25. When registry is refused on any other ground, the claimant may appeal to judges of assize, whose adjudication shall have the like effect.

27. After the special sessions hereby directed, voters may be registered at quarter-sessions, upon giving to the clerk of the peace a notice of twenty days; and the assistant barrister is to hear and determine such applications before any other business, and to proceed as at the first session directed to be held under this Act; and any person, on producing a former certificate at the sessions for that purpose to be held, may register and obtain a new certificate without further proof, and shall, by virtue of such new certificate, vote at any election within eight years next thereafter.

29. Voters registering at first sessions to be entitled to vote immediately—others after six months.

30. Clerk of the peace to appoint a deputy to be present at each polling place, who, if he alter, &c any affidavit of registry committed to his care, shall forfeit 10*l.* to any person suing.

31. No person to vote unless registered within eight years.

34. Persons registering to be liable only to 1*s.* fee to the clerk of the peace.

35. Clerk of the peace to make out alphabetical list of voters every 1st of February, and publish the same.

37. No barrister or chairman shall be eligible for any county, city, town, or borough, in which he shall have exercised jurisdiction under this Act as such barrister or chairman, for seven years after.

38. Cork ridings to be deemed counties.

39. Persons refusing to give evidence, to be subject to a fine not exceeding 10*l*.

40. Forgers of certificate or oath to be punishable by transportation for seven years, or by imprisonment for three years.

44. Registry for the county and city of Dublin to be before the chairman of the county, who shall hold a session four times in each year, at such times and places as the Lord Lieutenant shall appoint; the appeal to be to a judge of any of the superior law courts in Dublin at Nisi Prius.

46. Freeholds of the annual value of not less than 50*l*. may be registered at the special or general quarter sessions to be holden under this Act, or by taking the oath in any of the superior courts of record in Dublin, or before a judge at the assizes, in the manner now by law authorized.

47. Same as 23rd sec. of the English Act (*suprà*, p. 136).

48. Candidate, or person proposing candidate without his consent, to be at the expense of booths and poll clerks; and the deputies of the returning officer shall be paid each two guineas by the day, and the poll clerks one guinea by the day.

49 and 50. Same as 73d sec. of the English Act (*suprà*, p. 141).

51. Two or more polling places to be provided where the voters shall exceed 600.

52. Poll to commence on the day the same shall be demanded, and regularly proceeded in from day to day for so many hours as the returning officer now keeps the poll open in counties, but so that no poll shall continue more than five days at the most; and if such poll shall continue until the fifth day, then the same shall be finally closed at five o'clock in the afternoon.

53. Poll to close when no more than twenty persons have polled during the day; but if it shall appear to the returning officer, upon the evidence of two or more credible persons, on oath, that any voters have been prevented by force or violence from coming to the poll, then the returning officer may keep such poll open for another day, and so on from day to day, if such force or violence be repeated.

54. Certificate to be conclusive of right of voting; and no inquiry at poll, save by affidavit as in schedule; but the oath against bribery may be administered, at the desire of any candidate, to any person tendering his vote, and on refusal to take the said oaths, he shall be rejected.

56. In case of dissolution of Parliament before registry, the new right of voting shall take effect without registration.

57. Same as 76th sec. of the English Act (*suprà*, p. 141), substituting 100*l*. for 500*l*.

59. Disqualified persons voting to be subject to 100*l*. and existing penalties, and liable to costs on petition to House of Commons.

60. Right of voting in the University of Dublin continued to all fellow and scholars so long as their names are kept in the books of the University.

61. Scholars and fellows who have removed their names may replace them within six months after this Act, and not after.

63. Clergymen to register as freeholders.

64. Separate freeholds to be counted, in estimation of value, as one freehold.

65. Abolishes the cautionary notices to voters, required by candidates, but retains the penalty of 20*l*. on any person voting by virtue of the registry of an alleged freehold under a lease of lands and tenements for life, made by a lessor, who had not, at the time of making the same, a freehold estate, or under a lease for life, to determine on such condition that a freehold estate has not been demised by the same, or under a lease for life

or a certain number of years, which life is dead, or under a lease of lands or tenements for life, which lease has expired or been surrendered.

66. Lord Lieutenant may depute duty of presiding at the special sessions to be first held under this Act to barristers of not less than six years' standing; and all the powers, duties, rights, and privileges of any assistant barrister or chairman are and shall be by virtue of such warrant given to and imposed upon such deputies.

67. Every barrister shall be paid at the rate of five guineas for every day.

BOUNDARY ACT, IRELAND.

[2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 89.—7th August, 1832.]

An Act to settle and describe the Limits of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs, in Ireland, in so far as respects the Election of Members to serve in Parliament.

1. Reciting the 12th sec. of the last cap.; enacts that the several cities, towns, boroughs, and places specified in the Schedule, shall respectively include the places and be comprised within the boundaries respectively described in conjunction with the names of such cities, towns, boroughs, and places.

2. Gives certain rules of construction to be observed in interpreting Schedule.

3. City shall include any part of any parish, &c., detached from the main body, if the boundary would not be continuous, unless such detached part shall, before this Act, have formed part of such city, &c.; but all extra-parochial places surrounded by any parish, &c., shall be considered as included within such city, &c.; and all places locally situate within the boundaries of any city, &c., as defined under this Act, shall be deemed parts of such city, &c.

4. Misnomer or misdescription not to abridge operation of Act; and descriptions to relate to subjects as they existed on the 1st of January, 1832.

LABOURERS' EMPLOYMENT.

[2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 95, 96.—9th August, 1832.]

An Act for the better Employment of Labourers in Agricultural Parishes until the 25th of March, 1834.

1. Reciting that notwithstanding the many laws in force for the relief and employment of the poor, many able-bodied labourers are frequently entirely destitute of work or unprofitably employed, and in many instances receive insufficient allowance for their support from the poor-rates; and that the mode of providing employment for the poor which may be expedient in some parishes may be inexpedient in others, and it may therefore be desirable to extend the powers of parish vestries, in order that such a course may be pursued as may be best adapted to the peculiar circumstances of each parish: enacts that whenever at a meeting of a parish Vestry, convened according to the 58th Geo. III. c. 69, a majority of three-fourths of the rate-payers of any parish maintaining its own poor shall come to any agreement solely for the purpose of employing or relieving its poor, such agreement shall forthwith be reduced into writing, and submitted to the justices at the then next sessions; and if approved of by a majority, such approbation shall be signified by their signatures, and shall be binding on the contributors to the poor-rates for any period not exceeding six calendar months, as specified in such agreement.

2. Any person may appeal to the next sessions; and the justices are to make such order therein as shall seem reasonable, and their determination shall be final.

3. Agreement to be acted upon until the appeal is determined.

4. And as in many parishes it has been the custom to pay to labourers

and others less than the common rate of wages, and to make up the deficiency from the poor-rates, nothing shall extend in any way to legalize or sanction any such proceeding.

5. Rates not to be applied for payment of labour out of parish.

6. Act shall not extend to any city or town containing more than one parish, nor to any parish where the rates shall not exceed 5s. in the pound on the full or rack rental thereof.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

[2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 98.—9th August, 1832.]

This Act, to remove doubts, enacts that Bills of Exchange expressed to be paid in any place other than the residence of the drawee, if not accepted on presentment, may be protested in that place, unless the amount shall have been paid to the holder on the day on which such Bill would have become payable had the same been duly accepted.

PRESCRIPTION, TITHES.

[2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 100.—9th August, 1832.]

An Act for shortening the Time required in Claims of Exemption from or Discharge of Tithes.

1. This Act makes an important alteration in the law as to moduses, by rendering valid all exemptions from tithes due to any but a corporation sole, on proof thereof, for thirty years, unless payment of tithes, &c. shall be shown to have taken place at some time prior to such thirty years, or that such exemption was made by some agreement by deed or writing; and if such proof in support of the claim shall be extended to sixty years, it shall be deemed absolute and indefeasible, unless paid by some agreement by deed or writing; and in cases of a corporation sole, the exemption must have taken place during the whole time that two persons in succession shall have held the office or benefice in respect whereof such render of tithes in kind shall be claimed, and for not less than three years after the appointment and institution or induction of a third person thereto; but such time must be at least sixty years, unless the exemption be by some agreement by deed or writing.

2. No exemption shall be within this Act, unless acted upon within one year next before.

5 and 6. Time during which lands shall be held by persons entitled to the tithes thereof to be excluded in the computation under this Act; as also the time during which any person capable of resisting any claim shall be an infant, &c.

CHANCERY OFFICES ABOLITION.

[2 & 3 Will. IV. c. III.—15th August, 1832.]

An Act to abolish certain Sinecure Offices connected with the Court of Chancery, and to make Provision for the Lord High Chancellor on his Retirement from Office.

1. Abolishes the offices of Keeper or Clerk of his Majesty's Hanaper, the Patentee of the Subpœna Office, the Registrar of Affidavits, the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, the Clerk of the Patents, the Clerk of the Custodies of Lunatics and Idiots, the Prothonotary of the Court of Chancery, the Chaff Wax, the Sealer, the Clerk of the Presentations, the Clerk of Inrolments in Bankruptcy, the Clerk of Dispensations and Faculties, and the Patentee of Bankrupts; but not where any person appointed before the 1st of June.

3. And as the Lord High Chancellor will be deprived of the patronage and gift of the said offices, and it is therefore just that more ample provision should be made him on his retirement from office, gives him on such event an annuity of 5000*l*.

SALARIES.

[2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 116.—16th August, 1832.]

An Act to provide for the Salaries of certain High and Judicial Officers, and of Payments heretofore made out of the Civil List Revenues.

1. This Act gives the following salaries to the Judges, viz., to the Chief Justice of King's Bench 10,000*l.*; of the Common Pleas, 8000*l.*; to the Chief Baron, 7000*l.*; to each puisne justice 5000*l.*; to the Vice-Chancellor 6000*l.*; to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, 8000*l.*; to the Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Dublin, 5074*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*; to the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Dublin, 4612*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*; to the Chief Baron the same; to the second justice of King's Bench, 3725*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*; to each of the other puisne justices, 3688*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*; to the Judge of the Admiralty Court, 500*l.*: to be in lieu of all fees.

3. Salary to Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, 20,000*l.*

4. There shall be paid an annual sum of 203,510*l.* to defray the charge of the salaries and allowances of his Majesty's diplomatic servants; but till it be reduced to 180,000*l.*, his Majesty may not grant in any one year a larger annual amount in pensions for diplomatic services than 2000*l.*; and when reduced, no larger sum shall be charged in any one year than 180,000*l.*

6. Contains various limitation on diplomatic pensions.

8. Account of such pensions to be laid before Parliament.

TITHES COMPOSITION, IRELAND.

[2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 119.—16th August, 1832.]

1. Enacts that all future compositions shall be calculated on average of seven years preceding 1st November, 1830.

3. In parishes where composition shall not have been made within three months after the Act, the Lord-Lieutenant may nominate a commissioner, who shall fix the amount of composition.

7. All compositions, although limited to twenty-one years by former Acts, shall endure for ever, or until redeemed or extinguished.

8. Where the composition established in any parish shall have been fixed by agreement, not ascertained by any commissioners pursuant to former Act, any seven, or more, persons qualified as special vestrymen, at any time within three calendar months after this Act, may require the churchwardens to summon a special vestry, to consider the propriety of appealing against such composition; and if at such vestry it shall be determined to make an appeal, it shall be made to the Lord-Lieutenant, and the grounds thereof shall be signed by the chairman, and transmitted by him to the clerk of the Privy Council within two days; and any incumbent or impropiator may also appeal; and notice of such appeals shall be inserted in the *Dublin Gazette* once in two successive weeks after it has been lodged.

9. Lord-Lieutenant and Privy Council to hear the appeals, and if the composition was unjust, by the concealment or ignorance of any essential facts, the amount may be decreased, increased, or modified; but such shall relate to the 1st of May or the 1st of November last previous.

11. Extra-parochial places to be within the Act.

12. Tenants-at-will, or from year to year, exempted from payment of compositions after the 1st of November, 1833; and the person having the next greater estate made liable thenceforth; and the liability to devolve on the expiration of such first greater estate, to the next greater estate, and so on for ever to the fee.

13 and 14. In all future leases the lessee to be free from tithes; and all agreements to the contrary, howsoever made, shall be utterly void, except in leases renewed under covenants.

15. When party liable to the payment of composition is not in occupation, a receiver may be appointed to enforce payment of arrears of composition.

17. All persons in possession, not being tenants for less than twenty-one years, may make agreements as above.

21. Persons desirous of making agreements, shall deliver to the incumbent, &c. a notice; and such incumbent, &c. may require the production of any deed, &c.; and in case of dispute or doubt, with respect to preference, the matter to be referred to a Master in Chancery.

22. Certificate of agreement to be granted to the person entitled thereto, by the incumbent, &c.; and registered in registry of diocese.

24. Certificate to enable party to recover over against the persons liable to composition for tithes the full amount, and to operate as an assignment.

25. Agreements to be made without prejudice to previous arrears.

27. If by an affidavit, as therein mentioned, it shall appear that a valuation of the tithes for 1832 was not made by combination, intimidation, or other undue means, or that the items have been destroyed, or by reason of any violence, &c., cannot be proved, and if the average value of the tithes calculated on an average for the years 1828, 1829, and 1830, be set forth, it shall not be necessary to state the particulars, quantities, or actual value of all tithes of the said lands, and evidence of the amount of such average may be received as proof of the actual value of the tithes for 1832; but if the defendant shall prove that the true value and quantities of the tithes are less than such average, then such lesser sum shall be paid.

30. Compositions for tithes previous to passing this Act to remain in force.

31. Tithes of Tobacco shall be estimated as if wheat had been grown instead.

32. Any incumbent, impropiator, &c., may appeal to the Lord-Lieutenant, as in the 8th and 9th sections.

STAGE COACHES.

[2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 120.—16th August, 1832.]

1. This Act repeals the duties under the management of the Commissioners of Stamps on stage carriages and on horses let for hire in Great Britain, and grants in lieu thereof, the duties specified in Schedule A hereto annexed.

5. A stage carriage is that which shall travel at the rate of three miles or more in the hour, without regard to the form, if the passengers shall pay separate fares for their respective places therein, but shall not include any carriage used wholly upon any railway, or impelled by steam.

6 to 26. Regulate plates and licences.

27 and 28. Penalty for keeping, using, &c. any stage-carriage without a licence, or without plates, or with recalled plates, or contrary to their licences, or with improper plates, 20*l*.

30. Penalty for plying for hire with carriages not having plates thereon, not being the owner, 10*l*.; and if the owner, 20*l*.; carriages may be driven to the greenyard or other place for safe custody, till the determination of the justice before whom such driver shall be brought.

31. Licenced stage-carriages exempt from provisions of any Act relating to hackney carriages.

32. Forging stage-carriage plates, &c. a misdemeanor.

34. Penalty for carrying a greater number of passengers than authorized by licence, 5*l*. for each passenger above number.

35. Two children under seven years old to be reckoned as one passenger.

37 and 38. Regulate the outside passengers and luggage which may be carried.

39. Not more than one passenger shall be allowed to sit upon the box, and not more than three to sit on the front or on the back of the roof, and the remainder, if more than seven, on some other convenient seat.

41. Penalty for carrying passengers otherwise than allowed by this Act, 5*l*.

42. Stage-carriages shall have a separate division for luggage on the roof, under the same penalty.

45. Justices, road surveyors, toll collectors, &c., authorized to cause stage-carriages and luggage to be measured, and the passengers to be counted; penalty on the proprietor or driver for refusal, and on the toll-gate keeper neglecting to provide a measure, or refusing to count passengers, or to measure luggage, &c., 5*l*.

47. Penalty of 5*l*. on driver quitting the box before a proper person shall stand at the horses' heads; or permitting any person to drive, or quitting the box, or concealing or misplacing plates: on guard discharging fire-arms unnecessarily; on neglecting to take care of luggage, or asking more than the proper fare; or neglecting to account to his employer, or assaulting or using abusive language to any person, and on both endangering passengers or property through negligence.

49. Owners to be liable for penalties where driver or guard is not known or cannot be found.

50 and 51. Proprietors of railways to render accounts of the passengers conveyed along the same, for the examination of any officer of stamp duties, to give security to keep and render such accounts and pay duty.

52. Treasury may compound with the proprietors of railways for the duties chargeable on passengers conveyed on such railways.

53. Duties shall attach on every horse let for hire, or used either as a saddle-horse or for drawing any carriage, and in respect of every horse of any mourning coach or hearse, except for drawing any stage-carriage or hackney carriage going no less than ten miles from the Post-Office, nor any fish-cart.

SCHEDULES TO WHICH THIS ACT REFERS.

SCHEDULE A.

The duties granted by this Act on stage-carriages and on licences to keep the same (that is to say)—

	Duty. £. s. d.
For and in respect of every original licence to be taken out yearly by the person who shall keep, use, or employ any stage-carriage in Great Britain, (that is to say,) for every such stage-carriage	5 0 0
And for and in respect of every supplementary licence for the same carriage, for which any such original licence shall have been granted, which shall be taken out in any of the several cases provided for by this Act during the period for which such original licence was granted	0 1 0
And for and in respect of every mile which any such stage carriage shall be licensed to travel, the several sums following respectively, (that is to say,)	Duty per mile.
If such stage carriage shall be licensed to carry—	
Not more than four passengers	0 0 1
More than four and not more than six passengers	0 0 1½
More than six and not more than nine passengers	0 0 2
More than nine and not more than twelve passengers	0 0 2½
More than twelve and not more than fifteen passengers	0 0 3
More than fifteen and not more than eighteen passengers	0 0 3½
More than eighteen and not more than twenty-one passengers	0 0 4
And if such stage carriage shall be licensed to carry more than twenty-one passengers, then for every three additional passengers exceeding twenty-one which such stage carriage shall be licensed to carry the additional duty of	0 0 0½

And where such excess above twenty-one shall not be exactly three, or a multiple of three, then such additional duty of one halfpenny shall be payable for any number of such excess being less than three, or progressively less than any multiple of three, which such stage carriage shall be licensed to carry.

Provided always, that the number of passengers for carrying of which any stage carriage shall be licensed shall be reckoned exclusive of the coachman or driver, and also exclusive of the conductor or guard, if there shall be a conductor or guard.

And also the Duties on Passengers conveyed for Hire by Carriages travelling upon Railways; (that is to say,)

The Proprietor, or Company of Proprietors of every railway in Great Britain along which any passengers shall be conveyed for hire in or upon carriages drawn or impelled by the power of steam, or otherwise, shall pay for and in respect of all such passengers at and after the rate of one halfpenny per mile for every four passengers so conveyed.

And also the Duties on Horses let for Hire, and on Licences to let the same (that is to say)

	Duty. £ s. d.		
For and in respect of every licence to be taken out yearly by every person who shall let any horse for hire in Great Britain	0	7	6
And for and in respect of every horse let for hire by the mile at the usual rate charged for horses travelling post at the place at which such horse shall be let for hire; (that is to say,) for every mile such horse shall be hired or used to travel or go	0	0	1½
And for and in respect of every horse let for hire to go no greater distance than eight miles from the place of letting (one-fifth part of the sum charged for such letting, or in lieu thereof, at the option of the person letting the horse)	0	1	9
And for and in respect of every horse let for hire to go no greater distance than eight miles from the place of letting, where such horse shall not bring back any person, and shall not deviate from the usual line of road between the place of letting and the place to which such horse shall be hired to travel or go	0	1	0
And for and in respect of every horse let for hire, or used for any period of time less than twenty-eight successive days, or in any other manner than as aforesaid; and also for and in respect of every horse let for hire for twenty-eight successive days, or for any longer period of time, where any such horse shall be returned in a less period of time than twenty-eight successive days, and shall not be exchanged for another horse in continuation of the same hiring (one-fifth part of the sum charged or received, or agreed to be received, on every such letting for hire or using.)			
Or in lieu of such last-mentioned one-fifth part of such sum (at the option of the person letting the horse), the following duties for every day such horse shall be let for hire or used, or shall (by virtue of any such letting) have been under the direction of the person to whom the same shall be hired; (that is to say),			
For every day not exceeding three days	0	2	6
And for every day exceeding three days, and not exceeding thirteen days	0	1	9
And for every day exceeding thirteen days, and less than twenty-eight days	0	1	3

DEATH—FORGERY.

[2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 123.—16th August, 1832.]

An Act for abolishing the Punishment of Death in certain Cases of Forgery.

Reciting the 1 Will. IV. c. 66 (*Companion* of 1831, p. 157), which provided, that no person convicted of any forgery or other offence therein described, should suffer death, unless made punishable with death by the provisions of that act; enacts that no person convicted of any offence for which the said Act enjoins the punishment of death, or in Scotland or Ireland of any offence now punishable with death, consisting of forging or altering any writing, or of knowingly uttering the same, shall suffer death, but be transported for life.

2.—Not to extend to punishments for forging or altering wills, and powers of attorney, to transfer stock, &c., but the punishment shall continue the same as before.

MEMORANDUM.

The following are the titles and descriptions of the Acts which are not included in the foregoing Abstract:—

Cap. 1. Crown Lands Office of Works, uniting the offices of Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Works to that of the Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

2. Providing for outstanding lottery-tickets.

3. For completing the building of Buckingham Palace.

4. For the prevention of embezzlement by persons employed in the public service.

5. For carrying on the business of the Court of Session in Scotland, in case of the death or absence of any of the Judges.

6. Transfer of aids.

7. Regulating the taking of the sacramental test in Ireland, and indemnifying parties who may have neglected.

8. Continuing the pensions duties.

11. Cholera prevention, Scotland.—Similar in its main provisions to that of England, with the variations necessary, in consequence of the different local circumstances, which, however, are principally provided for in

27. Cholera prevention (Scotland) amendment.

12. For raising twelve millions by Exchequer bills.

13. Dublin roads—repealing an Irish Act of 26 Geo. III., respecting—

18. Continuing Mutiny Act.

19. Continuing Marine Mutiny Act.

22. Continuing the sugar duties for one year.

23. Annual Marine Mutiny Act.

24. Annual Indemnity Act.

25. Amending former Acts respecting estates vested in the Ordnance Department.

28. Annual Mutiny Act.

30. To apply 3,000,000*l.* out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1832.

32. For the erection of a Nisi Prius Court-house in Dublin.

33. To effectuate the service of process issuing from the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer in England and Ireland respectively.

35. Continuing former Act relating to Scottish bankrupts.

36. Allowing the importation of provisions duty free, until January, 1833, into the West India islands, suffering from the late hurricane.

38. Continuing the Irish Insolvent Debtors' Act.

39. For uniformity of process in personal actions in the courts of law at Westminster.

43. Continuing the India Insolvent Debtors' Act.

44. Continuing and amending the English Insolvent Debtors' Act.

46. Empowering the King to appoint an additional trustee to the British Museum, in return for the donations made by his predecessors to the said museum.

47. For holding the assizes for Norfolk twice a-year at Norwich, instead of alternately at Norwich and Thetford.

48. Regulating the office of Clerk of the Crown in the Court of King's Bench, Ireland.

50. Suspending the ballot for the militia.

51. Regulating the practice and fees in the Vice-Admiralty Courts abroad.

52. For promoting the improvement of a district of mountain-land belonging to the Crown, in the counties of Limerick, Cork, and Kerry, by making roads, &c., and for encouraging the poor inhabitants thereof.

54. Abolishing the Court of Exchequer, Scotland, and making provision for the business now done therein.

55. For applying 4,000,000*l.* out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1832.

56. For amending former Acts, extending the powers, and enlarging the district of the commissioners for paving and regulating the Regent's Park, Regent-street, and other streets and places in Westminster. This Act relates principally to the paving, the sewers, and the assessment, and collection of rates in the districts under the superintendence of the commissioners. It, however, contains the following clauses, which are perhaps not generally known:—29. Gives power to commissioners (for the sake of uniformity) to clean and colour the outside stucco and stonework of the street from Pall-Mall to Portland-place, and of Carlton Palace and gardens. 30. Not to be exercised except on the requisition, in writing, of two-thirds of the inhabitants of any street; and, in Regent-street, of two-thirds of the householders of the particular division forming one architectural plan, the outside stucco or stone-work of which particular division it shall be proposed to clean and colour. 31. Rates to be made for such cleaning and colouring, on the houses, buildings, and walls coloured or cleaned. 33. Lessee, &c. not to colour outside of houses after commissioners have done so, on penalty of 10*l.* 34. On notice, any board put above the ground-floor, to be removed, under the penalty of not less than 40*s.*, nor exceeding 5*l.*

57. Continuing Act for investigating charitable funds.

58. Extending the provisions of former Act respecting contempts in equity.

59. Transferring the management of certain life annuities from the Exchequer to the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt.

60. For holding the assizes of King's County, Ireland, twice in the year at Tullamore.

61. Amending the Church Building Act.

62. Enabling Peers of Scotland to take, in Ireland, the oaths necessary to their voting for representative Peers.

66. For the sale of certain property, called the Customs' Wharfs, by the Treasury.

67. Amending the Act relating to the union of parishes in Ireland.

68. For the more effectual prevention of trespasses upon property by persons in pursuit of game, in Scotland.

70. Continuing the Acts relating to the possession of arms in Ireland. (See *Companion*, 1831, p. 151, and 1832, p. 160.)

72. Extending the Act 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 31, (see *Companion*, 1828, p. 116,) relative to remedies against the hundred, to threshing-machines, &c.

73. Amending former Acts respecting the uniform valuation of lands and tenements in Ireland.

74. Permitting distillation from mangel-wurzel.

76. To defray the expenses of the disembodied militia.

77. For better regulating the linen and hempen manufactures of Ireland.

78 and 79. Continuing certain Acts relating to Newfoundland. (See *Companion*, 1830, p. 174.)

80. For settling the disputed boundaries of the lands of Ecclesiastical and Collegiate corporations.

81. To carry into effect a convention made between his Majesty and the Emperor of Russia.

83. Providing for the removal of prisoners in Ireland in cases of epidemic disease.

85. For the better superintendence of charitable institutions in Ireland.

86. Extending the powers of certain Acts (see *Companion*, 1832, pp. 133, 156) relating to post roads in Ireland.

87. For regulating the office for the Registry of Deeds, &c. in Ireland.

91. Relating to the admission of freemen to corporations in Ireland.

92. Transferring the powers of the High Court of Delegates to his Majesty in Council.

93. For enforcing the process upon contempts in the Courts Ecclesiastical in England and Ireland.

94. For raising money by Exchequer Bills for the service of the year 1832.

95. Continuing the Sugar Duties as imposed by 1 Will. IV. c. 50.

97. To repeal several Acts enabling the wives and families and widows of soldiers to return to their homes.

99. For transferring the duties of the Commissioners of Public Accounts in Ireland to those of Great Britain.

101. For appointing a person to act as sheriff of Selkirkshire during the incapacity of the present sheriff.

102. Repealing the duties on flint glass, and imposing other duties in lieu thereof, and amending the laws relating to the manufacture of glass.

103. Providing for the Examination and Audit of the Customs and Excise Revenues in Scotland.

104. Regulating the period of rendering the Public Accounts.

105. Providing a fixed salary for the Speaker of the House of Commons.

106. Regulating the mode of paying officers, officers' widows, and civil officers' pensions and allowances.

107. For regulating for three years the care and treatment of insane persons in England.

108. Amending the laws in Ireland relative to the appointment of Special Constables, and for the better preservation of the peace.

109. For granting a pension to the late Speaker of the House of Commons, with reversion to his heir male.

110. For better regulating the duties of the officers on the plea side of the Court of Exchequer.

112. For placing the Land Revenues of the Crown in Scotland under the management of the Commissioners of Land Revenues.

113. Continuing the Assessed Taxes Composition Acts.

114. To amend the laws relating to Bankrupts.

115. For securing the charitable bequests of Roman Catholics in Great Britain.

117. Enabling persons, not Christians, to serve upon juries in India, and removing restrictions upon the appointment of justices of the peace.

118. To restrain for five years, in certain cases, Party Processions in Ireland.

121. To empower his Majesty to carry into effect a convention between himself, the King of the French, the King of Bavaria, and the Emperor of Russia, for guaranteeing a loan to be raised for the new Sovereign of Greece.

122. Providing a salary for the Lord High Chancellor of England in lieu of fees heretofore received by him.

124. Regulating certain provisions relating to double toll on turnpike roads.

125. Empowering his Majesty to grant relief to certain of the West India Islands that had suffered by the late insurrections and hurricanes.

126. For applying certain sums of money to the service of the year 1832.

127. For appointing additional Commissioners for the Land-tax, Duties

XXII. — ABSTRACTS OF PARLIAMENTARY DOCUMENTS.

* * In this and some of the following Abstracts of Accounts there will be some apparent errors in the Totals, arising from the omission of all fractional sums.

The Number prefixed to the Return is that of the Parliamentary Paper.

I.—Finance.

No. 310.—NET PUBLIC INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, in the Year ended 5th JANUARY, 1832.

INCOME, OR REVENUE.	TOTAL.	EXPENDITURE.	TOTAL.
ORDINARY REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	£	FUNDED DEBT.	£
Customs.....	16,516,271	Interest and Management of Permanent Debt.....	24,372,894
Excise.....	16,303,025	Terminable Annuities	3,318,688
Stamps.....	6,947,829		
Taxes	4,864,343	Total Charge of the } Funded Debt.... }	27,691,582
Post Office	1,530,205		
One Shilling and Sixpence, and Four Shillings on Pen- sions and Salaries.....	38,888	UNFUNDED DEBT.	
Hackney Coaches, and Hawkers and Pedlars ...	46,565	Interest on Exchequer Bills...	649,833
Small Branches of the King's Hereditary Reve- nue.....	4,051		28,341,416
Surplus Fees of regulated Public Offices	37,926	Civil List Charges.....	511,314
Poundage Fees, Pells Fees, &c.	4,539	Pensions.....	437,568
	46,293,646	Salaries and Allowances	86,334
OTHER RECEIPTS.		Courts of Justice	276,924
Imprests and other Monies	29,367	Miscellaneous Charges on the Consolidated Fund	217,324
Monies received from the East India Company	60,000	Mint Establishment.....	16,349
Money received from the Bank of England on ac- count of Unclaimed Divi- dends	41,426	Bounties for encouraging the growth of Hemp and Flax in Scotland.....	2,956
	46,424,440		29,890,189
Excess of Expenditure over Income	698,857	Army	7,216,293
	£ 47,123,298	Navy	5,689,858
		Ordnance.....	1,472,944
		Miscellaneous, chargeable upon the Annual Grants of Parlia- ment.....	2,854,013
			£ 47,123,298

ABSTRACT of the NET PRODUCE of the REVENUE of GREAT BRITAIN, in the
Years ended on the 10th OCTOBER, 1831, and the 10th OCTOBER, 1832.

	Years ended October 10.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1831.	1832.		
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Customs	15,577,687	15,201,299	..	376,388
Excise	14,896,521	14,956,307	59,786	..
Stamps.....	6,484,580	6,528,843	44,263	..
Post Office.....	1,393,011	1,313,000	..	80,011
Taxes.....	4,945,110	5,022,324	77,214	..
Miscellaneous.....	439,479	387,039	..	52,440
	43,736,338	43,408,812	181,263	508,839
Deduct Increase	..	..	..	181,263
Decrease on the Year	..	..	..	327,576

AN ACCOUNT of the state of the PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT of the UNITED KINGDOM on the 5th of January, 1832.

GREAT BRITAIN.		
Debt due to the South Sea Company at 3 per cent.	£ 3,662,784	£
Old South Sea Annuities	3,497,870	
New South Sea Annuities	2,460,830	
South Sea Annuities, 1751	523,100	
Debt due to the Bank of England	14,686,800	
Bank Annuities created in 1726	876,050	
Consolidated Annuities	348,017,532	
Reduced Annuities	123,604,712	
Total, at 3 per cent.		497,329,679
Annuities at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., anno 1818	12,553,755	
Reduced Annuities, ditto	63,386,707	
New $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Annuities	138,078,982	
Total, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.		214,019,445
4 per cent. Annuities, created 1826		10,804,595
New 5 per cent. Annuities		462,736
Great Britain		722,616,456
IRELAND.		
Irish Consolidated Annuities, at 3 per cent.	2,673,545	
Irish Reduced Annuities, ditto	145,078	
Total, at 3 per cent.		2,818,624
$3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Debentures and Stock	14,520,904	
Reduced $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Annuities	1,277,768	
New $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Annuities	11,672,700	
Total, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.		27,471,373
Debt due to the Bank of Ireland, at 4 per cent.		1,615,384
New 5 per cent. Annuities	6,661	
Debt due to the Bank of Ireland, at 5 per cent.	1,015,384	1,022,045
Ireland		32,927,428
Total, United Kingdom		£755,543,884

UNFUNDED DEBT.

The total amount of Exchequer Bills outstanding on the 5th of January, 1832 £27,123,350

II.—Currency.

Average yearly Amount of Bank Notes in circulation, of Deposits held by the Bank, of the Investments in Securities, and of Bullion held by the Bank, in the years ending 28th February, 1829, 1830, 1831, and 1832.

	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.
Bank Notes in circulation	20,953,000	19,631,000	20,575,000	18,542,000
Deposits, public and private	10,104,000	9,711,000	11,735,000	9,489,000
	31,057,000	29,342,000	32,310,000	28,031,000
Investments in Securities	23,834,000	24,424,000	24,343,000	24,004,000
Gold and Silver Bullion	9,640,000	7,285,000	10,322,000	6,389,000
	33,474,000	31,709,000	34,665,000	30,393,000

No. 283. Sums received and paid on account of SAVINGS BANKS and FRIENDLY SOCIETIES in the United Kingdom from the commencement, on 6th of August, 1817, to 20th November, 1831, with the Amount of Interest received by the Commissioners and credited to Depositors.

	Great Britain.	Ireland.	Total.
Principal Sums received by Commissioners	13,877,300	2,280,766	16,158,066
— paid by ditto	5,178,589	1,438,010	6,616,599
Interest received by ditto	4,464,199	273,932	4,738,131
— credited and paid to Depositors	5,370,072	333,720	5,703,792
Stock purchased and held by Commissioners	12,406,750	1,031,588	13,438,338
Exchequer Bills ditto	2,363,800	..	2,363,800
Balances in hand, 20th Nov., 1831.	51,930	16,890	68,820

No. 513. In the year ending 5th January, 1832, there were issued Stamps for Bills of Exchange as follows:—

s.	d.		Number.
at 1	0	duty	54,938
1	6		379,649
2	0		338,238
2	6		335,568
3	6		354,319
4	6		274,989
5	0		171,650
6	0		87,880
8	6		65,195
12	6		36,182
15	0		12,652
25	0		3,845
30	0		1,413

A reference to the Table in the *British Almanac* will show the sums and dates for which they are respectively adapted.

No. 135. An Account of the Quantity of Pounds Weight of STANDARD GOLD received into His Majesty's Mint, from the 6th August, 1831, to the 9th February, 1832; and of the value of Gold Monies coined (specifying the proportion of each denomination of Coin), and stating the Amount retained for assaying, loss, and coinage, and how the same has been applied.

Quantity of Gold Imported in the Mint. Standard Weight.	Denomination and Value of Monies Coined. Sovereigns.	Charges incurred for Coinage.	How the charge for Coinage has been applied.			
			To the Moneyers, by agreement, bearing all Waste and Expenses in the Coinage.	To the Melter, by agreement, bearing all Waste and Expenses.	For the Master's regulated Fees, applied under Act of Parliament.	For Contingent Expenses in the different Offices of the Mint.
lbs. oz. dwt. gr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12,365 11 14 15	438,046 17 6	3134 15 3	1640 12 6	390 12 6	859 7 6	244 2 9

In pursuance of the provisions of the Mint Indenture, the Master of the Mint is allowed to charge certain rates per pound weight on all Gold Monies coined, out of which he is to defray the charges of the moneyers and melters for coinage, and other incidental expenses of the Mint. Out of these rates are also collected the fees formerly paid to the Master's office, now regulated and applied according to the provisions of the Act 39 Geo. III. c. 94, and 1 and 2 William IV. c. 10.

III.—Trade.

No. 367. Quantities of the Principal Articles of FOREIGN and COLONIAL MERCHANDISE imported and retained for Home Consumption; and also the Quantity exported in the year 1830* (fractional quantities omitted).

	Quantities imported.	Retained for Home Consumption.	Quantities exported.
Ashes, pearl and pot . . . cwts.	233,907	215,776	6,443
Barilla . . . do.	302,910	276,818	—
Bark, oak, and cork tree . . do.	982,089	972,454	—
Brimstone, rough . . . do.	242,514	264,019	—
Bristles . . . lbs.	2,011,293	1,854,523	—
Butter . . . cwts.	108,834	102,771	—
Cassia lignea . . . lbs.	837,589	65,705	797,642
Cheese . . . cwts.	109,747	104,880	—
Cinnamon . . . lbs.	464,175	—	535,223
Cloves . . . do.	158,006	60,111	39,576
Cochineal . . . do.	316,589	182,217	100,059
Cocoa-nuts . . . do.	2,065,416	425,382	1,383,894
Coffee . . . do.	40,952,163	22,669,253	20,087,994
Copper, unwrought . . . cwts.	1,522	16	911
Cork, unmanufactured . . do.	34,215	38,110	—
Corn :—			
Wheat . . . qrs.	1,475,314	1,540,800	25,050
Barley . . . do.	145,119	52,107	1,285
Oats . . . do.	506,637	899,986	26,140

* In the *Companion* for 1832, p. 177, the date of a similar return to this is erroneously given as 1830, instead of 1829.

	Quantities imported.	Retained for Home Con- sumption.	Quantities exported.
Rye qrs.	45,155	19,126	35,408
Pease and Beans . . . do.	52,533	63,644	677
Wheat-meal and flour . . . cwt.	707,082	563,796	33,768
Cortex Peruvianus, or Jesuits' bark } lbs.	556,290	56,879	371,261
Cotton-piece goods of India, not printed . . . } pieces.	1,020,966	value £20,764	894,587
Cottons, printed . . . sq. yds.	91,048	10,784	82,455
Currants cwt.	113,891	118,158	—
Dye and Hardwoods:—			
Fustic tons.	5,111	5,814	—
Logwood do.	16,781	10,099	5,937
Mahogany do.	15,993	15,478	—
Elephants' teeth . . . cwt.	5,461	3,628	—
Figs do.	20,406	19,397	—
Flax and tow, and codilla of hemp and flax . . . } do.	944,096	955,112	—
Furs:—			
Bear number	17,089	829	14,935
Beaver do.	65,186	73,281	—
Fitch do.	248,073	246,753	—
Marten do.	153,591	151,774	38,235
Mink do.	104,365	49,539	—
Musquash do.	458,574	309,457	541,941
Nutrea do.	713,115	807,624	—
Otter do.	14,117	921	18,079
Guinger cwt.	5,491	6,283	4,575
Gums:—			
Arabic cwt.	7,784	14,001	1,070
Lac-dye lbs.	488,050	578,061	73,773
Shellack do.	692,458	337,185	111,820
Hats, straw number	162,660	168,525	—
Hemp, undressed . . . cwt.	506,770	400,958	—
Hides, untanned . . . do.	339,773	277,630	—
Indigo lbs.	8,216,440	2,676,945	4,686,748
Iron in bars tons.	15,223	12,994	2,968
Lead, pig do.	662	12	859
Leather gloves . . . pairs	1,093,521	1,066,080	—
Lemons and oranges:—			
Packages not exceeding 5000 } cubic inches . . . }	61,623	57,838	—
Do. above 5000, and not } exceeding 7,300 . . }	134,047	129,910	—
Do. above 7,300, and not } exceeding 14,000 . . }	72,642	70,682	—
Linens, cambrics, &c. . . pieces	54,356	53,787	—
Do. plain and diaper:—			
Entered by the ell . . . ells.	240,700	—	249,991
Entered by the piece . . . pieces	29,326	—	20,793
Entered by the sq. yard . . sq. yards	94,992	203	138,142
Entered at value . . . £.	10,473	10,948	770
Liquorice juice . . . cwt.	4,808	5,653	—

	Quantities imported.	Retained for Home Con- sumption.	Quantities exported.
Mace lbs.	15,789	12,600	14,596
Madder cwts.	51,624	49,204	—
Madder roots . . . do.	37,074	35,885	—
Molasses do.	250,648	337,587	—
Nutmegs lbs.	247,912	121,260	163,045
Oil :—			
Castor lbs.	490,558	334,497	—
Olive galls.	2,791,057	2,147,877	—
Palm cwts.	213,476	179,651	—
Train—blubber . . tuns	1,039	1,039	—
Spermaceti . . do.	5,144	5,046	—
Other kinds . . do.	13,487	11,221	—
Opium lbs.	209,076	22,668	170,080
Pepper do.	2,816,598	2,009,154	1,483,238
Pimento do.	3,528,104	348,525	2,262,951
Prunes cwts.	5,916	5,472	—
Quicksilver . . . lbs.	2,007,070	196,636	1,170,043
Raisins cwts.	120,311	147,122	—
Rhubarb lbs.	161,275	34,160	90,338
Rice cwts.	132,562	153,652	50,946
Rice in the husk . . bushels	21,992	—	—
Safflower cwts.	2,626	3,284	—
Sago do.	2,677	3,384	—
Saltpetre do.	144,645	143,057	10,223
Sarsaparilla . . . lbs.	113,880	100,027	—
Seeds :—			
Clover cwts.	120,689	93,812	—
Flax and linseed . . bushels	1,990,971	2,062,938	—
Rape do.	529,769	507,065	—
Tares do.	26,472	101,746	—
Senna lbs.	258,498	145,986	—
Shumac cwts.	112,476	107,452	—
Silk :—			
Raw and Waste . . lbs.	3,904,341	4,225,132	—
Thrown do.	413,839	436,330	—
Manufactures of Europe . . do.	131,360	126,314	6,220
India, viz. :—			
Bandanas, romals, &c. . pieces	126,249	77,953	74,225
Crape in pieces . . .	518	9,526	617
Crape scarfs, shawls, &c. . number	30,219		22,978
Taffaties, damasks, &c. . pieces	9,452	6,835	6,226
Skins :—			
Calf and kip, untanned . . cwts.	32,416	32,417	—
Deer, undressed . . number	124,618	27,649	80,353
Goat, undressed . . do.	290,857	205,734	62,924
Kid, undressed . . do.	223,951	223,671	—
dressed . . do.	862,538	862,538	—
Lamb, undressed . . do.	1,804,714	1,803,385	—
Seal, undressed . . do.	447,215	411,262	—
Smalts lbs.	444,428	372,516	—
Spelter cwts.	88,551	18,745	63,584

	Quantities imported.	Retained for Home Con- sumption.	Quantities exported.
Spirits :—			
Rum . . . proof gallons	6,813,873	3,658,958	1,578,581
Brandy . . . do.	1,643,469	1,274,803	466,610
Geneva . . . do.	219,150	30,799	203,342
Sugar, unrefined . . . cwts.	4,916,004	3,722,044	311,462
Tallow . . . do.	1,073,832	1,139,460	—
Tar lasts	12,206	11,518	—
Tea lbs.	31,897,745	30,046,935	242,954
Timber :—			
Battens & batten heads . . . gt. hnnds.	11,238	11,575	—
Deals and deal ends . . . do.	50,204	49,289	—
Lathwood . . . fathoms	10,497	10,578	—
Masts, &c., under 12 } number	12,141	10,932	—
inches diameter . . . }			
do. 12 inches diameter } loads.	2,148	2,147	—
and upwards . . . }			
Oak plank . . . do.	1,541	1,399	—
Staves . . . gt. hundreds	72,786	72,022	—
Teak loads	20,417	21,942	—
Fir, oak, and unenumerated } do.	502,061	518,998	—
8 inches sq. & upwards }			
Wainscot logs 8 inches sq. } do.	2,132	3,014	—
and upwards . . . }			
Tin cwts.	15,539	—	10,426
Tobacco—unmanufactured . . . lbs.	24,489,753	19,188,431	9,843,526
— manufactured, and } lbs.	254,055	105,070	73,266
snuff }			
Turpentine cwts.	234,790	266,276	—
Valonia do.	150,129	154,155	—
Bees wax do.	7,468	6,952	—
Whalefins do.	4,375	4,001	—
Wool—cotton lbs.	263,961,452	269,616,640	8,534,976
— sheep's do.	32,313,059	31,522,859	659,242
Wine :—			
Cape gallons	544,982	535,255	17,757
French do.	352,136	308,294	96,432
Portugal do.	2,603,114	2,869,608	185,486
Spanish do.	2,505,477	2,081,423	428,432
Madeira do.	304,726	217,138	141,386
Canary do.	155,755	101,892	118,279
Rhenish do.	70,660	68,322	6,021
Other sorts do.	342,778	252,513	88,729
Yarn—linen, raw cwts.	19,211	19,194	—
Zaffres lbs.	191,229	191,144	—

No. 367. Quantities and declared Value of BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE
AND MANUFACTURES EXPORTED IN 1830.

	Quantities.	Declared Value. £
Apparel, slops, and haberdashery	—	772,834
Arms and ammunition	—	241,641

		Quantities.	Declared Value.
			£
Bacon and hams	cwts.	12,197	35,520
Beef and Pork	barrels	61,816	159,730
Beer and ale	tuns	10,212	212,564
Books, printed	cwts.	4,025	95,874
Brass and copper manufactures	do.	189,592	867,344
Butter and cheese	do.	73,124	263,176
Coals, culm, and cinders	tons	504,419	184,464
Cordage	cwts.	35,658	84,085
Cotton manufactures:—entered by the yard	yards	444,578,498	14,119,770
Cotton hosiery, lace, and small wares		—	1,175,153
Cotton twist and yarn	lbs.	64,645,342	4,133,741
Earthenware of all sorts	pieces	34,733,614	442,193
Fish—herrings	barrels	167,599	197,043
Glass, entered by weight	cwts.	189,757	394,314
— entered at value		—	7,229
Hardware and Cutlery	cwts.	267,731	1,412,107
Hats, beaver, and felt	dozens	77,061	209,849
Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought	tons	117,420	1,078,523
Lead and shot	do.	7,442	106,789
Leather manufactures	lbs.	1,495,003	257,130
Saddlery and harness		—	78,321
Linen manufactures	yards	61,919,963	2,017,776
Linen threads, tapes, &c.		—	48,643
Machinery and mill-work		—	208,767
Painters' colours		—	100,244
Plate, plated ware, jewellery, and watches		—	190,515
Salt	bushels	10,499,778	183,604
Silk manufactures		—	521,010
Soap and candles	lbs.	10,266,514	246,592
Stationery of all sorts		—	171,843
Sugar, refined	cwts.	607,580	1,238,078
Tin, unwrought	do.	30,425	106,134
Tin and pewter wares and tin plates		—	249,657
Wool—sheeps	lbs.	2,951,100	144,713
Woollen manufactures	pieces	1,747,036	4,174,990
Do.	yards	5,561,877	433,602
Woollen hosiery and small wares		—	242,505
All other articles		—	1,413,520
Total			£38,271,597

The foregoing amount was distributed to the following countries as under:—

	£
Russia	1,489,533
Sweden	40,488
Norway	63,926
Denmark	118,813
Prussia	177,923
Germany	4,463,605
The Netherlands	2,022,458
France	475,884
Portugal proper	1,106,695
— Azores	23,629

£

Portugal, Madeira	38,444
Spain and the Balearic islands	607,068
Canaries	42,620
Gibraltar	292,760
Italy and the Italian islands	3,251,379
Malta	189,135
Ionian islands	56,963
Turkey and continental Greece	1,139,616
Morea and Greek islands	9,694
Egypt (ports on the Mediteranean)	110,227
Tripoli, Barbary, and Morocco	1,138
Western coast of Africa	252,123
Cape of Good Hope	330,036
Cape Verde Islands	1,710
Saint Helena	38,915
Isle of Bourbon	10,042
Mauritius	161,029
East India Company's territories, Ceylon and China	3,895,530
Ports of Siam	10,467
Sumatra, Java, and other islands of the Indian seas	162,102
Philippine islands	71,220
New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, & Swan River	314,677
New Zealand and South Sea islands	1,396
British North American colonies	1,857,133
British West Indies	2,838,448
Hayti	321,793
Cuba, and other foreign West Indies	618,029
United States of America	6,132,346
Mexico	978,441
Columbia	216,751
Brazil	2,452,103
States of the Rio de la Plata	632,172
Chili	540,626
Peru	368,469
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Man, &c.	344,036
	£38,271,597

No. 634. An Account of the Quantities of each of the following Articles charged with duties in the years ending 5th April, 1831 and 1832.

		1830-1.	1831-2.
Auctions, amount charged } with duty	England	£5,640,323	5,659,985
	Scotland	457,850	412,966
	Ireland	299,986	266,279
Bricks	England No.	1,090,805,099	1,096,696,783
"	Scotland "	21,425,089	27,483,344
Tiles	England "	68,547,047	66,763,125
"	Scotland "	2,705,427	2,758,063

Glass, fluxed materials for }				1830-1.		1831-2.	
flint glass . . . }				England	cwts.	122,050	124,159
" " " " }				Scotland	"	13,053	12,528
" " " " }				Ireland	"	9,829	11,772
" Plate }				England	"	14,296	14,019
" Crown }				England	"	85,094	94,518
" " " " . . . }				Scotland	"	13,193	9,285
" Broad }				England	"	5,635	5,649
" Green }				England	"	270,414	243,727
" " " " . . . }				Scotland	"	49,647	40,194
" " " " . . . }				Ireland	"	13,801	4,839
Hops }				England	lbs.	18,462,003	36,500,028
Licences }				England	No.	435,952	452,160
" " " " " " . . }				Scotland	"	71,507	71,387
" " " " " " . . }				Ireland	"	75,242	78,971
Malt }				England	bush.	29,078,869	34,114,171
" " " " " " . . }				Scotland	"	4,489,127	4,105,381
" " " " " " . . }				Ireland	"	1,592,813	2,115,435
Paper, 1st and 2nd class				England	lbs.	53,220,179	52,313,395
" " " " " " "				Scotland	"	8,653,601	8,517,938
" " " " " " "				Ireland	"	1,813,022	1,906,667
Millboard and Pasteboard				England	cwts.	40,022	35,218
" " " " " " "				Scotland	"	8,282	6,865
" " " " " " "				Ireland	"	275	385
Stained Paper }				England	yards	6,355,225	6,913,951
" " " " " " . . }				Scotland	"	—	8,458
" " " " " " . . }				Ireland	"	377,892	311,155
Soap, Hard }				England	lbs.	104,427,381	103,603,278
" " " " " " . . }				Scotland	"	9,910,967	9,539,994
" Soft }				England	"	7,572,939	7,337,556
" " " " " " . . }				Scotland	"	2,190,664	2,801,098
British Spirits }				England	galls.	7,743,341	6,824,462
" " " " " " . . }				Scotland	"	5,817,845	5,718,597
" " " " " " . . }				Ireland	"	8,718,000	8,560,442
Starch }				England	lbs.	6,992,890	6,782,218
" " " " " " . . }				Scotland	"	879,993	775,118
Stone Bottles }				England	cwts.	12,958	14,077
" " " " " " . . }				Scotland	"	816	1,233
Sweets and Mead . . . }				England	galls.	95,796	116,881
" " " " " " . . }				Scotland	"	1,343	3,168
" " " " " " . . }				Ireland	"	5,572	3,407
Tea }				England	lbs.	30,255,299	30,648,348
Vinegar }				England	galls.	2,076,809	2,607,516
" " " " " " . . }				Scotland	"	21,580	20,088
" " " " " " . . }				Ireland	"	61,469	62,143

No. 551. An Account of the Quantity of SOAP made, and the Quantity exported in the years 1830 and 1831; and also the Amount of Allowances made to the Manufacturers of Silks, Woollens, and Linens.

	Quantity made.		Quantity exported.		Allowance. £
	Hard. lbs.	Soft. lbs.	Hard. lbs.	Soft. lbs.	
1830	117,157,916	10,209,519	8,098,205	10,324	90,177
1831	108,956,030	9,641,907	7,529,067	3,433	104,681

No. 427. An Account of the Duty received on PLAYING CARDS in Great Britain in each year, from 1820.

Year.	Rate.	Amount.	Year.	Rate.	Amount.
	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	£ <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	£ <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
1820	2 6 per pack	21,267 5 0	1826	2 6 per pack.	18,300 15 0
1821	Ditto.	21,347 5 0	1827	Ditto.	20,864 12 6
1822	Ditto.	21,179 17 6	1828	1 0 do. from May	17,365 5 6
1823	Ditto.	22,006 12 6	1829	Ditto.	15,542 14 0
1824	Ditto.	25,874 12 6	1830	Ditto.	14,509 7 0
1825	Ditto.	22,577 17 6	1831	Ditto.	14,400 2 0

No. 727. An Account of the Sums received for Stamps on Marine Insurances in the year ending 5th January, 1832.

London	£169,017
Rest of Great Britain	53,806
Ireland	2,669
	<u>£225,492</u>

No. 134. An Account of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, that belonged to the several Ports of the British Empire on the 31st December, 1829, 1830, and 1831 respectively.

	1829.		1830.		1831.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	18,618	2,168,356	18,675	2,168,916	18,942	2,190,457
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey and Man	492	31,603	499	32,676	508	33,899
British Plantations	4,343	317,041	4,547	330,227	4,792	357,608
Total	23,453	2,517,000	23,721	2,531,819	24,242	2,581,964

Vessels employed in foreign trade.—In the year 1831 there were entered inwards in the Ports of the United Kingdom 14,488 British ships (2,367,322 tons) employing 131,627 men, and 6085 Foreign vessels (874,605 tons), employing 47,453 men; and there cleared out in the same period 13,791 British ships (2,300,731 tons), employing 132,004 men, and 5927 Foreign ships (896,051 tons), employing 47,009 men.

No. 503. Trade with the Baltic. Number of SHIPS which passed the Sound in the year 1831.

British	4772	Oldenburgh	53
Danish	695	Hanoverian	451
Swedish	1347	Netherlands	1023
Norwegian	1357	French	72
Russian	424	Spanish	4
Prussian	1810	Portugueze	2
Mecklenburg	535	Italian States	12
Lubeck	77	United States of America	179
Hamburgh	41		
Bremen	92	Total	<u>12,946</u>

No. 429. An Account of the Tonnage of Vessels employed in the COASTING TRADE which have entered at, and cleared out from, the Ports of Great Britain, from 1827 to 1831, both inclusive.

Years.	Tonnage Entered Inwards.	Tonnage Cleared Outwards.
1827	8,186,004	8,648,868
1828	8,811,109	8,957,286
1829	8,933,633	9,158,525
1830	9,121,619	9,439,099
1831	9,176,758	9,372,870

No. 459. Quantity of RUM imported into the United Kingdom, distinguishing the Colonies and Countries whence imported, in the year ending 5th January, 1832.

	proof galls.		proof galls.
Antigua	159,241	Trinidad	62,047
Barbadoes	26,730	Bermudas	237
Dominica	63,007	Demerara	2,319,832
Grenada	328,471	Berbice	218,389
Jamaica	3,507,727	Brit. N. American Colonies	322
Montserrat	40,629	Other places	48,219
Nevis	147,750		
St. Christopher	256,932	Total	7,848,492
St. Lucia	11,923	Imported into Ireland	44,230
St. Vincent	160,211		
Tobago	498,717		7,892,722
Tortola	48		

Quantity of RUM exported from the United Kingdom, distinguishing the Countries to which exported, in the year ending 5th January 1832.

Russia	55,021	Other parts of Africa	192,385
Sweden	7,874	East Indies and China	12,260
Norway	4,565	New South Wales, &c.	381,528
Denmark	25,217	Brit. N. American Colonies	72,131
Prussia	496,307	British West Indies	17,059
Germany	573,312	Foreign West Indies	2,595
The Netherlands	145,242	United States of America	5,641
France	2,807	Mexico	159
Portugal, the Azores, and Madeira	4,230	Brazil	1,241
Spain and the Canaries	3,251	States of the Rio de la Plata	39
Gibraltar	31,184	Chili	5,249
Italy	143,199	Peru	4,098
Malta	20,585	The whale fisheries	6,380
The Ionian Islands	12,801		
Turkey and Continl. Greece	13,513		2,351,525
Guernsey, &c., and Man	96,623	Exported from Ireland	24,002
Cape of Good Hope	15,029		
		Total	2,375,527

Quantity of Gallons of RUM cleared for Home Consumption in the year ending 5th January, 1832.

In Great Britain	4,863,328
In Ireland	29,466
Total	4,892,794

Amount of Duty received thereon.

Great Britain	1,622,131
Ireland	8,545
Total	<u>1,630,676</u>

No. 457. Quantity of SUGAR imported into and exported from the United Kingdom, and amount of Duty received, for the year ending Jan. 5, 1832.

	Imported.		Exported.
	Great Britain.	Ireland.	
British Plantations.....	3,815,975	237,770	10,800
Mauritius.....	517,553	—	11,174
East Indies.....	237,416	—	111,101
Foreign Plantations.....	507,547	—	287,644
Refined Sugar, stated as Raw	—	—	989,120
	<u>5,078,492</u>	<u>237,700</u>	<u>1,409,841</u>

Net Produce of Duties on Sugar in Great Britain.....	£4,219,049
„ „ „ Ireland.....	431,540
Total.....	<u>£4,650,589</u>

No. 458. Quantity of COFFEE imported into Great Britain, 1831..	Lbs. 42,759,788
„ „ „ Ireland.....	248,040
Total	<u>43,007,828</u>

Quantity exported from Great Britain	22,483,730
„ Ireland	1,744
Total	<u>22,485,474</u>

Net produce of the Duty in Great Britain.....	£559,432
„ Ireland.....	24,319
Total	<u>£583,751</u>

No. 460. An Account of the Quantity of Cocoa imported into the United Kingdom, and entered for Consumption, in the Year ending 5 Jan. 1832.

	Great Britain.	Ireland.	Consumption.
Cocoa Nuts—British Plantation...lbs.	1,451,792	40,155	494,753
Foreign..... „	1,984,993	6,178	8,064
Cocoa Nuts—Husks and Shells... „	4,827	277,173	343,781
Chocolate and Cocoa Paste..... „	1,269	47	1,257

The amount of Duty received in Great Britain.....	£12,699
„ „ in Ireland	2,879

Total.....	<u>£15,578</u>
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Nos. 366 and 653. An Account of the Quantity of TOBACCO imported into the United Kingdom, and the Quantity entered for Consumption, in the years ending 5th January, 1831 and 1832.

	1830.	1831.
Quantity Imported	lbs. 24,743,813	33,327,786
Quantity entered for Consumption	„ 19,293,501	19,534,926
Net Amount of Duty	„ 2,924,265	2,960,310

No. 422. An Account of the Quantity of FOREIGN and COLONIAL WHEAT imported, entered for consumption, and re-exported in the Year ending 5th January, 1832.

	Imported. Qrs.	Ent. for Consumption. Qrs.	Re-exported. Qrs.
Foreign Wheat	1,645,496	1,088,797	43,455
Colonial Wheat	193,200	112,787	—
Total	1,838,696	1,201,584	43,455

No. 455. An Account of the Quantity and Declared Value of BRITISH HARDWARE and CUTLERY exported from Great Britain, during each year, from 1825 to 1831, both inclusive.

	Quantity. Tons.	Declared Value. £.
1825	10,980	1,391,112
1826	9,627	1,169,105
1827	12,443	1,392,879
1828	12,100	1,385,617
1829	13,028	1,389,515
1830	13,369	1,410,936
1831	16,799	1,620,631

No. 455. An Account of the Quantity of BRITISH IRON (including UNWROUGHT STEEL) Exported from Great Britain in 1830 and 1831.

	1830. Tons.	1831. Tons.
Bar Iron	59,885	64,012
Bolt and Rod Iron	8,042	6,191
Pig Iron	12,036	12,444
Cast Iron	8,854	10,361
Iron Wire	365	539
Wrought Iron :—		
Anchors and Grapnels	1,246	1,004
Hoops	8,057	8,229
Nails	4,119	4,361
All other sorts except Ordnance	12,813	14,013
Old Iron for re-manufacture	884	1,413
Unwrought Steel	832	1,207

No. 420. The COPPER imported into the United Kingdom in the year ending 5 January, 1832 (including Copper Ore), amounted to 52,701 cwts.; and the quantity exported, including British and Foreign Copper, and Copper smelted from Foreign Ore, amounted to 179,980 cwts.

No. 421. The Quantity of **TIN** imported into the United Kingdom, in the year ending 5 January, 1832, amounted to 8,099 cwts., during which time the quantities exported were, of British Tin, 21,762 cwts., and of Foreign Tin, 12,225 cwts.

IV.—*Law.*

No. 282. Number of Persons charged with **CRIMINAL OFFENCES** committed for Trial and convicted, sentenced, acquitted, &c., in England and Wales, in each of the three last seven years.

	Seven years ending with 1817.	Seven years ending with 1824.	Seven years ending with 1831.
Committed for trial, viz.			
Males	44,150	78,364	101,638
Females	12,158	14,484	19,880
Total	56,308	92,848	121,518
Convicted and sentenced,			
To death*	*4,952	*7,988	*9,316
Transportation for life	358	1,001	1,909
" 35 years	—	—	1
" 28 "	—	—	5
" 21 "	—	—	4
" 14 "	658	1,337	3,103
" 10 "	—	4	2
" 9 "	—	—	1
" 7 "	5,496	10,879	14,436
" 4 "	—	2	—
Imprisonment, and	4	4	1
severally to be	2	2	1
whipped, fined,	74	84	53
pilloried, kept to	1,474	2,256	1,871
hard labour, &c.	4,437	7,771	8,755
6 months and under	16,478	29,340	43,585
Whipping, and fine	1,326	1,744	2,214
Total convicted	35,259	62,412	85,257
" acquitted	11,762	17,708	23,442
No. of bills found and not prosecuted	9,287	12,728	12,819
Total	56,308	92,848	121,518
*Of these were executed	*584	*626	*410

V.—Poor Rates.

No. 216.—ABSTRACT of RETURNS, showing the amount of MONIES levied in each COUNTY, in ENGLAND and WALES, in the Year ending 25th MARCH, 1831; distinguishing the payments made thereout for other purposes than the Relief of the Poor, and the Sums expended for that purpose, pursuant to Act 59 George III. c. 12, (omitting fractions.)

COUNTIES.	Total Sums levied.	Payments for other purposes than Re- lief of Poor	Sums expended for Relief of the Poor.	Total Sums ex- pended.	Increase per Cent.	Decrease per Cent.	Select Ves- tries.	Assist- ant- Over- seers.
ENGLAND.								
Bedford	£. 93,287	£. 10,868	£. 81,016	91,884	..	4	12	35
Berks	135,438	17,459	115,070	132,529	3	..	21	45
Bucks	156,594	18,590	137,355	155,945	2	..	42	53
Cambridge	113,291	13,065	98,522	111,587	..	3	15	39
Chester	144,562	40,350	103,572	143,922	..	3	126	113
Cornwall	120,462	15,988	102,150	118,139	..	1	35	33
Cumberland	60,496	13,444	46,166	59,611	..	..	82	71
Derby	108,826	30,992	78,716	109,709	..	2	49	71
Devon	252,534	25,031	223,073	248,105	..	..	82	104
Dorset	107,119	13,180	90,667	103,848	..	..	30	52
Durham	98,775	15,659	81,862	97,521	1	..	85	65
Essex	315,904	42,071	272,593	314,664	..	3	40	88
Gloucester	202,173	36,070	168,287	204,357	2	..	47	88
Hereford	70,987	9,478	62,621	72,100	5	..	39	64
Hertford	110,582	14,857	94,335	109,192	..	5	11	37
Huntingdon	47,368	5,766	40,474	46,240	..	4	12	23
Kent	396,102	61,334	345,512	406,846	..	4	47	179
Lancaster	383,217	132,661	293,226	425,888	..	1	202	248
Leicester	134,081	20,324	113,951	134,275	..	12	74	54
Lincoln	222,375	47,927	174,055	221,982	..	3	125	116
Middlesex	943,409	297,392	681,567	978,959	1	..	14	57
Monmouth	32,879	7,130	26,612	33,743	8	..	14	21
Norfolk	337,494	33,872	299,357	333,299	..	..	72	94
Northampton	170,870	19,151	150,816	169,968	..	1	60	71
Northumberland	89,641	15,906	74,091	89,998	..	..	49	42
Nottingham	95,507	23,915	72,717	96,632	..	7	31	61
Oxford	149,533	17,054	130,042	147,097	..	..	56	62
Rutland	12,501	3,378	8,808	12,187	..	9	31	13
Salop	102,395	16,289	87,111	103,400	4	..	44	74
Somerset	209,538	30,177	178,047	208,225	2	..	73	112
Southampton	245,264	27,650	215,229	242,879	1	..	46	68
Stafford	173,302	40,612	132,887	173,499	..	1	61	91
Suffolk	299,253	29,694	270,651	300,345	1	..	48	112
Surrey	349,146	90,522	265,388	355,911	..	..	15	40
Sussex	297,964	32,215	263,908	296,123	3	..	36	84
Warwick	199,164	35,400	161,212	196,612	..	5	45	58
Westmorland	30,670	4,641	26,586	31,227	4	..	57	26
Wilts	225,188	25,326	198,193	223,519	..	..	32	67
Worcester	103,133	17,760	83,513	101,274	4	..	44	68
York { East Riding	122,573	21,087	100,976	122,064	1	..	99	37
York { North Riding	101,389	16,554	83,931	100,485	2	..	118	50
York { West Riding	364,605	89,812	274,585	364,397	..	2	140	167
Total of England	7,929,608	1,480,668	6,509,466	7,990,135	..	1	2,361	3,053
WALES.								
Anglesea	19,982	3,501	16,246	19,748	1	..	20	13
Brecon	21,771	3,167	18,542	21,709	6	..	17	7
Cardigan	21,437	3,911	17,591	21,502	2	..	5	11
Cardmarthen	41,673	7,653	33,598	41,251	9	..	26	8
Carnarvon	25,245	3,624	21,204	24,829	8	..	15	18
Denbigh	42,848	7,841	35,125	42,967	2	..	14	27
Flint	25,741	5,281	20,558	25,839	..	2	10	18
Glamorgan	46,099	7,686	38,751	46,437	7	..	22	38
Merioneth	16,903	1,924	14,865	16,789	2	..	6	13
Montgomery	42,182	7,368	34,815	42,183	10	..	15	23
Pembroke	29,428	4,721	24,552	29,274	2	..	18	16
Radnor	16,295	2,847	13,571	16,419	7	..	6	4
Total of Wales	349,609	59,529	289,422	348,951	5	..	174	196
Total of England & Wales	8,279,217	1,540,198	6,798,888	8,339,087	..	..	2,535	3,249

VI.—*Miscellaneous.*

The number of NEWSPAPERS and STAMPED PUBLICATIONS transmitted through the General Post Office from London to various places in the United Kingdom during the year 1830 was 12,962,000.

The number of NEWSPAPERS and other STAMPED PUBLICATIONS transmitted through the General Post Office to the British Colonies during the year 1830 was 185,448.

The number of NEWSPAPERS received from the British Colonies, and transmitted to any parts of the United Kingdom, during the year 1830, was 12,429.

The number of ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS and STAMPED PUBLICATIONS transmitted through the General Post Office to Foreign Parts during the year 1830, distinguishing the numbers transmitted, whether Daily or Weekly Papers, or otherwise.

Daily.	Three days a-week.	Twice a-week.	Weekly.
90,770	17,628	208	185.

An Account of the AMOUNT of DUTY paid YEARLY upon the FOREIGN BOOKS imported into the United Kingdom during each of the ten years from 1821 to 1830, inclusive.

1821	£12,987	8	9
1822	13,035	7	11
1823	15,339	1	5
1824	17,237	17	3
1825	17,095	18	6
1826	10,785	3	8
1827	11,133	2	5
1828	11,026	18	1
1829	11,400	8	2
1830	11,865	4	4

No. 30. STAMPS issued for NEWSPAPERS and ALMANACS in each of the ten years from 1821 to 1830, both inclusive.

	NEWSPAPERS.		ALMANACS.
	4d.	2d.	1s. 3d.
1821	24,862,186	"	528,254
1822	23,932,403	"	519,255
1823	24,670,265	"	488,804
1824	25,573,909	"	512,363
1825	26,950,693	47,540	511,165
1826	27,004,802	189,050	488,714
1827	27,368,490	290,100	481,690
1828	28,007,335	787,874	520,600
1829	28,691,611	333,037	493,575
1830	30,158,741	335,200	444,474

AN ACCOUNT OF THE AREA, OR NUMBER OF SQUARE FEET OF SURFACE OF ONE COPY OF EACH OF THE DAILY NEWSPAPERS printed in LONDON during the Year 1831, including Supplementary or Extra Sheets; together with the AMOUNT OF STAMP DUTY actually paid on One Copy of each Newspaper, and the rate of such Payment for each 100 Square Feet of Area.

NEWSPAPER.	Total Number of Square Feet printed in 1831.		Total Stamp Duty paid in 1831 on One Copy.	Rate of Duty per 100 Square Feet.
	Feet.	Inches.		
Times.....	4,588	3.5	£4 3 5½.4	1 9¾. 2
Morning Herald.....	4,362	0.583	"	1 10¾. 8
„ Chronicle.....	3,803	9.83	"	2 2¼. 2
„ Advertiser	3,185	2.9513	"	2 7¼. 6
„ Post.....	3,164	5.9583	"	2 7½. 6
Public Ledger.....	2,940	10.75	"	2 10. 2
Courier	3,153	7.5416	"	2 8
Globe and Traveller	3,012	7.5	"	2 9. 8
Sun.....	3,212	1.083	"	2 7. 6
British Traveller.....	2,964	9.66	"	2 9¾. 4
Standard	3,036	0.722	"	2 8¾. 8
Albion	3,203	5.083	"	2 7¼. 4
Star	2,882	2.5	"	2 10½

No. 181. Return of the Number of Persons admitted to view the British Museum from Christmas 1826 to Christmas 1831.

	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.
January . . .	6,491	7,273	6,000	3,870	7,551
February . . .	8,177	4,603	5,101	3,847	6,542
March . . .	9,557	7,460	6,344	7,558	8,969
April . . .	6,079	9,484	4,385	5,970	8,185
May . . .	9,613	9,608	10,218	9,309	10,651
June . . .	9,039	12,494	7,770	8,067	14,882
July . . .	13,280	12,327	12,419	10,537	17,511
October . . .	9,950	8,834	6,902	10,224	12,004
November . . .	4,448	4,687	5,773	7,582	8,425
December . . .	2,497	4,458	3,189	4,372	4,992
	79,131	81,228	68,101	71,336	99,712

The number of visits made to the reading-rooms for the purpose of study or research were—in 1810, about 1,950; in 1815, 4,300; in 1820, 8,880; in 1825, 22,800; in 1830, 31,200; in 1831, 38,200.

The number of visits by artists and students to the Townley and Athenian Galleries for the purpose of study in 1831—4398.

Number of visits made to the Print Room in 1831—about 4400.

Expenses incurred on the occasion of the Coronation of their Majesties:—

In the several departments of their Majesties' household	£22,234	10	3
By the Office of Arms, for the King's heralds and pursuivants	1,478	3	9
In the Office of Works for fitting up the Abbey, &c.	12,085	14	5
In the Mint, for Coronation medals	4,326	4	6
The amount expended for fireworks and for keeping open the public theatres on the night of the Coronation	3,034	18	7

Total . . . £43,159 11 6

XXIII. TABLE OF NEW CUSTOMS DUTIES INWARDS, 1832.

ARTICLES.			DUTY.		
			£.	s.	d.
Alkanet Root	.	the cwt.	0	2	0
Almonds, viz. :—					
Bitter	.	the cwt.	0	4	0
Jordan	.	the cwt.	2	0	0
any other sort	.	the cwt.	1	0	0
Aloes	.	the lb.	0	0	8
the produce of and imported from any British possession	.	the lb.	0	0	2
Amber, rough	.	the lb.	0	0	6
Ambergris	.	the oz.	0	0	6
Angelica	.	the cwt.	0	4	0
Annatto, viz. :—					
Flag	.	the cwt.	0	1	0
Roll	.	the cwt.	0	4	0
Antimony, viz. :—					
Ore	.	the ton.	0	1	0
Crude	.	the cwt.	0	8	0
Regulus	.	the cwt.	0	16	0
Argol	.	the cwt.	0	0	6
Arrow-root, the produce of, and imported from any British possession	.	the cwt.	0	1	0
Arsenic	.	the cwt.	0	8	0
Asphaltum	.	the cwt.	0	4	0
Balsam, viz. :—					
Canada	.	the lb.	0	0	1
Capiwi	.	the cwt.	0	4	0
Peru	.	the lb.	0	1	0
Tolu	.	the lb.	0	2	0
Bark, viz. :—					
for tanner's or dyer's use	.	the cwt.	0	0	8
- - - imported from any British possession	.	the cwt.	0	0	1
of other sorts	.	the lb.	0	0	1
Extract of, or of other vegetable substances, to be used only for tanning leather, imported from any British possession	.	the cwt.	0	0	1
Basket rods, the bundle, not exceeding three feet in circumference at the band	.		0	1	0
Benjamin or Benzoin	.	the cwt.	0	4	0
Berries	.	the cwt.	0	2	0
Bitumen Judaicum	.	the cwt.	0	4	0
Boracic Acid	.	the cwt.	0	4	0
Borax or Tincal, viz. :—					
refined	.	the cwt.	0	10	0
unrefined	.	the cwt.	0	4	0
Brazil Wood	.	the ton.	2	0	0
Camomile Flowers	.	the lb.	0	0	3
Camphor, viz. :—					
refined	.	the cwt.	2	0	0
unrefined	.	the cwt.	0	1	0
Camwood	.	the ton	0	5	0
Cantharides	.	the lb.	0	1	0
Caoutchouc	.	the cwt.	0	1	0
Cardamoms	.	the lb.	0	1	0
Carmine	.	the oz.	0	0	6

ARTICLES.		DUTY.		
		£.	s.	d.
Castor	the lb.	0	0	6
Chicory, roasted or ground	the lb.	0	0	6
China Root	the lb.	0	0	3
Cinnabaris Nativa	the lb.	0	0	1
Citrat of Lime	the lb.	0	0	2
Citric Acid	the lb.	0	0	6
Cloves, imported from any British possession in Asia, Africa, or America	the lb.	0	2	0
Cobalt	the cwt.	0	1	0
Cocoa Nuts	the lb.	0	0	6
———— the produce of, and imported from any British possession	the lb.	0	0	2
———— Husks and shells	the lb.	0	0	1
———— Paste, the produce of, and imported from any British possession	the lb.	0	0	4
Colocynth	the lb.	0	0	2
Columbo Root	the lb.	0	0	2
Comfits	the lb.	0	1	0
Copper Ore, the produce of, and imported from any British possession in America	the ton	1	0	0
Cranberries	the gallon	0	0	1
Cream of Tartar	the cwt.	0	2	0
Cubebs	the lb.	0	0	6
Dates	the cwt.	0	10	0
Drugs not particularly charged in this or any other Act,	the cwt.	0	10	0
Euphorbium	the cwt.	0	6	0
Galls	the cwt.	0	2	0
Gamboge	the cwt.	0	4	0
Gentian	the cwt.	0	4	0
Ginseng	the cwt.	0	4	0
Granilla	the lb.	0	0	2
Gum, viz.:—				
—— Animi, Copal, Arabic, Senegal, Tragacanth, Lac Dye, Shellac, Storax, and other Gum, not otherwise charged in this Act	the cwt.	0	6	0
Hair, viz.:—				
—— Cow, Ox, Bull, or Elk Hair	the cwt.	0	0	6
Hellebore	the lb.	0	0	1
Hemp, rough and undressed, or any other vegetable substance of the nature and quality of undressed hemp, and applicable to the same purposes	the cwt.	0	0	1
Hoofs of Cattle	for every 100 <i>l.</i> of the value	1	0	0
Jalap	the lb.	0	0	6
Jet	the lb.	0	0	2
Ink for printing	the cwt.	0	10	0
Juice of Lemons, Limes, or Oranges	the gallon	0	0	0½
Lac, viz.:—				
—— Stick Lac	the cwt.	0	1	0
Lamp Black	the cwt.	1	0	0
Latten, viz.:—				
—— Black	the cwt.	0	4	0
—— Shaven	the cwt.	0	6	0
Leaves of Roses	the lb.	0	0	2
Live Creatures, illustrative of Natural History				Free.
Maccaroni	the lb.	0	0	2
Mahogany, viz.:—				
—— imported from any British possession	the ton	4	0	0

ARTICLES.	DUTY. £. s. d.
Mahogany, imported from the Bay of Honduras, in a British ship cleared out from the Port of Belize the ton	1 10 0
Manganese Ore the ton	0 10 0
Manna the lb.	0 0 3
Mastic the cwt.	0 6 0
Medlars the bushel	0 1 0
Moss, viz.:—	
— Lichen Islandicus the lb.	0 0 1
— Rock, for dyer's use the ton	0 5 0
— not otherwise charged for every 100l. of the value	5 0 0
Musk the oz.	0 0 6
Myrrh the cwt.	0 6 0
Nicaragua Wood the ton	0 5 0
Nuts, viz.:—	
— Cashew Nuts the cwt.	0 10 0
— Pistachio Nuts the cwt.	0 10 0
Oakum the cwt.	0 0 1
Ochre the cwt.	0 1 0
Oil, viz.:—	
— Castor, the produce of, and imported from, any British possession the cwt.	0 2 6
— Paran the tun	8 8 0
— Chemical, Essential, or Perfumed, viz.:—	
- - - of Carraways the lb.	0 4 0
- - - of Cloves the lb.	0 14 0
- - - of Lavender the lb.	0 4 0
- - - of Mint the lb.	0 4 0
- - - of Peppermint the lb.	0 4 0
- - - of Spike the lb.	0 4 0
- - - of all other sorts the lb.	0 1 4
Olibanum, or Frankincense the cwt.	0 6 0
Orris, or Iris Root the cwt.	0 10 0
Ores, not particularly charged in this or any other Act, except Tin Ore,	
for every 100l. of the value	5 0 0
Painters' Colours, unmanufactured, not particularly charged in this or any other Act,	
for every 100l. of the value	5 0 0
Pink Root the lb.	0 0 4
Pitch, Burgundy the cwt.	0 8 0
Pomegranates the 1000	0 15 0
Peels of the cwt.	0 1 0
Quicksilver the lb.	0 0 1
Quinces the 1000	0 1 0
Radix, viz.	
— Contrayerva the lb.	0 0 2
— Ipecacuanha the lb.	0 1 0
— Serpentina the lb.	0 0 2
Red Wood or Guinea Wood the ton	0 5 0
Rhubarb the lb.	0 1 0
Safflower the cwt.	0 1 0
Sago the cwt.	0 1 0
Sal, viz.	
— Ammonia the cwt.	0 1 0
— Prunella the cwt.	0 1 0
Salep or Salop the cwt.	0 1 0
Sanguis Draconis the cwt.	0 4 0
Sapan Wood the ton	0 1 0

ARTICLES.

DUTY.

	£.	s.	d.
Sarsaparilla the lb.	0	0	6
Sassafras the cwt.	0	2	0
Saunders, White or Yellow the cwt.	0	1	0
— Red the ton	0	1	0
Sausages or Puddings the lb.	0	0	4
Scammony the lb.	0	2	6
Seed, viz.			
— Anniseed the cwt.	0	5	0
— Cummin Seed the cwt.	0	2	0
— Fennel Seed the cwt.	0	2	0
— Hemp Seed the Quarter	0	1	0
— Lettuce Seed the Quarter	0	1	0
— Worm Seed the cwt.	0	2	6
Senna the lb.	0	0	6
Skins; viz. Seal Skins in the Hair, not tanned, tawed, nor in any way dressed; of British taking the dozen skins	0	0	1
Smalts the lb.	0	0	4
Spelter, in cakes the cwt.	0	2	0
Sponge the lb.	0	0	6
— the produce of and imported from any British Possession the lb.	0	0	1
Squills, dried the cwt.	0	8	0
— not dried the cwt.	0	1	0
Stavesacre the cwt.	0	4	0
Steel, unwrought, prepared in and imported from any British Possession in Asia, Africa, or America the ton	0	1	0
Stone, viz.			
— Marble in Blocks	Free.		
— Emery Stones the ton	0	1	0
Straw for platting the cwt.	0	0	1
Succinum the lb.	0	0	6
Tapioca the cwt.	0	1	0
Tartaric Acid the lb.	0	0	4
Teeth, viz.			
— Sea Cow, Sea Horse, or Sea Morse Teeth the cwt.	1	0	0
Terra, viz.			
— Japonica or Catechu the cwt.	0	1	0
— Sienna the cwt.	0	4	0
— Umbra the cwt.	0	4	0
— Verde the cwt.	0	1	0
Tortoise-shell, unmanufactured, imported from any British Possession the lb.	0	0	1
Valonia the cwt.	0	1	0
Vanilloes the lb.	0	5	0
Verdigris the lb.	0	1	0
Vermicelli the lb.	0	0	2
Vermillion the lb.	0	0	6
Woad the cwt.	0	1	0
Wood, fit for ship-building, imported from any British Possession within the limits of the East India Company's Charter the load of 50 cubic feet	0	0	1
— imported from any other place within those limits the load	0	10	0
Zaffre the cwt.	0	1	0
Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, not being either in part or wholly manufactured, and not being enumerated or described, nor otherwise particularly charged with duty in this or any other Act for every 100 <i>l.</i> of the value	5	0	0

XXIV. CHRONICLE OF THE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT, [3 Will. IV., 1831-2.]

(*LOARDS*). Parliament opened by his Majesty in person, who, the *Dec.* Commons having been summoned, proceeded to deliver his speech.

6. It recommended a careful consideration of the new Reform Bill about to be introduced; and declared a speedy and satisfactory settlement of this question of the utmost importance. It regretted the distress existing in many places, and trusted to the exertions of Parliament to remove the causes as far as practicable; and further regretted and recommended precautions against the spread of the cholera, then existing at Sunderland. It referred to the opposition made in Ireland to the payment of tithes, and recommended the removing of the causes of complaint, at the same time protecting the Established Church, and securing internal peace and order. It alluded to the unsettled state of affairs in Portugal, Holland, and Belgium; announced that a convention had been concluded with France for the effectual suppression of the slave-trade; and gave assurance of our continual friendly relations with foreign powers. It recommended a consideration of the Estimates, and a regard to economy, to the Commons. It deplored the violence and outrage which had occurred at Bristol, declared that the authority of the laws must be vindicated, and recommended the improvement of the municipal police of the kingdom to the attention of the Houses. It concluded by stating, that though respecting the rights of the people, which secured the privilege of discussing and making known their grievances, yet it was his Majesty's duty to prevent combinations which, in their form and character, were incompatible with all regular government, and opposed to the spirit and provisions of the law; and avowed his determination to repress all illegal proceedings by which the peace and security of his dominions might be endangered.

The Earl of Camperdown moved the address, which, after an alteration suggested by the Earl of Harrowby had been adopted, was agreed to.

(*COMMONS*). Lord John Russell gave notice of his intention of moving for leave to bring in the Reform Bill on Dec. 12. Lord Cavendish moved the address in answer to the King's speech, which was seconded by Sir F. Vincent; and agreed to, after considerable discussion.

(*COMMONS*). Mr. J. Campbell obtained leave to introduce the General Registry Bill, after decided opposition to its future progress had been declared by several members; and also Bills for the limitation of actions relating to real property; for the abolition of fines and recoveries; and for the amendment of the laws relating to tenants by curtesy; that relating to dower; and of the law of inheritance.

Dec. 8. (*LOARDS*). Lord Ellenborough moved for returns relating to the trade with India and China, which were ordered.

(*COMMONS*). In a Committee of the House, Lord Duncannon moved the application of a grant of the land revenue of the crown to an amount not exceeding 78,750*l.*, for improving and completing Buckingham Palace; agreed to.

(*COMMONS*). Lord John Russell introduced the new Bill for Parliamentary Reform. Sir R. Peel, the Marquis of Chandos, Mr. 12. Croker, Sir R. Inglis, Sir C. Wetherell, Mr. A. Baring, and others, intimated their intentions of opposing its future progress, but agreed to its being now read a first time, without dividing the House.

(LORDS). Lord Ellenborough moved for the production of the correspondence between the factory at Canton and the Chinese authorities, relative to the differences which had arisen between them.

Lord Grey opposed the motion, on the ground that the publication might place difficulties in the way of an arrangement, and the motion was withdrawn.

(LORDS). After considerable debate, but without a division, the motion of Lord Melbourne, for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the collection and payment of tithes in Ireland, was agreed to. The Bill for enforcing the process upon contempts in the ecclesiastical courts was introduced by the Lord Chancellor, and read a first time.

(COMMONS). Mr. Sadler's Bill, for regulating the labour of children in mills and factories, was introduced, and read a first time; on the motion of Mr. Stanley, a Select Committee upon the tithes in Ireland, after much discussion, was appointed; and the Bill for regulating schools of anatomy was introduced by Mr. Warburton, and read a first time.

(COMMONS). The second reading of the Reform Bill was opposed at great length by Lord Porchester, Sir E. Sugden, Lord Mahon, and Mr. Croker; and supported by Mr. E. L. Bulwer, Mr. Macaulay, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer; when the debate was adjourned.

(COMMONS). Mr. Herries moved for papers respecting the Russian-Dutch Loan, and an account of the sums paid thereon, with the warrants and orders under which they were paid in 1831; which was agreed to. The debate on the second reading of the Reform Bill was then resumed; which was opposed by Sir R. Inglis, Colonel Sibthorp, Mr. Cust, Mr. Baring Wall, Mr. Cresset Pelham, Mr. Praed, Colonel Lindsay, Sir C. Wetherell, and Sir R. Peel; and supported by Mr. Godson, Colonel Wood, Sir H. Willoughby, Mr. Slaney, Sir J. Burke, Lord W. Lennox, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Stanley; after which the House divided, for the second reading 324; against it 162; majority 162.

(CHRISTMAS RECESS).

(COMMONS). Returns were ordered, on the motion of Mr. G. Dawson, of the number of warrants issued, and the amount of fees payable, for the new commissions of the magistracy of Ireland.

(COMMONS). Mr. Stanley obtained leave to bring in the Bill for amending the representation of the people of Ireland, after many complaints from several of the Irish members of the inadequacy and unfairness of the proportion of members assigned to Ireland; and the Lord Advocate obtained the like permission to bring in the Scotch Reform Bill, which was read a first time.

(COMMONS). The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Reform Bill, after much opposition, and by a division of 152, against 99. Mr. Croker then moved, that the number of boroughs to be wholly disfranchised in the first clause should be left blank, instead of being stated as 56; this was negatived by 198 to 123, and the clause was carried. The Fines and Recoveries Bill was considered in committee; the Anatomy Bill was read a second time; and the Irish Reform Bill read a first time.

(COMMONS). An animated discussion on the presentation of a petition from Leeds, signed by 6000 persons, for the abolition of tithes in Ireland, and the introduction of a system of poor-laws. The second clause of the Reform Bill, disfranchising the boroughs in Schedule B, after much debate, carried in the Committee by a division of 210 to 112;

the third and fourth enfranchising clauses, and several others, were agreed to, without a division. The Bill for amending the Vestry Act of the previous session thrown out on the second reading, by a majority of 44 to 40.

Jan. (LORDS). Discussion relative to the fees on the new commissions
24. of the Irish magistracy; several counties stated to be without a magistrate, in consequence of their refusal to pay the sum demanded.

(COMMONS). The fees upon the new commissions of the Irish magistracy, occasioned a warm debate in this House also. Sir Robert Inglis moved for the return of treaties and correspondence respecting the Protestant Vaudois subjects of the King of Sardinia, whom he stated to be grievously oppressed, and entitled to the interference and protection of this country,—which was agreed to. In a Committee of the whole House several clauses of the Reform Bill were passed after much discussion, but without a division, except on the clause for dividing the county of Lincoln, which was carried by 195 to 64. The motion for the House going into committee on the Anatomy Bill was divided against, by 4 against 87; some of the clauses were carried by similar divisions; the principal opponents being Mr. Hunt and Mr. Briscoe.

(LORDS). The motion of the Earl of Aberdeen for an address to
Jan. his Majesty, respecting the state of affairs between Holland and Bel-
26. gium, negatived by 132, against 95, after considerable discussion.

(COMMONS). Motion of Mr. Perceval for an address to his Majesty, to appoint a general fast, debated with closed doors, and withdrawn by consent of the House. Mr. Herries moved three resolutions, declaring that the recent payments made under the authority of ministers to Russia, on account of the Russian-Dutch Loan, were contrary to the provisions of the act applying thereto, and unwarranted by any authority of Parliament. After a long debate the first resolution was negatived, by 239 to 219; the second without a division; and the third by 233 to 214.

(COMMONS). Numerous petitions presented against the General
Jan. Registry Bill. The clause in the Reform Bill giving four members to,
27. and dividing certain counties, carried in Committee by a majority of 215 to 89; and the clause giving three members to certain other counties agreed to, without a division. A select committee was appointed, on the motion of Mr. C. Grant, to inquire into the affairs of the East India Company, and the state of the trade between Great Britain, the East Indies, and China.

(COMMONS). Colonel Davies moved for a Select Committee to in-
Jan. quire into the present distressed state of the glove-trade, alleging that
31. that trade had been nearly destroyed by allowing the importation of French gloves; after a long debate the motion was negatived, by 223 to 168.

(COMMONS). Several clauses of the Reform Bill were passed in
Feb. committee; the 50*l.* tenant-at-will clause being carried, on a division,
1. by 272 against 32; and the clause restricting persons entitled to vote for a town or borough from voting for a county in right of the same property, by 181 to 91.

(LORDS). Lord Wynford moved, that the judges be ordered to
Feb. attend to advise the House as to the legality of the recent payments
2. made to Russia on account of the Russian-Dutch Loan. After a reply from the Lord Chancellor, and a speech from Lord Eldon, the motion was withdrawn.

(COMMONS). Committee on the Reform Bill. Several clauses agreed to; Mr. Hunt's amendment on the 10*l.* clause, for extending the franchise to all persons paying rates and taxes being negatived, by 290 to 11.

Feb. 3. (COMMONS). After a very long debate, the 10*l.* clause was carried

Feb. by a majority of 252 to 184; and some other clauses without a
3. division.

(COMMONS). On the motion of Lord Palmerston, that the House
Feb. resolve itself into a Committee of Supply, a debate arose on the finan-
6. cial state of the country, particularly with reference to the late dimi-
nution of its revenue as compared with the expenditure; ultimately
the motion was agreed to, and the sums applied for voted.

(COMMONS). Returns moved for connected with the fees on the
Feb. new commissions of the Irish magistracy. After a warm debate
7. upon the subject generally, the returns were ordered. The House,
in committee, passed several clauses of the Reform Bill, only dividing
upon an amendment proposed by Mr. Lennard, for extending the franchise
in boroughs or cities to persons acquiring the freedom of such places by
marriage, which was negatived by 75 to 25.

(COMMONS). Considerable debate on the presentation of numerous
Feb. petitions against the General Registry Bill, and on the subject of Irish
8. tithes; after which the House went into committee on the Reform
Bill. The only division was on clause 36, regulating the registration
of voters, which was carried by 168 against 65. In a committee of ways
and means, the resolutions proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer
were agreed to, without any opposition.

(COMMONS). Mr. Courtenay moved for information concerning the
Feb. enlistment of men and the equipment of vessels, on an intended expe-
9. dition against the present government of Portugal; and extracts of
any applications relative thereto made by the Portuguese Government
to the British, and the proceedings of ministers thereupon. After a long
discussion, embracing the general state of Portuguese affairs, and the British
connexion therewith, the motion was negatived by 274 against 139.

Feb. 10, 11. (COMMONS). Several clauses of the Reform Bill passed through
the Committee, without a division.

(COMMONS). Discussion relative to the appearance of the cholera
Feb. in London. Sir James Graham brought forward the Navy Estimates
13. in a Committee, which were agreed to; as were also those for civil
contingencies.

(COMMONS). Mr. A. Baring introduced a Bill for limiting the pri-
Feb. vileges of members of the House of Commons, as to the exemption
14. from personal arrest for debt, and for vacating the seats of insolvent
members in custody. The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced
the Bill for establishing boards of health in districts afflicted with the cho-
lera, and for other means of preventing the extension of that disease; which
was read a first and second time. Sir James Graham introduced a Bill for
improving the civil departments of the navy. In a Committee of Supply, Mr.
Spring Rice brought forward the various items, which were agreed to, with-
out opposition.

(COMMONS). The Cholera Prevention Bill read a third time, and
Feb. passed; and several clauses of the Reform Bill agreed to in com-
15. mittee.

Feb. 16. (LORDS). The report of the Select Committee upon Irish tithes
brought up, read, and ordered to be printed.

(COMMONS). Lord John Russell introduced the Bill for determining the
boundaries of the counties, cities, and boroughs connected with the English
Reform Bill. A motion of Mr. Hunt's for a return of court-martials on pri-
vate soldiers, and of the number flogged during the past year, negatived by
61 to 28. Several clauses of the Reform Bill agreed to in committee, with-
out a division. In a committee on the Scotch Cholera Prevention Bill, it

was moved to insert, as an amendment, "Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to visit," &c.; which was opposed by Mr. Hume and others, on the ground that it was not more an intervention of Providence than every other occurrence, and that to single out and particularize an event was irreverent and unbecoming. After a warm discussion the committee divided; for the amendment 55; against it 10.

Feb. (COMMONS). The army estimates were brought forward by Sir J. C. Hobhouse and Mr. Spring Rice, and the resolutions proposed were agreed to.

Feb. 20. (LORDS). The royal assent given, by commission, to the Cholera Prevention Bills (Scotland and England), and fifteen other Bills.

(COMMONS). After the House had divided in favour of going into committee on the Reform Bill, 112 against 70, a debate of some length arose as to the correctness of the method adopted by Lieutenant Drummond, in arranging the boroughs in Schedules A and B; after which great progress was made in Schedule A. The Irish Sub-letting Act passed through a committee of the House after much opposition to some of the clauses. In a committee of supply, the resolutions proposed by Mr. Spring Rice agreed to, without opposition.

(COMMONS). After a long debate two amendments, proposed in *Feb.* committee on the Reform Bill, that Appleby and Amersham should
21. be removed from Schedule A to Schedule B, were negatived; the first by 265 to 143; the second by 254 to 143; Schedule A was then finished; and some progress was afterwards made in Schedule B, without a division.

(COMMONS). In a Committee of the whole House on the Master of *Feb.* the Rolls (Ireland) Bill, which had been introduced by Mr. Knight,
22. for the purpose of enabling the Master of the Rolls to appoint the secretary of his court, in opposition to the right claimed by the Irish Lord Chancellor, Mr. Stanley, in a speech of considerable length, moved, as an amendment, that the Bill be committed that day six months. After a long and earnest debate, the House divided; for the amendment 82; against it 84. The motion of Mr. Campbell, that a Select Committee be appointed to consider the expediency of a general registry, was carried by a majority of 81 to 31. In a Committee of Supply the ordnance estimates were agreed to.

(COMMONS). Lord Nugent obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the *Feb.* general registration of births. In committee the House proceeded
23. with Schedule B of the Reform Bill; dividing on the question, that Helstone be retained in that schedule; for the question 256; against it 179.

(COMMONS). The Bill for regulating the navy civil departments *Feb.* was read a second time, after a strenuous opposition by Mr. Croker,
27. but without a division. On the Anatomy Bill the House was divided against the order of the day being read for its going into committee—ayes 64, noes 13; and, again, against its going into Committee—ayes 50, noes 7; after which it was passed through the Committee, and ordered to be reported.

(LORDS). An animated and lengthened debate took place on the pre-*Feb.* sentation of several petitions against Irish tithes, and also on the subject
28. of education in Ireland.

COMMONS. In a Committee on the Reform Bill, Schedule C was considered; and on the question of giving two members to the Tower Hamlets, involving the principle of representation of the whole of the metropolitan districts, a debate of some length took place, and the House divided—for the motion, 316; against it, 236.

(COMMONS). In a Committee of Supply, on the motion of the *Feb.* Chancellor of the Exchequer, 100,000*l.* was voted for the relief of the 29. sufferers from a recent hurricane in the West Indies. The House was divided on the second reading of the Bill for reducing the amount of drawback allowed on malt used in distilling, it being alleged that the reduction gave an undue advantage to the Irish distillers over those of Scotland, where the grain could not be advantageously used without being malted; the numbers were—for the second reading, 41; against it, 17.

(COMMONS). Earl Grosvenor moved for a Select Committee to *March* inquire into the condition of the silk-manufacturers of Great Britain.

1. After a debate of great length, chiefly as to the real cause of the depressed state of that manufacture, the motion was agreed to.

(COMMONS). The remainder of Schedule C of the Reform Bill *March* agreed to in Committee without a division; and, on the question

2. that the borough of Helston stand part of Schedule B, which had been postponed, the House divided—for the motion, 205; against it, 106.

(LORDS). A Bill introduced by the Archbishop of Canterbury *March* 5. for regulating pluralities of benefices, was read a second time.

(COMMONS). Considerable progress was made in Schedule D of the Reform Bill in committee. The giving a member to Gateshead was opposed on the plea that there were many other places better entitled. On a division, there appeared in favour of the motion, 214; against it, 167.

(COMMONS). On the presentation of some petitions against the *March* recent alterations in the system of Irish Education, a long debate

6. ensued respecting the general principles adopted, and the course pursued, by the ministry, the objection principally urged against them being, that they had not made it imperative that the Bible should be read in schools attended by Catholic children.

(COMMONS). In a Committee of the House, the Chancellor of the *March* Exchequer proposed the renewal of the Sugar Duties Bill for six

7. months, which, after much debate, was carried by a majority of 143 to 134. Some progress was made in the Reform Bill.

(LORDS). On the motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne, the report *March* of the Committee on Irish Tithes was read; after which he moved a

8. series of resolutions, declaring the expediency of giving government the means of relieving the clergymen suffering from the refusal to pay tithes, and of investing it with powers for enforcing the payment of such tithes; and also recommending the commutation of tithes into a charge upon, or an investment in, land; which resolutions, after some discussion, were agreed to.

(COMMONS). Mr. Stanley moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee to take into consideration and receive the report of the Select Committee upon the subject of Irish Tithes, which was opposed, and an amendment moved, that the debate be adjourned till the whole inquiry of the Select Committee was completed, and their reports and the evidence laid before the House. This amendment, after considerable debate, was negatived, by a majority of 314 to 31.

(LORDS). Viscount Strangford moved for the appointment of a *March* 9. Select Committee to inquire into the glove-trade, which was negatived by 41 against 33.

(COMMONS). The House in committee on the Reform Bill. On the question of giving a member to Walsall a division took place, 165 to 87, and in the case of Whitby, of 221 to 120 in favour of those places; and the whole of the enfranchising schedules were then gone through without any further division.

March 10. (COMMONS). The consideration of the Reform Bill concluded in committee, and ordered to be reported.

(COMMONS). Mr. Stanley, in a committee of the House, moved a series of resolutions on the subject of the Irish tithes similar to those agreed to by the Lords on March 8. The debate, after extending to considerable length, was adjourned.

(COMMONS). On bringing up the report of the Committee on the Reform Bill, Lord John Russell moved that the additional member in-

14. tended to have been given to Monmouth county should be omitted, for the purpose of giving a member to Merthyr Tydvil. This was opposed, as unfair to Monmouth, and because a member could be better taken from other places, Walsall being instanced. The motion was eventually carried by a majority of 191 to 146.

March 15. (COMMONS). Mr. Hunt moved for a Select Committee to "inquire into the military executions inflicted on a peaceable multitude assembled in Manchester to petition for reform in parliament on August 16, 1819." This was opposed chiefly on the ground of the time which had elapsed; and the motion was negatived by 206 against 31.

(LORDS.) The Duke of Wellington moved for the production of certain papers relating to the affairs of Belgium and Holland. After a debate as to the propriety of the line of policy pursued by the present ministry towards those countries, the motion was withdrawn.

16. (COMMONS). Navy Estimates agreed to in a Committee of Ways and Means. The Factories Regulation Bill read a second time, after much discussion.

(COMMONS). The debate on the third reading of the Reform Bill commenced, and was continued on the 20th and 22d, when, at a late hour, the House divided—for the third reading, 355; against it, 239.

March 22. (LORDS). The Earl of Wicklow brought forward a motion of censure on the government for the plan of national education established in Ireland, upon which, after a long debate, the House divided—content, 38; non-content, 125.

(LORDS). The motion of the Archbishop of Canterbury, that the Bill for regulating Pluralities of Benefices be considered in committee, was opposed by Lords King, Suffield, and others, because, as they contended, it was quite insufficient; the motion was, however, carried by a majority of 31 to 7.

(COMMONS). On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the Bill for continuing the Sugar Duties for six months be considered in Committee, a debate arose upon West India affairs in general, after which the Bill went through the Committee. On the motion for bringing up the report of the Committee on the Reform Bill, Colonel Sibthorp moved an amendment respecting the division of the county of Lincoln, which was negatived by 169 to 27; the Bill was then passed.

March 26. (LORDS). Earl Grey moved the first reading of the Reform Bill, which was agreed to.

(COMMONS). On the motion for going into a Committee of Supply for the Navy Estimates, Lord Eliot originated a long debate on the foreign policy of the ministry, which he strongly condemned; after which the resolutions for the Navy Estimates were agreed to without opposition.

March 27. (LORDS.) The Plurality of Benefices Bill passed through committee after much discussion, but without any division.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Ewart obtained leave to bring in a Bill for abolishing the punishment of death in the cases of horse, sheep, and cattle stealing. On resuming the adjourned debate on the subject of Irish tithes, the first reso-

lution declaratory of the systematic opposition to the payment of tithe in Ireland, being moved, Mr. Ruthven moved the substitution of one declaring, among other things, that the property of the Church of Ireland required revision and modification, and that a reduction of the Church Establishment had become necessary; which was negatived by a majority of 123 to 27, and the original resolution agreed to. The second resolution, empowering the Government to relieve the clergy in Ireland, also occasioned a division, but was carried by 86 to 11. The third resolution was agreed to without opposition.

(COMMONS.) In a Committee of Supply the army estimates were *March* brought forward by Sir J. Hobhouse, and the resolutions proposed 28. agreed to.—The fourth resolution on the subject of Irish tithes in committee was adjourned after a long debate.

(COMMONS.) The motion for considering in committee the Bill *March* for reducing the drawback allowed on malt used in distilling was 30. opposed, as inflicting an injustice on the highland distillers, and as likely to encourage illicit distillation. The motion was carried by 74 to 36, and the Bill passed through and ordered to be reported. The adjourned resolution in the Committee on Irish tithes carried by 130 to 25, and the whole were ordered to be reported.

April (LORDS.) The Plurality of Benefices Bill read a third time and 2. passed.

(COMMONS.) The Malt Drawback Bill read a third time, after a division of 82 against 41. The resolutions respecting Irish tithes were reported and read, and a Bill founded on them ordered to be brought in. The second reading of the Bill for removing the penalties on Roman Catholic clergymen for performing marriages between a Roman Catholic and a Protestant, was opposed, but carried, on a division, by 31 to 5.

(COMMONS.) Col. Davies moved for a Select Committee to inquire *April* into the causes of the present distressed state of the glove-trade, which 3. he attributed to the importation allowed to take place from France. After a long discussion, the House divided, for the motion 26, against it 44.

(COMMONS.) The Navy Civil Departments Bill, abolishing the *April* Navy Board, was carried through a Committee, after a division of 6. 118 to 50; and the Irish Tithes Bill read a second time after a division of 119 to 21.

(LORDS.) Earl Grey moved the second reading of the Reform *April* Bill. The second reading was advocated by Viscount Melbourne, 9. Lord Stourton, Lord Haddington, and Viscount Gage, the two latter declaring their intention of attempting to modify it in Committee; and opposed by Lord Ellenborough, the Bishop of Durham, the Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Bathurst, and the Marquis of Londonderry; after which the House adjourned.

(COMMONS.) The Irish Tithes Bill passed through a Committee after a long discussion, and a division on one of the clauses of 107 against 13 in favour thereof.

(LORDS.) Renewed debate on the second reading of the Reform *April* Bill. The Earl of Shrewsbury, the Earl of Harrowby, and Lord 10. Wharncliffe, spoke in favour of the second reading, but the two latter signified their intention of opposing many of its provisions in the committee; the Earl of Limerick, the Earl of Mansfield, Lord Colville, the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Grantham spoke in opposition; after which the debate was again adjourned.

April 11. (LORDS.) Adjourned debate on the Reform Bill resumed. The

April Earl of Winchilsea, the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Falmouth,
 11. the Marquis of Bristol, and the Bishop of Exeter, opposed the second reading; which was supported by the Earl of Radnor, the Bishops of London and Mlandaff, and the Marquis of Lansdowne; when the debate was again adjourned.

(LORDS.) After a debate which lasted till seven o'clock in the
April morning of April 14, the second reading was carried on a division by
 13. 184 against 175. The speakers were, against the Bill, Lord Wynford, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Earl of Eldon, Lord Tenterden, the Bishop of Gloucester, and Lord Lyndhurst; for the Bill, Lord Durham, Viscount Goderich, the Lord Chancellor, and Earl Grey.

(COMMONS.) The Miscellaneous Estimates passed through a Committee of Supply.

April (COMMONS.) The Irish Tithes Bill read a third time, after a division of 52 against 10.
 16.

April (COMMONS.) The Anatomy Bill passed through a Committee of
 18. the whole House, after much opposition and many ineffectual divisions.

(LORDS.) The House in Committee on the Reform Bill. On Earl
May Grey moving the first clause, Lord Lyndhurst moved as an amendment
 7. the postponing of the clause, in order that the enfranchising clauses might be considered first. After a long debate, the amendment was carried by a majority of 151 to 115. Lord Ellenborough then detailed the plan of reform he and his party were prepared to support, and Earl Grey moved the adjournment of the Committee to May the 10th, which was agreed to.

(LORDS.) Earl Grey and the Lord Chancellor, on presenting petitions in favour of reform, took occasion to inform the House that
May they, together with their colleagues, had tendered their resignation
 9. as Ministers, in consequence of their having been left in a minority on the division on the Reform Bill on May 7.

(COMMONS.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer made a similar announcement as to the resignation of Ministers, to that made in the Lords.

(COMMONS.) Petition presented from the Common Council of
May London, praying the House to withhold the supplies till the Reform
 10. Bill was passed into a law. Viscount Ebrington then moved an address to his Majesty expressing the regret of the House at the retirement of the Ministry, and praying him to call to his councils such persons only as will carry into effect the Reform Bill unimpaired in all its essential provisions. After a long debate, the motion was carried on a division of 288 against 208.

May 11. (COMMONS.) The Anatomy Bill read a third time, and passed.

(LORDS.) The Duke of Wellington, on presenting a petition against
May reform, stated to the House that the negotiation for the purpose of
 17. forming a new Ministry under his auspices, which had been in agitation for some days, had failed, and that Earl Grey was again in communication with the King. This was confirmed by that nobleman, who added, that his retention of office must depend on his conviction of being able to carry the Reform Bill unimpaired in any of its principles.

May (LORDS.) Committee on the Reform Bill; considerable progress
 21. made without any division.

(COMMONS.) The Scotch Reform Bill read a second time; as was also the English Counties Division Bill.

(LORDS.) In the Committee on the Reform Bill the giving two
May Members to the Tower Hamlets was opposed on the plea that the
 22. metropolis was already sufficiently represented; upon which the

House divided, content 91, non-content 36. No other division occurred on any other place in Schedule C, which was gone through.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Robinson, after a speech of great length, asserting the mischief produced to the country from the adoption of the principles of free trade, moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the present state of trade, &c. particularly in reference to the recent changes in the navigation laws and commercial policy of the country. A long debate ensued, and the motion was negatived. On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of renewing the Charter of the Bank of England.

(LORDS.) The Navy Civil Departments Bill read a second time.

May In a Committee on the Reform Bill several clauses were passed, a
23. division only taking place on an amendment proposed on one, namely, that Lancashire should return six Members instead of four, which was negatived by 70 against 15.

(LORDS.) The House in Committee on the Reform Bill. Clause

May 24, disqualifying a person from voting for a county in right of a free-
24. hold if the same property gives a vote for a city or borough, was opposed, and the House divided, for the clause 84, against it 23.

(COMMONS.) Mr. F. Buxton moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the best means of effecting the extinction of slavery throughout the British dominions at the earliest possible period. The appointment of the Committee was not objected to, but an amendment proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to add the words "in conformity with the resolutions of this House of May 15, 1823," was opposed, and the House divided, for the amendment 163, against it 90, when the main question, as amended, was put and carried.

May (COMMONS.) The Irish Reform Bill read a second time after a
25. division of 246 to 130.

May (LORDS.) The English Reform Bill carried through the Committee,
30. and ordered to be reported.

(COMMONS.) The Bill introduced by Mr. A. Baring for regulating and restricting the privileges of Members of Parliament of being exempt from arrest for debt, and incapacitating insolvent persons from being Members, read a second time after a division of 38 against 4.

(COMMONS.) On the motion of Mr. E. L. Bulwer, a select Com-
May mittee was appointed to inquire into the state of the law respecting
31. the performances and literature of the drama. A select Committee was also appointed, on the motion of Sir H. Parnell, to inquire into the outrages recently committed in Queen's County, Ireland.

June (LORDS.) Royal assent given to the Irish Tithes Bill, the Navy Civil
1. Departments Bill, and several others.

(COMMONS.) Scotch Reform Bill in committee. Clause 3 carried on a division by 163 to 61; and several other clauses passed without dividing.

June (LORDS.) The English Reform Bill read a third time and passed,
4. after a division of 106, against 22.

June (COMMONS.) The Lords' amendments to the English Reform Bill,
5. agreed to after a long debate.

June (COMMONS.) The Division of Counties and Boundaries Bill, car-
8. ried through the Committee.

(COMMONS.) On the motion for recommitting the Irish Reform
June Bill, Mr. O'Connell moved that the 40s. freeholders should be restored
13. to the right of voting taken from them by the Catholic Emancipation Act; which was decided against by a majority of 122 to 73. Sir R. Heron then moved that the University of Dublin only return one Member instead of two, as provided by the Bill, which was also negatived by 147 to 97

(COMMONS). Mr. E. L. Bulwer moved a series of resolutions, declaring the inexpediency of the stamp duties on newspapers, and
 June 14. other duties and taxes which impede the diffusion of knowledge, and the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the propriety of establishing a cheap postage on newspapers and other publications; which were opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as not being the best adapted to obtain the end desired, and the present not being a fit opportunity, upon which the motion was withdrawn. Mr. Stanley obtained leave to bring in a Bill for preventing party processions of a certain description in Ireland.

(COMMONS). The Scotch Reform Bill passed through the Committee, after several divisions upon amendments as to the proposed arrangement of the counties and burghs, all of which were negatived.
 June 15.

(COMMONS). The Bill for enabling the natives of India, whether Christians or not, to be jurymen, read a third time, and passed.
 June 18.

(LORDS). The Anatomy Bill read a second time, after a division of 15 to 10.
 June 19.

(COMMONS). Mr. Sadler brought forward a motion, declaring the necessity of establishing a system of poor-laws in Ireland, which, after a long debate, was negatived by a majority of 77 against 58. Mr. Hunt's motion for the suspension of flogging in the army, till after the next session of Parliament, also negatived by 37 against 15.

(COMMONS). An address to his Majesty upon the attack recently made upon him at Ascot agreed to; a similar one being also carried
 June 20. in the Lords. The Bill for regulating the office of coroner passed through a Committee, after a considerable discussion.

(COMMONS). The Division of Counties and Boundaries Bill carried through a Committee, after several amendments had been put and negatived.
 June 22.

(COMMONS). The Irish Party Procession Bill was opposed in going into Committee, by Mr. Lefroy and others, whose amendment for its
 June 25. being considered that day six months was negatived by 110 to 29.

(COMMONS). The Scotch Reform Bill read a third time, and passed.
 June 27.

(COMMONS). Mr. H. L. Bulwer moved an address to the Crown, for giving to the inhabitants of New South Wales the benefit of trial
 June 28. by jury, and some system of representative government; the former part of the resolution was withdrawn, on the statement of Lord Howick, that it was already practically effected; and the latter, after considerable discussion, was negatived by a majority of 65 against 26. The motion of Mr. C. Fergusson, for the production of certain papers relating to Poland, gave rise to an eulogium on the exertions for freedom made by that country, and an expression of regret for its present state, from every speaker, of whatever party, in the House; after which the motion was agreed to.

(COMMONS). Committee on the Irish Reform Bill. The clause enacting the payment of rates previous to registration, carried by a
 June 29. majority of 59 to 21. In a Committee of the whole House, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the granting of 1,000,000*l.* for the relief of the sufferers by a hurricane in the West India Islands, which was agreed to.

(LORDS). The Earl of Roden moved an address to the King, praying his consideration of the afflicted state of the Protestants of Ireland, and the adoption of such measures as will uphold the Protestant religion, and protect the lives and properties of the Irish subjects. Upon this, after a debate of several hours, the House divided—for the motion
 July 2. 79, against it 120.

(COMMONS). The ordnance estimates agreed to in a Committee of Ways and Means. Several clauses of the Irish Reform Bill passed through y committee of the whole House; two clauses being opposed, but carried by large majorities.

(COMMONS). Mr. Waithman brought forward a series of resolutions, condemnatory of the system of free-trade; which, after considerable discussion, were negatived without a division. Mr. Hume moved for the production of certain papers connected with the case of Somerville, a private in the Scotch Greys, who, it was stated, had been flogged for expressing certain political opinions, under the plea of a breach of discipline. After a long debate, Mr. Hume withdrew the motion, giving notice of his intention to move for a Select Committee on the same subject at a future time. On the motion of Sir A. Agnew, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the law and practices relating to the observance of the Sabbath.

July 4. (LORDS). The Scotch Reform Bill read a second time.

July 5. (LORDS). On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, the Bill for abolishing the High Court of Delegates was read a first time.

(COMMONS). Mr. Stanley moved for leave to bring in a Bill for amending the Irish Tithe Composition Acts, and for rendering them permanent and compulsory; upon which Mr. J. Grattan moved, as an amendment, a series of resolutions, declaring that tithe in Ireland must be altogether extinguished. After a long debate, in which most of the Irish members opposed the Bill, the debate was adjourned.

July 9. (LORDS). The Division of Counties Bill was read a third time, and passed.

(COMMONS). The Irish Reform Bill, after the different clauses had been discussed in several sittings, passed through the Committee, and was ordered to be reported.

July 10. (LORDS). The Scotch Reform Bill passed through Committee.

(COMMONS). Mr. Spence introduced a Bill for diminishing the expense and delay attending suits in Chancery. The debate on the subject of Irish tithes resumed, and again adjourned, after a discussion of some hours.

July 11. (LORDS). The royal assent given to the Punishment of Death Abolition Bill, the Division of Counties Bill, and several others.

(COMMONS). The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee, to take into consideration the convention with Russia, regarding the Russian-Dutch Loan; to which Mr. Herries moved an amendment, stating that the recent payments made, in consequence of the separation of Holland and Belgium, was an application of the public money not warranted by law. After a long and animated debate, the House divided—for the amendment 197, against it 243.

July 13. (LORDS). The Scotch Reform Bill read a third time, and passed.

(COMMONS). The adjourned debate on the subject of Irish tithes resumed, when, after a long debate, the amendment was negatived, by a majority of 124 against 32; and the Bill ordered to be brought in.

(COMMONS). The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day for the House going into Committee, to consider of the convention relating to the Russian Dutch Loan. Mr. A. Baring moved for the production of more papers, contending that those produced formed no justification of ministers in paying money to Russia, after the separation of Belgium from Holland. After a long and warm debate, the amendment was negatived, by 191 to 155; and the Committee adjourned.

July 17. (LORDS). Royal assent given, by commission, to the Scotch Reform and other Bills.

July 18. (COMMONS). The Irish Miscellaneous Estimates agreed to in a Committee of Supply. The Irish Reform Bill read a third time, and passed. The Irish Tithe Composition Bill read a second time.

July 19. (LORDS). The Anatomy Bill read a third time and passed, after a division of 29 against 9. The Irish Reform Bill read a first time.

July 20. (LORDS). Lord Wynford's Bill, for preventing bribery at elections, read a second time.

(COMMONS). The House having gone into Committee, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a resolution empowering the continuance of the payments to Russia under the stipulations of the convention with that Power relative to what was termed the Russian-Dutch loan, which was agreed to after a long debate, and a division of 191 against 112.

July 23. (LORDS). The Irish Reform Bill read a second time, without a division.

(COMMONS). In a Committee of Supply a variety of resolutions were agreed to; but on that for voting 37,500*l.* in aid of the newly-established schools in Ireland, a long debate ensued, and the House divided—for the grant 68, against it 17.

July 24. (COMMONS). On the motion for the House going into Committee on the Irish Tithe Composition Bill, Mr. Sheil moved to instruct the Committee "to recite, in the preamble of the Bill, that it was expedient to extend the Tithe Composition Act, with a view to the better valuation of first fruits, and the future appropriation of tithes to such purposes of religion, education, and charity, as, after making a due provision for the maintenance of the Established Church, shall to Parliament seem meet." This amendment, after a long discussion, was negatived by 76 against 18.

July 25. (COMMONS). The House in Committee on the Customs' Duties Bill, in which Mr. Burge moved the reduction on coffee from 6*d.* to 3*d.* per lb., which was negatived by 53 against 22, the other resolutions being agreed to without any division.

July 25. (LORDS). The Irish Reform Bill passed through a Committee.

July 27. (COMMONS). The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward the Budget; after a debate of considerable length the resolutions proposed were agreed to. In a Committee of Supply the grant to Maynooth College was opposed by a minority of 8 against 55.

July 30. (LORDS). The Irish Reform Bill read a third time, and passed, after an amendment respecting the qualification of freeholders, proposed by the Earl of Roden, had been negatived by a majority of 36 against 24. The Russian-Dutch Loan Bill read a second time, after a long debate.

(COMMONS). The Speaker announced to the House his intention of quitting the Chair at the end of the present Parliament, upon which a vote of thanks was passed for the manner in which he had discharged his high and important duties. In a Committee on the Civil List the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed resolutions for regulating the salaries paid to the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker, and other officers, which were agreed to.

July 31. (COMMONS). The Bill for abolishing the punishment of death for forgery in certain cases, read a third time, and passed.

(LORDS). The royal assent given, by commission, to the Anatomy Bill, and several others. The Russian-Dutch Loan Bill read a third time, and passed.

(COMMONS). In a Committee of Supply a pension of 4000*l.* a-year voted to the Speaker on his retirement, with a reversion of 3000*l.* a-year to his next male heir.

(*LOARDS*). The Irish Boundaries Bill read a third time, and passed.

Aug. 2. The Lord Chancellor introduced a Bill for abolishing certain sinecures in the Court of Chancery, which was read a first time.

(*COMMONS*). Mr. H. L. Bulwer moved that an Address be presented to his Majesty, praying him to use his influence with the German Diet in favour of the liberties and independence of the German people. After a debate as to the effect of the recent measures of the German Diet against the liberty of the press, and the policy that ought to be pursued by England towards the Germanic States, the motion was negatived. The Irish Tithe Composition Bill carried through the Committee, after several nights' discussion.

Aug. 3. (*LOARDS*). The royal assent given, by commission, to the Russian-Dutch Loan, the Customs' Duties, and other Bills.

(*COMMONS*). The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee for the purpose of voting a sum of money for the relief of the Crown colonies in the West Indies, on adopting certain measures for ameliorating the condition of the slaves, which was opposed; a long debate ensued, and the House divided—ayes 51, noes 20. The House then went into Committee, and the resolution was agreed to.

(*COMMONS*). The Irish Tithes Composition Bill read a third time, and passed. The Bill for preventing bribery and corruption at elections carried through a Committee. Lord Palmerston moved, in a Committee, a resolution authorising his Majesty to guarantee a loan to be contracted for by the Government of Greece, which, after considerable discussion, was agreed to, and a Bill to that effect ordered to be brought in.

Aug. 7. (*LOARDS*). The Bill for abolishing the Chancery sinecures read a third time, and passed.

(*COMMONS*). A motion of Colonel Evans, relating to the situation of Poland, and recommending the interference of England, negatived, on the plea of its inexpediency, after a debate of considerable length.

Aug. 9. (*COMMONS*). The Bill for preventing bribery at elections read a third time, and passed.

The royal assent given, by commission, to the Speaker's Retirement Pension Bill, the Chancery Sinecures Bill, and seven others.

Aug. 15. The Bill for regulating Juries in India, the Irish Party Processions Bill, and West India Colonies Relief Bill, read a third time, and passed. On the third reading of the Consolidated Funds Bill, the Duke of Wellington and Earl Grey entered into statements respecting the financial and political state of the country.

The royal assent given, by the King in person, to the West India Relief, the Civil List Payment, the Punishment for Forgery, the India Juries, the Irish Tithe Composition, the Irish Party Processions, and other Bills; after which his Majesty thanked the Houses for their diligence and zeal, particularly as shown in their labours on the Reform Bills, which he trusted would give additional security to the institutions of the State; he lamented the continued disturbances in Ireland, which, however, he hoped the laws lately passed would tend to allay, as also the measures adopted for extending the benefits of education in that kingdom; congratulated them on our friendly relations with all foreign powers, and the preservation of the general peace, notwithstanding the final arrangement between Holland being incomplete, and the contest now taking place in Portugal; he thanked the Commons for the supplies granted, and assured them of the strictest regard being paid to economy in every department of the State; and concluded by recommending their attention to the preservation of the public peace and to the maintenance of the authority of the law in their respective counties. His Majesty having concluded, the Lord Chancellor declared the Parliament prorogued.

XXV.—PRIVATE BILLS OF THE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT, 1831-2.

I.—Numerical Abstract of the List of Petitions and Private Bills.

Petitions presented, or Bills introduced from the Lords	205
Bills read first time	180
Bills read second time	171
Bills read third time	163
Bills which received the Royal Assent	158

II.—Comparative Classification of Private Bills for Eight Years.

BILLS PASSED.	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832
Agriculture	28	24	26	19	26	25	19	16
Companies	11	6	5	2	6	2	3	3
Improvement of Towns and Districts	73	47	39	39	42	39	27	34
Internal Communication	108	83	63	83	83	83	100	64
Navigation	15	4	7	6	5	11	5	6
Private Regulation	51	42	45	33	45	48	40	35
Total	286	206	185	182	207	208	194	158

III.—Abstract of Petitions and Private Bills in Parliament, in the Session of 1831-2.

I.—AGRICULTURE.	Petitions.	Passed.	Not Passed.
1. Inclosures	21	11	10
2. Draining	6	5	1
II.—COMPANIES.			
1. British Commercial Insurance	1	1	0
2. Liverpool Marine Assurance	1	1	0
3. Scotland Life Insurance	1	1	0
4. Graziers', Ireland	1	0	1
5. Sutton Pool Harbour	1	0	1
6. New Brunswick Land	1	0	1
III.—IMPROVEMENTS OF TOWNS AND DISTRICTS.			
1. General Improvement	13	9	4
2. Churches, Markets, Bridges, Gaols, &c.	16	14	2
3. Local Water Works	2	2	0
4. Local Gas Works	4	3	1
5. Municipal Regulations, Vestries, &c.	12	6	6
IV.—INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.			
1. Roads	60	53	7
2. Canals	3	2	1
3. Railways	12	8	4
4. Improvement of Rivers	3	1	2
V.—NAVIGATION.			
1. Improvement of Harbours, &c.	2	2	0
2. Kingston-upon-Hull Pilotage	1	1	0
3. Docks	4	2	2
4. Piers	2	1	1
5. Fisheries	1	0	1
VI.—PRIVATE REGULATIONS.			
Estates, Divorces, Naturalizations, &c.	37	35	2
	205	158	47

It will be observed, that the number of Private Bills passed during the last Session is considerably less than that for any of the preceding seven years. In the first item, that of inclosures, the decrease may readily be accounted for by the extent to which the system has already been carried; though it is somewhat remarkable, that out of twenty-one petitions, so large a proportion as ten should have failed of being passed into law. The decreased number of road Bills arises probably from the same cause as that of inclosures,—namely, the wants of the country being to a very great extent supplied; and the direction of the public attention to rail-roads. The Bills for the improvement of towns and districts seem to have suffered little or no decrease, affording satisfactory evidence of the attention paid to the comforts and convenience of the general population. We now proceed to notice somewhat more in detail the private Bills which have been passed during the last Session.

I.—In the Bills relating to agriculture, although those for inclosure present a decrease, yet those for draining and improving land appear to suffer no diminution. Of the inclosures, two are in Oxfordshire, and two in Worcestershire; and the counties of Bedford, Gloucester, Montgomery, Norfolk, Northampton, Pembroke, and York, have one each. Of those for draining, four are in Lincolnshire, and one in Yorkshire.

II.—No new company has been formed during this Session, except that for the metropolitan cemetery, noticed further on. The three Bills under the head of '*Companies*,' are merely for the regulation and enlarging the powers of companies already established, enabling them to sue and be sued by their officers, increasing their capital, &c.

III.—Nine Bills have been passed for the *General Improvement of Towns or Districts*, one of which was for Londonderry in Ireland. The others were for the general improvement and regulation of Bristol, Chorlton-row in Lancashire, Exeter, Manchester, St. Andrew's in London, and St. Leonard's near Hastings; one was for "paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, and improving the town and port of Hastings; for establishing markets therein, and supplying the inhabitants with water;" and one for altering and enlarging a former Act for lighting and otherwise improving the parish of St. Luke's, Middlesex, and for placing under the care of trustees certain roads which were lately turnpike-roads.

The Bills passed for *Churches, Bridges, and other Local Improvements*, were—

Birkenhead—for more effectually repairing and enlarging the church.

Bristol Blind Asylum—for better governing and regulating.

Chester Bridge—amending former Act respecting.

Chichester—for repairing the church.

Cork Infirmary—for regulating.

Haddington (Scotland)—for building and maintaining a court-house, with record-rooms and other offices.

Inverness—for maintaining and regulating gaols and court-house.

Liverpool—establishing and regulating the cattle-market.

London Bridge—for carrying into effect former Acts respecting the approaches.

Metropolis—for establishing, maintaining, and regulating a public cemetery. This, though of the nature of a public improvement, is the speculation of, and carried on by, a private company.

Portman Market (London)—for more effectually maintaining and improving.

Saltash—for constructing a floating bridge at.

Spey Bridge, Elginshire—for rebuilding.

Upton (Worcestershire)—for making and maintaining the town-hall and market-place, and regulating the markets.

The two Bills for *Local Water-works*, were both for towns in Lancashire—namely, for establishing works and providing with water the town of Preston, and part of the township of Fishwick; and for making and maintaining a reservoir for providing a more regular supply of water in Bradshaw-brook, and certain rivers connected therewith, in order to supply Turton and Entwisle, in the parish of Bolton.

The *Gas-works* Bills passed, are—for amending the Act for lighting Paisley, its suburbs, and the places adjacent; for lighting the town of St. Helen's in Lancashire, the hamlet of Hardsham, and several adjacent townships, all in the parish of Prescot; and for lighting the city of Wells, in Somersetshire.

The Bills passed under the head of *Municipal Regulation*, are—

Bristol Damages Compensation—for raising of money, and regulating the assessments for the necessary expenses occasioned by the riots in that town in October, 1831.

Edinburgh Police—for regulating and better ordering.

Islington Church-rates—for the better assessing and collecting of.

Leicester—for better assessing and collecting the poor and other parochial rates, and for better maintaining and employing the poor in St. Margaret's parish.

Ossett-cum-Gawthorpe Corn-mills—for discharging the township of Ossett-cum-Gawthorpe, in the parish of Dewsbury, Yorkshire, from the custom of grinding corn, grain, and malt at certain water corn-mills in the townships of Wakefield and Horbury, and in the parish of Sandal, and for making compensation to the

proprietor of the said mill. This was a remnant of an old feudal custom of compelling the inhabitants of a district to grind their corn at the "lord's mill," and which right had been decided on a recent trial to be still existing in this district. As the right was felt to be too oppressive to be suffered to exist, this Act is to enable those likely to suffer from its exercise to buy it up and extinguish it.

Tower Hamlets Small Debts Court—for enlarging the powers of.

IV. Fifty-three *Road Bills* received the sanction of Parliament during this session, of which five were Scotch and one Irish. Of the two *Canal Bills*, one was to explain and amend former Acts relating to that of Taunton and Bridgewater; and the other for making and maintaining a canal between Gloucester and Berkeley. The Bills relating to *Railways* were—for making a railway from Bodmin to Wadebridge, in Cornwall; for making and maintaining a railway from the Cave-Hill to the harbour of Belfast, in Ireland; to alter and amend former Acts relating to the Clarence Railway, Durham; for establishing a railway from Exeter to Crediton; for making a railway or tram-road from a quay at Port-Madock, in Carnarvonshire, to certain slate-quarries in the parish of Festiniog; to enable the Liverpool and Manchester Company to make a branch railway, and to amend former Acts; for making and maintaining the navigation and railway from Manchester to Bolton and Bury, and to make further collateral branches thereto; and for establishing a railway from Newcastle to Carlisle. The single Bill for the *Improvement of Rivers* relates to the Norwich and Lowestoft Navigation.

V. Under the head of *Navigation* there have been passed Bills for constructing a pier or harbour at Largs, in Ayrshire; for making and improving the harbour of Sutton Pool, in the Port of Plymouth; for better regulating the pilotage of Kingston-upon-Hull; for establishing and maintaining the docks and harbour at Hartlepool, and for constructing a railway; together with a second Act, for making a pier at the same place; and for amending former Acts relating to St. Katherine's Docks.

VI. The Bills for *Private Regulation* amount to thirty-five, of which only one possesses any public interest—namely, that for enabling the Dean and Chapter of Durham to appropriate part of the property of their Church to the establishment of a University in connexion therewith for the advancement of learning.

XXVI.—BRIEF NOTICES OF THE PROGRESS OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

1. CHURCHES.

THE Twelfth Annual Report of the Commissioners appointed for building additional Churches, after reverting to the statement in their Eleventh Report, that 168 churches and chapels had been then completed, giving accommodation for 231,367 persons, including 128,082 free seats appropriated to the use of the poor, states that twenty churches and chapels have since been completed, providing accommodation for 26,361 persons, including 14,039 free seats. Nineteen other churches and chapels are now in progress of erection, and plans have been approved for the building of eight others; which will be commenced as soon as the conveyances of the sites are obtained, and contracts can be entered into for the performance of the works.

The Commissioners further report that they have proposed to make grants in aid of building churches and chapels at eleven places, the plans for which have not yet been laid before the Board. Since their last Report the Commissioners have afforded, or expressed their willingness to afford, facilities for obtaining six additional burial-grounds, and also for obtaining sites for building two new places of worship.

The Exchequer Bills issued for the above purposes to the 24th of July, 1832, amounted to 1,440,000*l*.

St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-street.—The exterior of this church is now finished, and the interior is in a state of great forwardness. It is a Gothic edifice, from the designs of the late John Shaw, Esq., architect of Christ's Hospital, under the superintendence of whom, and of his son and successor to the above office, it has been erected. The southern front is a tower of free-stone, square as high as the belfry, which is lighted by four large windows. Above these windows an octagonal battlement, springing from corbelled heads, surmounts the tower, the four corners of which are ornamented by pinnacles: from thence rises an octagonal lantern, each angle having a buttress and finial, and each front two windows, one above the other: the whole is terminated by a richly-ornamented crown parapet. The entrance doorway is finished with rich tracery, and flanked by two buttresses: the arms of the kingdom and of the city are placed on each side of it, and four blank shields over it; an iron rail and gate separating the whole from the street. A lobby connects the tower with the body of the church, which is an octagon, of about fifty feet diameter. The altar occupies one of the recesses, over which is a large painted window, being the only one in the lower part of the body of the church. Three other recesses are appropriated to the organ and galleries for the children of the parish-schools. The clerestory is supported on arches, with a window in each compartment. The groined arches of the ceiling are supported on clustered columns; and from the pendent

key-stone of each arch, which is highly ornamented, the chandeliers for lighting the church are to be suspended. The whole of the ornaments, particularly those of the interior, are extremely rich. Oak has been used in the interior fittings, gallery fronts, pewing, &c. The body of the church is built of fine white bricks, finished with stone; the tower of a fine yellow free-stone from Rutlandshire. The total height of the tower is 130 feet. About 900 persons, it is calculated, may be accommodated in the church. An important improvement has also been effected in rebuilding this church, by placing it thirty feet farther back than the old edifice, thereby giving that additional space to the great thoroughfare on which it abuts. It is proposed to extend this improvement still further, by pulling down and rebuilding several of the houses west of this structure.

Highgate Church is now completed. In the *Companion* for 1832 it was incorrectly stated that the building was suspended, in consequence of want of funds, arising out of the common circumstance of the cost exceeding the estimate. We are happy to correct this error here, as we have done in another publication. The church was finished early in 1832.

Ladye-Chapel, Southwark.—This chapel, which forms the east end of the magnificent church of St. Saviour's, being in a very dilapidated state, it was proposed, on account of the large estimated expense of its restoration, to pull it down altogether. This project having been opposed by many of the admirers of our ancient Gothic architecture, a successful appeal was made to the public in order to raise the funds necessary to save it from destruction. The necessary sum having been obtained, the work is now proceeding with great rapidity, every part being made an exact *fac-simile* of the original fabric. By an Act of Parliament of last Session an additional width was given to the opening in the main street leading from the bridge, which is now such as to display the whole of the fine church of St. Saviour's to the greatest advantage.

York-Minster.—The damage occasioned by the fire in 1829 has been completely repaired, and the choir has been restored in exact conformity with its former appearance, under the direction of Mr. Smirke. The screen separating the choir from the nave, respecting the position of which there arose a very warm debate among the subscribers as to the expense of the repairs, remains in the same situation it formerly occupied. The only difference now observable between the present and former state of the choir is in the greater freshness and neatness of the stone, and the newness of the carved oak which has replaced that which had become black in the lapse of centuries. The new organ has been partly erected, and, although incomplete, it is used in the choral service.

* 2. METROPOLITAN STREET IMPROVEMENTS, PARKS, &c.

The *Charing Cross and Strand* improvements are in rapid progress towards their completion. All the old buildings have now disappeared. The Golden Cross Inn has been finished, and opened to the public, and the line of houses south of St. Martin's

Church, forming the eastern side of the extensive area (nearly six acres), which, pursuant to the wish of his Majesty has been named Trafalgar Square, are either occupied, or in a state fit for the reception of inhabitants; as are also the new houses in the Strand and the neighbouring streets. It is intended to erect the National Gallery on the site of the old Mews, so as to form the north side of the square.

In the *Borough, High Street*, in order to improve the southern approach to London Bridge, the old line of houses on the western side have been pulled down as far as the Town-Hall on St. Margaret's Hill*. The street is widened considerably, affording an increased facility to the immense traffic of this thoroughfare; and a row of handsome houses, with large and commodious shops, is building, many of which are already erected and occupied. Great progress is also making with houses and shops of a similar character in the new street leading from the bridge to Tooley-street, and with those on the Middlesex side forming the new approaches from Gracechurch-street and Eastcheap.

Statue to George Canning.—In the square adjoining St. Margaret's Church, and facing New Palace Yard, a colossal bronze statue has been erected by subscription to the memory of this statesman. It is placed on a granite pedestal bearing the inscription—

GEORGE CANNING.

This statue was designed and executed by Mr. Westmacott.

St. James's Park.—A new and handsome lodge has been erected in James-street, opening to the road connecting Piccadilly with Great George-street, Westminster; this road is now free to horsemen and private carriages without any restriction. An iron railing and gates separates this road from the road in front of the new palace leading to Constitution Hill; the upper end of this latter road has been raised several feet, and turned so as to pass through the grand archway into Piccadilly.

In *Kensington Gardens* the ground has been drained and the turf pared in order to improve the herbage, which had become extremely rank and sedgy. The pond has also been emptied and cleaned; but no alteration has been made in the disposition of either the water or the plantations.

3. BUILDINGS CONNECTED WITH SCIENCE.

Surrey Zoological Gardens.—Assisted by a subscription, Mr. Cross, formerly of Exeter 'Change, has succeeded in establishing a zoological garden at Walworth, on a piece of ground nearly adjoining the common, to which he has removed his extensive menagerie. The grounds are very tastefully laid out, every advantage being taken of their natural capabilities, among which may be reckoned a piece of water of considerable size. The most

* One of the houses so pulled down, afforded a curious memorial of former times. It was a public-house, bearing the sign of "The Tumble-down Dick." This was represented latterly on the sign-board, as a toper tumbling from his chair; but was originally meant to ridicule the Protector, Richard Cromwell.

remarkable object in the gardens is the building erected for the reception of the wild beasts brought from hot climates. It consists of a glass dome, framed like a conservatory, the base of which is 300 feet in circumference. Within this, leaving a space for visitors to walk, the dens of the animals are arranged in a circle. The whole is warmed by steam, so that in the coldest winter weather, by shutting the glass doors, the animals can be exhibited in a full light, under the temperature of a hot-house. The collection is very good and extensive, and the manner and terms of admission precisely similar to the Zoological Society's Gardens.

4. MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC WORKS.

King's Palace, St. James's Park.—Considerable alterations have been made. The cupola has been taken down, and replaced by one of a much smaller size; and the principal front has been raised so as wholly to conceal the cupola from a spectator in the park, while it continues a distinguishing feature of the garden-front, as was originally intended. This amendment has also the additional advantage of preventing the principal front from being overpowered by the wings, and of giving increased stateliness to the whole pile.

Lambeth Palace.—The new buildings which were undertaken by the present Archbishop of Canterbury immediately after his accession to the see, are just completed externally, at a cost, up to the present time, of upwards of 55,000*l.* These buildings stand in the gardens, east of the old palace. The principal edifice is a beautiful and imposing structure. The ornamental portions are particularly rich, and have been chiefly copied from Westminster and St. Alban's Abbeys. The following are the dimensions of the exterior:—width of entrance, or south front, 160 feet; towers of entrance, front, 84 feet high; north, or garden front, 190 feet wide; east front, 100 feet wide. The whole is built of Bath-stone.

The principal rooms are of fine proportions, and are richly embellished. The library is, perhaps, the finest thing in the whole building. The valuable collection of books and MSS. at Lambeth demanded a suitable apartment for their reception.

The following are the dimensions of some of the principal apartments:—

- Entrance Hall, 29 feet 8 in. by 25 feet 10 in.
- Ante-Room, on ground floor, 23 feet by 19 feet.
- Porch to Guard Room, 24 feet by 18 feet.
- Gallery next Guard Room, 70 feet by 60 feet.
- Drawing Room, 46 feet by 27 feet.
- Dining Room, 29 feet 10 in. by 23 feet 5 in.
- Ladies' Room, 23 feet 9 in. by 19 feet 9 in.
- Archbishop's Bed-room, 30 feet by 27 feet.
- Private Library, 44 feet by 25 feet.
- Gallery on principal floor, 67 feet 6 in. by 11 feet 6 in., and 35 feet 4 in. by 11 feet 6 in.

Goldsmiths' Hall.—The Goldsmiths' Company had, for many years, determined on taking down their old hall in Foster-lane, on account of parts of the building being in a very decayed state, and its arrangement extremely inconvenient for the business of the Company. To this hall is sent all gold and silver articles fabricated in London to be assayed and examined, to ascertain whether the metal be of the proper standard value. In 1829, the old building was taken down, together with several houses adjoining to it, to enlarge the site for the new edifice, which was immediately commenced and carried on with considerable rapidity; and, as far as it has already advanced, is truly worthy of this opulent company. The building is 150 feet in front, from north to south, and 100 feet in depth; it is completely insulated, being bounded by four streets. The style of architecture is Italian. The west, or principal façade, is composed of six attached Corinthian columns, the whole height of the front supporting a rich Corinthian entablature, which is continued all round the building. The east, north, and south fronts are decorated with pilasters, with which, also, the angles are terminated. The plinth round the building is six feet in height, and is constructed of large blocks of granite from the Haytor quarries, in Devonshire. The external walls are built of Portland stone; and some of the blocks, forming the shafts of the columns and the entablature, weigh from ten to twelve tons each. In the centre of the building is a large staircase (surmounted by a dome) leading to a suite of rooms on the principal floor, of the following dimensions: a room for the meetings of the court of assistants, 38 feet long, and 28 feet wide; a drawing-room, 42 feet long, and 28 feet wide; a dining-room, 52 feet long by 28 feet wide; a room for the livery, 38 feet long, and 27 feet wide; and a livery-hall, or banquetting-room, 80 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 35 feet high; all communicating with each other. The roof of the building, which is just completed, is entirely covered with lead. The building has been designed by Mr. Philip Hardwicke, the architect of the company, and has been erected under his superintendence.

Fishmongers' Hall.—The new hall of the Fishmongers' Company is being erected nearly on the site of the old one, adjoining London Bridge. It fronts the Thames, from which it is thrown back sufficiently to admit a terrace in front, and extends back into Thames-street. The basement story is raised, the river-front of which is faced with granite; but the building is not sufficiently advanced to admit of a detailed notice.

New Bridewell, or House of Correction, Westminster.—In May, 1826, an Act of Parliament was passed for building a new Bridewell, or House of Correction, near the old Bridewell in Tothill Fields. The Commissioners appointed, in pursuance of the Act, were twenty-five justices of the peace, of whom ten were acting magistrates for the city and liberty of Westminster, and fifteen for the county of Middlesex. They entered, in July, 1830, into a contract with Messrs. Henry and John Lee, builders, to erect and completely finish the new prison or bridewell, with the offices and boun-

dary wall, according to the drawings and specification prepared by Mr. Robert Abraham, the architect, at the sum of 145,750*l*. The following description may give some idea of the plan of the prison. It is on the panopticon principle, and so arranged as to effect a complete classification of the prisoners in respect of crime, age, and sex. The entrance to the Bridewell is in Francis-street, where a plain porch formed of massive granite blocks, iron gates, portcullis, &c., leads to the court-yard, which is 250 feet in diameter, and from its proximity to the prisons ensures abundance of pure air, light, and security. The court-yard is formed into an octagon by the houses of the governor, the turnkey, and the matron, and the various offices for culinary purposes: also by the entrance-lodge and buildings prepared for the accommodation of prisoners before trial.

On the south, west, and north sides of the court-yard, are situated three distinct prisons of five buildings each, adapted to contain, on the whole, 600 prisoners; the east-side being formed by the entrance-lodge and buildings connected therewith. The division on the south is intended exclusively for males before trial; that in the west to males convicted; and that on the north, to female prisoners, part convicted, and part before trial, each prison having its respective offices, houses, infirmaries, airing-courts, visiting-spaces, and ways to chapel.

The governor's house is situated on the west side of the octagon, and commands the court-yard, entrance-porch, turnkeys'-houses, and offices, forming, with the two single prison buildings on each side, the base of a semicircle, 250 feet in diameter, in which semicircle, radiating to the centre, are three double prison buildings, the whole calculated to contain 200 prisoners, having generally separate cells, solitary cells for refractory prisoners, day-rooms, washing-rooms, and airing-yards. On the ground-story of the governor's house is the turnkey's room, through which every prisoner must pass on his way either to or from the prisons. On the principal story are the visiting magistrates and governor's rooms, to which access is had by a double flight of steps from the court-yard. From the windows of each story of the governor's house the most complete inspection is had of the day-rooms, airing-courts, visiting-spaces, and tread-mills of the several prison buildings in the rear; the tread-mills being placed at the termination of the airing-yards, supported by iron columns and railing, allowing a free circulation of air.

Above the chamber story of the governor's house is situate the chapel, sufficiently capacious to contain 600 prisoners, access to which is had by various routes from the prisons, from which the prisoners proceed in their respective classes. The chapel is well ventilated and lighted by external windows and the turret above. An iron screen will separate the prisoners from the visitors and officers, and the pulpit and reading-desks are so placed as to be seen by all.

The principal turnkey's house and matron's house are situated

on the south and north sides of the octagonal court-yard, which they command, having turnkeys and visiting-magistrates' rooms, and other apartments, with complete inspection of the single and double radiating prison-buildings behind, each of which have their day-rooms, airing-courts, and infirmaries in the semicircles, as before described in the convict prison, and will each also accommodate 200 prisoners. The lodge-building on either side the porch or gateway, in which the prisoners are received on their arrival from the police-offices, are appropriated to the purposes of medical examination, cleansing by hot baths, and exchange of dress, previous to their being drafted to their respective destinations in the prison. The kitchen, store-houses, and the offices devoted to culinary purposes, are amply provided for in the triangular buildings on four sides of the octagonal court-yard. The wash-house and laundry are separate buildings near the female convicts' prison, having every accommodation required for the whole establishment.

All the buildings are erected with brick, iron, and stone, consequently fire-proof and substantial. The day-rooms, cells, and passages, are extremely dry, being mostly paved with marl bricks in cement, and preparation is made for warming the infirmaries, chapel, and other parts requiring the same. Iron louvres, which admit light and air while they exclude all view of other parts of the prison, are fixed to the cell windows, which are also provided with inside shutters to close at night. The day-room windows in the division appropriated to men before trial, in that for the women, and in the infirmaries, have glazed iron sashes. There are roadways leading from the court-yard to the rear of the prisons, affording the greatest facility for complete inspection and watch. The whole of the prisons are surrounded by a boundary wall of considerable height, outside of which is a complete roadway, provided by the Act, fifteen feet wide, leading to garden-ground of considerable extent. The greatest precaution has been taken in obtaining a good and permanent foundation, the soil about Tothill Fields being well known to be alluvial, and difficult to drain; but a solid and perfectly dry artificial foundation or sub-soil has been introduced over the whole surface, elevating the buildings and yards considerably above high-tide level, and, consequently, allowing perfect drainage. The whole of the buildings are now roofed in, and the finishings are in considerable progress; the whole, it is expected, will be completed by Midsummer, 1833.

Metropolitan Cemetery.—An Act of Parliament having been obtained last session incorporating a company for the purpose of providing a place of burial removed from the population of the metropolis, a large plot of ground has been purchased at Kensal-Green, lying north-west of London, a little beyond Paddington. This ground has been inclosed, and a temporary chapel is now being erected, in order to its being immediately applied to the purposes of sepulture, previous to the more permanent buildings being

undertaken, which it is proposed shall be executed in a very handsome and durable style.

Stockport Free Grammar School.—This building, of which the foundation was laid in 1830, has been completed, and was opened on the 30th of April, 1832. It is situated a little west of the town, and forms an interesting object to those who pass between London and Manchester. The school-room is upwards of sixty feet long by thirty feet wide. The head-master's residence immediately adjoins, and has a communication with the school-room. The whole is from the designs of P. Hardwicke, Esq., architect of the Goldsmiths' Company, at the expense of which Company it has been built, and who have liberally endowed it for the support of the respective masters. The endowment is for the education of 150 pupils, free of all expense, in classical and scientific learning.

Stockport New Infirmary.—About the middle of last June the erection of this edifice was commenced, which is rapidly proceeding to completion. The front is 100 feet long. The principal entrance will consist of a portico, supported by four fluted Doric columns, designed after the propylæa of the Parthenon. The fever department is completely detached from every other part of the establishment. The architect is Mr. Lane, upon whose skill the arrangement of the wards, and the general effect of the building, reflect much credit.

Statue of George III.—During the past summer a colossal equestrian statue of George III. has been erected on the highest point of Snow-Hill, the name of an elevation in Windsor Great Park, which terminates the avenue called the Long Walk, running in a direct line from thence to the grand entrance of Windsor Castle, a distance of about three miles and a half. The statue is raised upon a mass of stones intended to represent a rock. The total elevation of the whole is more than 50 feet. The statue itself is 26 feet in height. The circumstance, however, of the gradual approach to it through a vista of very lofty trees, and the large forms of the trees immediately surrounding it, greatly diminish the effect of its gigantic proportions. Till the spectator approaches within a hundred yards, he does not feel that the figures are of colossal dimensions. The likeness of the face to George III. is very admirable; but those who recollect that monarch in his plain blue coat, or his military jack-boots, will have difficulty to recognize him in his Roman costume. The very eminent sculptor, Mr. Westmacott, has in this particular to allege the example of the statue of Peter the Great, and of many other celebrated works of modern art; but it has, on the other hand, been successfully shown that the ungracefulness of European dress may be, in a great degree, overcome by skilful arrangements, and that truth of representation in this particular is not incompatible with high taste. At any rate it is to be lamented that any statue of brass, which, from its almost imperishable material, may

be the ornament of some capital two or three thousand years hence, should convey an incorrect notion of the dress that an Englishman wore in the nineteenth century.

Monument of Sir David Baird.—Upon a hill about two miles to the westward of Crieff, in Scotland, has been just completed a monument to the memory of the late General Sir David Baird. It is an obelisk, in imitation of Cleopatra's needle. The base of the pedestal is 18 feet on the side of the square, 9 feet 9 inches at the top, and 14 feet high. The height of the monument from the foundation is 80 feet 4 inches; the side of the square of the top being 5 feet, and the apex about 54 inches. There are four inscriptions on the monument, one on each side, situated a few feet above the base, which is of a darker stone than the rest of the building. Each of these measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet square. The whole is surrounded with a pavement 6 feet broad, and inclosed with an iron railing.

Birmingham Public Hall.—A splendid building, for municipal and other public purposes, has been erected at Birmingham, of which we shall give an account in the *Companion* for 1834.

5. BRIDGES, DOCKS, CANALS, &c.

Norwich and Lowestoft Navigation.—This important work, which at the date of our last publication was completed up to the point of admitting sea-borne vessels into the new harbour at Lowestoft, has been since progressing in order to effect the admission of the same class of vessels up into the country to Beccles and Norwich. The former of these objects is already effected, and the latter is on the eve of being so; by which the principal object of the measure, that of making *Norwich a port*, will be fully carried into operation.

In the early part of the present year, application was made to the Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioners for a loan of 50,000*l.*, in order to make good the deficiencies of the original capital to that amount, occasioned by the Parliamentary expenses in obtaining the Act, the enlargement of the size of the great sea-lock, and the defalcation of subscriptions from forfeited shares. This loan was granted by the Commissioners; and the works have been rapidly proceeding since, both in the completion of the sea-entrance, with piers made of cast-iron piles upon a new plan, to avoid the ravages of the worm, so destructive to works of timber on this coast, and in deepening the rivers and forming the ship-canal to connect the rivers Yare and Waveney. This latter work will be completed early in January; after which the draw-bridge, conducting the turnpike-road from Yarmouth to Beccles over the cut, will be fixed, and the cut opened for sea-borne vessels up to Norwich early in the spring.

Since the publication of our last "*Companion*," the corporation of Beccles have obtained an Act of Parliament for deepening and

improving the river Waveney, from that town to the junction of that river with the line of the Norwich and Lowestoft navigation. This work has been already so far accomplished, as to admit vessels of eight feet draft of water; so that Beccles now enjoys all the advantages of a port trading direct to all parts of the kingdom, or even to all parts of the world in one bottom, without transhipping. A regular set of trading vessels is already established to London; coals are imported direct at a much-reduced price; and a steam-vessel is regularly employed in towing vessels backward and forward between Beccles and the new harbour at Lowestoft, and out to sea, without any detention on account of winds, &c.; whereas, till within the last twelve months, all coals and goods had to perform an inland navigation of thirty miles, besides being transhipped at Yarmouth. We are assured, in reply to our inquiries on this subject, that the same advantage will be enjoyed by Norwich before the date of our next publication.

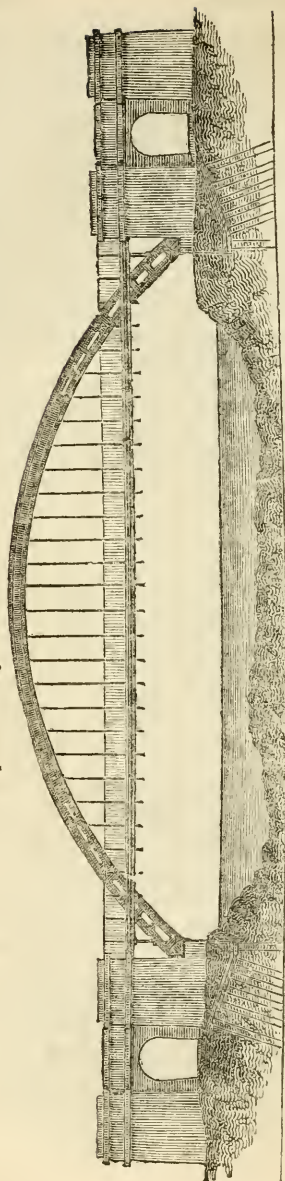
Caledonian Canal.—The Twenty-eighth Report of the commissioners for making and maintaining the Caledonian Canal, states that during the year between the 1st of May, 1831, and the 1st of May, 1832, the total number of passages made on the canal was 1246, of which 325 only were through the canal, viz., 143 from west to east sea, and 182 from east to west sea, 143 passages were made on part of the line by steam vessels, and the remaining 778 passages were by ordinary vessels, likewise on parts of the canal.

The amount of tonnage rates collected in this period was 2029*l.* 18*s.*, in addition to which a further sum of 289*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* was received by the commissioners for rents, and from the sale of decayed vessels, while on the other hand, the expenditure for the year in maintaining the canal, and for interest due upon advances made by the bank of Scotland, amounted to 3742*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, showing a balance of expenditure over income to the amount of 1423*l.* 2*s.* The tonnage dues collected during this year were less than in the preceding year by 113*l.*, which is accounted for by the failure of the herring fishery.

Oxford Canal Improvements.—These improvements, the commencement of which was noticed in our "Companion" of 1831, are now fast approaching their completion. About five miles of distance are saved by the works already completed and opened to the public, and by the month of May next, upwards of nine miles will be saved in the distance between the Grand Junction Canal at Braunston, and the Coventry Canal; and when the improvements are fully completed, the total saving between those points will be twelve miles.

The improvements on this and on the Birmingham Canal (see "Companion" 1830), are striking examples of the beneficial extent to which improvements of inland conveyance may be carried. The expenditure in these two cases is upwards of half a million of money, principally in labour; and this large amount is raised by the increase of communication, without any additional toll being laid upon the public.

Suspension bridge over the river Aire near Leeds.

*Suspension Bridge at Leeds.*

—A suspension bridge of a somewhat novel construction has lately been erected at Hunslet near Leeds, which from its form, and in contradistinction to the *chain* suspension bridges, may not inaptly be called the *bow and string* suspension bridge. It was executed from the designs and under the direction of Mr. George Leather of Leeds, civil engineer. Instead of the chains—the usual means of suspension—two strong cast-iron arcs span over the whole space between the two abutments. These arcs spring from below the proposed level of the roadway, but rise, in their course considerably above it, and from them the transverse beams which support the platform of the bridge are suspended by malleable iron rods.

One inch—Forty feet.

In the present instance, the suspending arch is 152 feet wide, spanning over the river Aire and the towing or hauling path; and there is besides a small land arch of stone on each side.

The footpaths are on the outside of the two suspending arcs, and the carriage-way passes between them.

Each of the suspending arcs is cast in six parts, and rowelled together; and the ends fit into cups cast upon the springing or foundation plates, forming a ball and socket joint. The cast-iron transverse beams which support the roadway are suspended at about every five feet. The roadway is of timber with iron guard plates on each side; and upon the top of the planking are also laid malleable iron bars, ranging longitudinally for the wheel-tracks, and transversely for the horse tracks.

The foundations of the bridge rest upon bearing piles; and the total expense was about 4,200*l*.

We believe that this bridge is only the second of its kind, the Monk Bridge at Leeds*, which was also executed from designs, and under the direction of Mr. Leather, being the first.

The following are the principal dimensions :—

Space between the abutments, or span of the suspending arcs	152 feet
Abutments with land arch, each 44 feet	88 "
Total length of the bridge	240 "
Width of the roadway	24 "
Width of each footpath, 7 feet	14 "
Total width of the bridge	38 "
Height from the surface of the river to the springing of the suspending arcs	7 "
Height from do. to the upper surface, or extrados of the suspending arcs	43 "
Height from do. to surface of road	20½ "
Height of upper surface of suspending arcs above the surface of the road	22½ "

Dunham Bridge.—In the session of 1830, an Act of Parliament was obtained for building a bridge over the river Trent at Dunham. This Act is now carried into execution, and thus another of our tedious and difficult and oftentimes impassable *ferries* has been done away with, and a ready, safe, and commodious means of transit has been furnished, without any extra charge to the public for the increased facility of communication.

Dunham Bridge unites, for the first time, the counties of Lincoln and Nottingham; and a straight line drawn from Sheffield to Lincoln would almost pass directly over it. Its distance from the city of Lincoln is about eleven miles and a half west, and from Gunford about five miles and a half east. It is situated nearly midway between Gainsborough on the north, and Newark on the south, being about ten miles from the former, and eleven miles from the latter place; and the extent of the accommodation which it affords will be fully appreciated when we state that it is the only bridge between these two places, and that, prior to its erection, it was not unfrequent, in times of flood, for travellers to go many miles round for the purpose of crossing the Trent by Gainsborough or Newark Bridge, rather than run the risk of a long delay, or even having to turn back in attempting to pass by the more direct line

* The *Monk Bridge, Leeds*, was erected in the year 1827. Besides the suspension arch, which spans over the river Aire, there are two small land arches, and a 24 feet elliptical arch over the Leeds and Liverpool canal, which at this point, is only about 50 feet from the river.

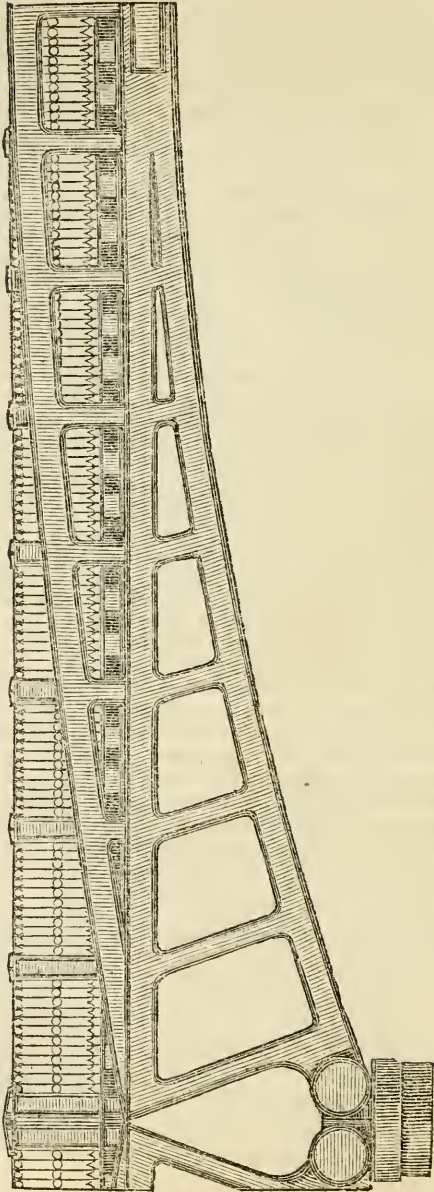
The total length of this bridge is	260 feet
Span of the suspension arch	112 "
Width of the bridge	36 "
Height from the surface of the river to the springing of the suspending arcs	7 "
Height from do. to the top or extrados of the suspending arcs	34 "
Height from do. to the surface of the road	20 "
Height of upper surface of suspending arcs above the surface of the road	14 "

The total cost, including the canal bridge, &c., was about £4,800.

Bridge over the river Trent at Dunham Ferry.



One inch—One hundred feet.



Enlarged elevation of half an arch. One inch—Ten feet.

of the ferry. The bridge is designed by Mr. George Leather, and has been executed under his direction. It is of cast iron, of four arches. The span of each arch, including six feet on the two piers, is 118 feet; and the total length of the bridge is 536 feet. Each arch consists of five main beams, twenty inches deep, and one inch and three quarters thick, exclusive of the moulding. The three interior beams form a horizontal line on the top, so that the bridge is perfectly level from end to end; the outside beams have an additional segment extending up to the top of the palisades, of similar substance with the lower part, and cast with it. The lower part of each beam is the arc of a circle of $336\frac{1}{2}$ feet diameter, and is united to the horizontal part by stiles which radiate to the centre; the upper arc of the two outside beams is a part of a circle of 605 feet diameter, springing from the horizontal part, and further united thereto by vertical stiles at every six feet. Each beam is cast in five parts, with flanches at the junctions, where they are firmly bolted together, and the whole are stayed and secured by transverse plates and diagonal braces in various parts of their length. A space of three inches is left between each two adjoining arches, and ample provision made for the expansion and contraction of the metal. The heels of the beams are circular, and received into boxes in the foundation or springing plates. The whole is covered with cast-iron plates, one inch in thickness, which extend the whole width of the bridge, and have vertical flanches, both transversely and longitudinally, three inches high at the sides, and gradually rising, in a curve line, to five inches high at the middle of the bridge; the spaces between these flanches is filled with stiff, well-tempered clay, and made impervious to water, and upon this the stoning of the road is laid, and the water is carried off, clear of the bridge, by pipes through the curb plates, and under the foot-path plates. The palisading is framed in six feet lengths between pannelled principals or posts, which are made to correspond with the vertical stiles of the main beams.

There is a towing-path under the bridge, eleven feet and a half wide, for the convenience of the river Trent navigation, which is supported from the eastern abutment by means of cantalivers. The approaches had to be carried out by embankments for a considerable length on each side, until they met the surface of the old part of the road at a point sufficiently high to be out of the flood line.

The foundations of each of the abutments and piers are laid upon a substantial flooring or platform of timber which rests upon bearing piles; and, from the loose nature of the strata, it was also deemed expedient to surround them entirely with a course of sheeting piles, secured by walings on each side. The platform of timber for the west abutment was completed, and the first stone of the bridge was laid on the 30th March, 1831, and the bridge was passable and opened to the public on the 21st April, 1832.

The piers are eight feet thick at the surface, and gradually taper off to six feet at the springing of the arches, being only $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the space on each side of them.

The total cost, including also the towing-path under the bridge, with the forming of the approaches, and stoning the road-way, 600 yards in length, amounts to 14,945*l*.

The following is a summary of the principal dimensions :

Total length of the bridge, from the extremities of the	
abutments	536 feet
Length within the abutments	472 "
Abutments, each	32 "
Width of bridge	22 "
Span of each arch	118 "
Rise	10 ft. 1 in.
Height of springing above ordinary low water	12 "
Height of roadway above do.	25½ "

Hutcheson Bridge, Glasgow.—After experiencing considerable difficulty in securing the foundation of the piers, the turning of the arches of this bridge was completed about the middle of May 1832.

London Bridge.—The remains of the old London Bridge have been almost entirely removed, nothing remaining now but two or three of the old piers on each side, and the two shore arches on the Middlesex side, which are to remain as the landing piers of a wharf, to which purpose the ground is to be applied. The fall of water at the ebbing tide which was formerly so dangerous, has been completely remedied by the increased water-way afforded by the removal of the cumbrous piers and starlings of the old bridge.

6. ROADS.

Metropolitan Roads.—The commissioners of the metropolitan roads have made their sixth report, in which they state that great progress has been made in two important improvements mentioned in their former reports, viz., the new road from Camden Town to the Seven Sisters' Trees at Tottenham, and the new road from Shepherd's Bush Common to the great western road near Turnham Green. The former road has been completed to the Green Lanes, and that portion thrown open to the public. The ground required for the continuation of the road to Tottenham has been purchased; and the formation of the road is in such a state of forwardness as to induce the commissioners to hope it will be completed during the present season. The Shepherds' Bush new road, having been completed, has been thrown open to the public.

The commissioners further state that various small improvements have been effected, such as lowering hills and removing impediments, which have been found highly beneficial to the public by rendering the travelling more safe and easy.

It is perhaps worthy of remark that the first mile of road from Shoreditch towards Newington has been kept in good and substantial repair by a supply of "that best of all road materials," the black porphyry stone brought from *China* as ballast in the tea ships, and that the next half mile has been repaired with granite from *Bombay*. A valuable fact is also communicated by the surveyor, who states that the demand for hard stone has produced an

increased supply, and, at the same time, has *lowered the price of* that material.

Holyhead Road.—The ninth report of the commissioners for the improvement of the road from London to Holyhead, and of the road from London to Liverpool, is altogether of a satisfactory nature. It states that the condition of the roads throughout is good, although the state of the footpaths in some situations near to the metropolis is still susceptible of improvement. Two years have now elapsed since the Highgate Archway road was newly made by the commissioners, and it fully shows the goodness of the principle upon which it was constructed. The drainage is perfect, and the road altogether so substantially made and preserved, that the fast coaches, although carrying loads as great as heavy coaches formerly carried, travel over the hill with the greatest facility. It is satisfactory to learn that the beautiful suspension bridge over the Menai is in all respects in a perfect state, and that six years' experience has proved it to answer the purpose for which it was intended. During all that time the bridge has cost nothing but for painting, lighting, and watching, and keeping the road-way in order.

7. RAILWAYS.

Dundee and Newtyle Railway.—The railway between Dundee and Newtyle has been opened for the conveyance of goods and passengers. The distance to Newtyle, from the south side of the Law, from whence, on the opening of the railway, the carriages started, is nearly eleven miles. This distance, on the day of the railway being opened, was gone over by the coach, carrying forty passengers, in an hour and a quarter. The waggon, loaded with goods, went over the same distance in an hour and twenty-five minutes.

XXVII.—CHRONICLE OF EVENTS FROM NOVEMBER, 1831, TO DECEMBER, 1832.

1831. November 21. Alarming riots at Lyons, in consequence of a dispute between the working weavers, their employers, and the civic authorities, respecting the rate of wages. The insurgents seized on the prefect, and General Ordonneau, the civil and military leaders; and took possession of the city, after driving out the troops. In their first excitement, the rioters collected some valuable property, to which they set fire; but this feeling soon subsided, and the discontented afterwards behaved with moderation till the arrival of the Duke of Orleans, at the head of 50,000 men, when they submitted, and order was restored.

Dec. 4. In consequence of the epidemic disease prevailing in Sunderland, Government issued an order that all vessels bound from that place, to London, should be stopped at the Nore to perform quarantine.

— The Spanish General Torrijos, having landed on the west coast of Spain, was taken into custody by the authorities, and shot this day in the great square of Malaga, with fifty-three fellow-sufferers, among whom was a Mr. Boyd, an English merchant. Subscriptions were subsequently raised for the widow of Torrijos, both in England and other countries.

Dec. 5. Bishop and Williams, who had for some time been pursuing a system of decoying persons to their home, and then murdering them in order to dispose of the bodies for anatomical purposes, were this day executed for the murder of Carlo Ferrari, an Italian boy.

6. The Parliamentary Session opened by the King in person.

— Death of the Right Hon. Sir Anthony Hart, late Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

— President Jackson's message to both houses of Congress in the United States, detailing the present state of American affairs, and congratulating his fellow-citizens on the prospect of a speedy extinction of the public debt.

— A suit to nullify the will of the late Duc de Bourbon, was entered this day in the Court of First Instance, at Paris, by the Princes de Rohan, heirs at law of the deceased; it being alleged that the will, which went to benefit the family of the King of the French, had been procured by improper means, and that the Duc de Bourbon had not come fairly to his death. After a trial of great length, the court subsequently decided in favour of the will.

12. The new ministerial measure of Parliamentary Reform was introduced to the House of Commons by Lord John Russell.

14. An officer named Gibbons, and a party of police, while proceeding to execute a tithe process, were attacked, on the common of Carrickshock, near Knocktopher, in Ireland, by a large assemblage of the peasantry, and the officer and eleven of his party were killed.

17. The Earl of Mar sentenced to two months imprisonment by the High Court of Justiciary, at Edinburgh, for shooting at Mr. Oldham, a clergyman.

18. Disturbances at Grenoble in France.

22. An alarming insurrection commenced by the negro slaves in Jamaica, in which numerous plantations were burned, and property of immense value destroyed. It was stated that these slaves imagined that they were to have their freedom on the 1st of January, 1832, and their disappointed hopes led them to commit these violent excesses. Before they were overpowered, the Governor, Lord Belmore, had to declare the island under martial law.

25. An adjustment of the disputes between Peru and Bolivia: the two governments entered into treaties of amity and commerce.

26. Decline of the cholera morbus in Sunderland.

27. The Bill for the abolition of the hereditary peerage in France passed the Upper Chamber by a majority of 36.

31. A most devastating fire broke out in the island of St. Thomas: 1200 houses reduced to ashes. The loss of property estimated at nearly 3,000,000 of dollars.

1832. January 2. Opening of the commission for the trial of the Bristol rioters by Chief Justice Tindal. Of the numerous rioters taken into custody during the insurrection, four were subsequently executed, and twenty-two transported.

4. The special commission for the trial of the rioters at Nottingham opened by Justices Littledale and Gaselee. Several of them were convicted and executed.

6. Meeting of the planters in the island of Trinidad to concert the best means of opposing the Orders in Council recently issued respecting the treatment of slaves.

13. Lieutenant-Colonel Brereton, the court-martial upon whom had commenced at Bristol on the 9th, committed suicide. The charges brought against him were, that he had not displayed the firmness and decision required in a British officer. He was fifty-two years old.

28. Death of the celebrated Dr. Bell. Shortly previous to his death, he had transferred very large sums to different bodies for the promotion of the improvement and diffusion of education. Among the sums so applied, were upwards of 100,000*l.* for the establishment of schools in the

town of St. Andrew's, where he was born, and 10,000*l.* to the British Naval School.

February 1. A conspiracy to dethrone Louis Philippe, and re-establish the late dynasty, detected in Paris. About 300 arrests took place, and large sums of money, received as bribes, were found on the persons of some of the prisoners.

6. Death of Mr. Joseph Munden, the comedian, in his seventy-fourth year.

— The cholera morbus first appears in Edinburgh.

10. Death of Mr. Crabbe, the poet, aged 73.

13. Cases of the cholera morbus first observed in London, at Rotherhithe and Limehouse.

23. A French expedition landed at Ancona, and took possession of the citadel. The Pope called it an "invasion," and protested against it several times.

— Charges of a similar nature to those brought against Colonel Brereton having been preferred against Captain Warrington, second in command during the riots at Bristol, he was found guilty and sentenced by court-martial to be cashiered. On the sentence being submitted to the King, he was allowed to sell out.

24. The squadron of Don Pedro landed on the island of Terceira, taking possession of it in the name of Donna Maria, as Queen of Portugal, for whom Don Pedro acted as regent.

26. Ukase issued by the Emperor Nicholas, decreeing that the kingdom of Poland shall henceforth form an integral part of the Russian empire.

29. The great river Ohio, in America, overflows its banks, and produces frightful calamities in the adjacent lands.

March 7. M. Casimir Perier, Prime Minister of France, vindicated all the leading measures of his administration in a very eloquent address to the Chamber of Deputies.

11. Death of Clementi, the composer, in his eighty-first year: he was afterwards interred in Westminster Abbey.

— Shocks of an earthquake were felt at Parma and Reggio: all the houses in this latter city were damaged.

17. Death of the celebrated Spanish General Murillo.

21. A day of general fast.

22. Death of the poet and philosopher Goethe, at Weimar, in his eighty-fourth year. He was a native of Frankfurt.

— The third reading of the Reform Bill in the House of Commons, carried by a majority of 109.

27. The cholera broke out with amazing virulence at Paris, without any previous manifestation in the frontier towns: 1000 deaths occurred in the first week.

April 14. Second reading of the Reform Bill in the House of Lords carried by a majority of nine.

15. A vessel, called the Experiment, sailing from Hull to Quebec, with forty-five emigrants on board, was wrecked on the French coast near Calais. These poor people were afterwards sent to London at the expense of Government.

23. Opening of Staines Bridge in presence of their Majesties.

29. The Rev. C. C. Colton, author of "Lacon," committed suicide at Fontainebleau.

— Death of Sir Richard Birnie, chief magistrate at Bow-street police office.

May 2. The Rev. Edward Irving was excluded from the Scotch Church by the General Assembly, it being alleged that he had rendered himself unfit to remain a minister of their communion in consequence of his holding and promulgating heretical and erroneous doctrines.

4. The Russian ratifications of the treaty respecting the affairs of Holland and Belgium, were exchanged at the Foreign Office.

May 7. Ministers defeated in the House of Lords by a majority of 35, on the motion of Lord Lyndhurst for postponing the disfranchisement clauses in the Reform Bill.

— Great meeting at Birmingham to petition Government to pass the Reform Bill unmutilated into a law.

9. Resignation of his Majesty's Ministers. Immediately on this event being known, meetings were held in almost every place of any consequence in the kingdom, at which resolutions were passed expressive of the general regret, and avowing the firmest determination not to be satisfied with any less measure of reform than that now before the House of Lords.

— Lord Ebrington, in the House of Commons, moved an address to the King declaratory of the confidence of the House in the present Ministers, and their regret at their resignation, which was carried. (See "Chronicle of Session.")

15. Baron Cuvier, the great naturalist, died at Paris.

— Casimir Perier, the French minister, died at Paris.

18. Return to office of Earl Grey and his colleagues.

27. Grand fête at Hambach in Germany, to celebrate constitutional freedom.

30. Death of Sir James Mackintosh at his house in Langham-place, in his sixty-seventh year.

— Triennial meeting of the admirers of Mr. Pitt, at Merchant Tailors' Hall.

June 1. Death of the celebrated General Lamarque, in Paris. His funeral, two days after, occasioned a popular disturbance, the most violent and sanguine which has been witnessed since the three days of July. In consequence of the confusion prevailing at the time, the Government deemed it necessary to declare the city in a state of siege.

6. Death of Mr. Jeremy Bentham, in Queen-square Place, Westminster, in his eighty-fifth year. His body was bequeathed to Dr. Southwood Smith for the service of anatomy.

7. The royal assent given, by commission, to the Reform Bill.

13. Meeting at the Thatched-house Tavern to consider on the best means of restoring St. Alban's Abbey, now in a very dilapidated state. The Bishop of London presided; a subscription was proposed, and carried into effect to a considerable amount.

18. The Duke of Wellington assaulted by a mob as he was returning from the Mint to Apsley House.

19. Assault upon his Majesty at Ascot races by a discharged Greenwich pensioner, named Collins. He threw a stone at the King, which struck him on the forehead. Loyal addresses from both Houses of Parliament, expressing their horror at the enormity, were proposed next day, and carried. Others succeeded from every quarter.

26. Don Pedro's expedition, for the purpose of dethroning Don Miguel in Portugal, sailed from St. Michael's in the Azores. It was reported to be 10,000 strong.

28. The Diet at Frankfort issued their manifesto of measures adopted by the German Confederacy, for the maintenance of order and tranquillity within their respective dominions. The publication of this manifesto occasioned great agitation throughout the German States, as it was mainly directed against the liberty of the press.

30. The Court of Cassation decide that the ordinance declaring Paris in a state of siege, and subject to military law, was illegal; and consequently annul the sentences pronounced by courts-martial on the prisoners who had been convicted by them of rioting and rebellion at the funeral of General Lamarque.

July 2. St. Jean d'Acre was taken by Ibrahim Pacha.

5. Lord Durham sets out as Ambassador Extraordinary on a special mission to St. Petersburg.

8. The expedition of Don Pedro landed on the Portuguese coast near Oporto, and took possession of that city without opposition.

July 8. Mr. Jeremie, formerly protector of slaves at St. Lucie, and who had distinguished himself by several publications in favour of negro emancipation, having been nominated by Government to act as Attorney-general in the colony of Mauritius, arrived there agreeably to his appointment. No sooner had he landed, than a great part of the white population assembled to resist his admission to office; and a deputation represented to the governor, Sir Charles Colville, the impossibility of maintaining the public peace if Mr. Jeremie was not dismissed. Sir Charles at length was induced to comply with their demands, and Mr. Jeremie returned to England in the same vessel that carried him out.

11. At a public dinner given by the Lord Mayor, the freedom of the city of London was presented to Lords Grey and Althorp, as a testimony of gratitude for their exertions in favour of reform.

12. From this date to the 19th the cholera committed great ravages in the Canadas, particularly at Montreal and Quebec.

17. In a violent and sudden storm off the Shetland Isles, nineteen boats engaged in the herring fishery were sunk, and about one hundred persons drowned. A subscription for their families was subsequently entered into.

23. Mr. S. Rice moved that the sum of 15,000*l.* be granted out of the public funds, to erect a national picture gallery and record office. It was assented to.

— Don Pedro's troops gain a victory over those of the Portuguese royalists, at Vallongo.

24. The Duc de Reichstadt, only son of Napoleon, died at the palace of Schoenbrunn, in Austria.

25. A meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor to express the sentiments of the British people, on the conduct of the Diet at Frankfort towards the German people.

27. The conduct of Major Wyndham, in causing a soldier, named Alexander Somerville, to be flogged, under the plea of disobedience of orders, though, it was alleged, in reality for having expressed certain political opinions, having been subjected to a military court of inquiry, assembled at Weedon, the Major was acquitted of any such conduct, but censured for informality in having reproved him for those opinions after his punishment in presence of the regiment.

30. The Speaker of the House of Commons, the Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, announced his intention of retiring from the Chair at the end of the Session. He had filled the place in six successive Parliaments.

— Ibrahim Pacha defeats the army of the Grand Seignior in Syria.

August 9. An attempt to assassinate the King of Hungary, at the baths of Baden, was made by a German captain, named Reinell.

— The marriage of Leopold, King of Belgium, to a daughter of Louis Philippe, King of the French, was celebrated at Compiègne with great rejoicings.

16. Parliament prorogued by the King in person.

24. Dennis Collins, the pensioner who committed the assault on his Majesty at Ascot races, and had since been condemned to death, was reprieved by favour of the King.

29. A public discussion took place this day at Birmingham, between Mr. Thomas Attwood, the banker, and Mr. William Cobbett, on the best mode of relieving the distress of the country. Mr. A.'s plan was the issuing of an unlimited number of one-pound notes: Mr. C.'s what he termed an equitable adjustment of the taxes, debts, &c. The audience decided in favour of Mr. Attwood.

September 5. At Wallstown, in Ireland, four persons shot in an affray arising out of a tithe valuation.

10. A dreadful hurricane ravages the province of Otranto, in the kingdom of Naples.

18. Charles X. of France leaves Holyrood House for the Continent.

Sept. 19. The Miguelites attack Oporto, and are repulsed, after a sharp contest, with considerable loss on both sides.

21. Death of Sir Walter Scott, at Abbotsford, aged 62.

29. Report of the sanitary commission of Paris published, stating the number of deaths in that city arising from cholera, between March 26 and August 30, to be 18,000.

October 9. Destructive storm on the coast adjacent to Liverpool: several vessels run aground, and two sunk.

10. A new French ministry formed under the direction of Marshal Soult, President of the Council.

Oct. 10. Information received that the Pacha of Egypt had opened negotiations for peace with the Sultan.

11. Death of Mr. Thomas Hardy, the reformer, aged eighty.

12. Riots near Waterford, in Ireland, occasioned by an attempt to seize for tithes.

25. Queen of Spain appointed Regent during the King's indisposition, and a complete change made in the ministry.

26. Two houses in York-street, Westminster, fell in, by which accident six persons were killed, and several others greatly injured. The jury on the inquest returned a verdict of manslaughter against the landlord of the houses, for neglecting their security.

— Trial of Pinney, the Mayor of Bristol, for neglect of duty, during the lamentable riots by which that city was disturbed last year. He was acquitted on the 1st of November.

30. Arrival of a French squadron at Spithead, for the purpose of co-operating with the English fleet in compelling the Dutch to evacuate Antwerp in conformity with the demand of the convention.

— Great meeting in Edinburgh to propose the raising of a monument in honour of Sir Walter Scott.

31. Died at Pavia, Antonio Scarpa, the celebrated anatomist.

November 4. Death of Lord Tenterden, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, at his house in Russell-square.

— The combined English and French fleet sailed from Spithead, under the command of Sir Pulteney Malcolm and l'Amiral Villeneuve.

6. Sir Thomas Denman appointed Lord Chief Justice of England, in the room of Lord Tenterden.

— A deputation, headed by Sir John Key, the Lord Mayor, waited upon Lords Grey, Althorp, and Russell, and presented their Lordships with gold cups, the produce of a penny subscription, to which 300,000 persons had contributed. A similar cup was presented to the Lord Chancellor, on the 3rd of December.

— An embargo was laid on all Dutch vessels within the British ports.

7. Arrest of the Duchess of Berri at Nantes.

13. The Belgian Chambers opened by the King in person. His Majesty announced the recognition of Belgium, as an independent state, by the leading powers of Europe; and likewise his recent marriage with one of the daughters of the King of the French. He also alluded to the situation of their affairs with regard to Holland,—of which, however, he declared his confidence of obtaining a satisfactory settlement.

— A meeting of merchants and others held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of expressing their disapprobation of the course pursued by Government with respect to Holland.

— The French army, commanded by Marshal Gerard, entered Belgium, and, marching directly forward, encamped before the citadel of Antwerp. The Marshal having formally summoned General Chassé, the governor, to surrender, hostilities commenced on the 30th, by the Dutch garrison firing on the besiegers.

18. A violent eruption of Mount Etna: the town of Bronte, containing a population of 10,000 people, destroyed, but with very little loss of life.

19. The King of the French, while proceeding to the Chambers, to open

the session, was fired at by a person, who immediately escaped by mixing with the crowd. His Majesty received no hurt, but proceeded to deliver the speech,—the chief topics of which were, the insurrection at Paris on the 5th and 6th of June, the disturbances in the west, the siege of Antwerp, and some important laws to be introduced during the session. M. Dupin, the ministerial candidate, was afterwards chosen President by a great majority.

Nov. 27. A destructive fire broke out at a coach-factory in Long Acre, London. It began at three o'clock in the morning, and raged so furiously, that fourteen houses had fallen a prey to it by six o'clock. The property consumed is estimated at 15,000*l*.

December 3. Parliament dissolved by proclamation, and a new Parliament summoned.

4. President Jackson's message to the Congress of the United States was delivered. He began by a brief allusion to the prosperous condition of their home and foreign trade, and to the harmony subsisting between the States and other nations. He noticed the favourable changes conceded to their applications by foreign governments, chiefly by Spain and Turkey,—the former having reduced the rate of tonnage on their ships; the latter having opened all her Asiatic ports to their commerce. He then reviewed the principal dominions in America, and expressed his satisfaction at the cordiality with which they, in general, espoused the interests of the United States. He next adverted to the subject of their finances; and, after a little exultation at the prospect of liquidating the residue of the debt, spoke at length of the effects of the bad and illiberal policy of the tariff, which acted as an unjust monopoly,—preventing a just and generous interchange of goods between their own and other countries. He also dwelt on the dissatisfaction felt towards it by the southern states; and having stated the resolution agreed to in Canada to resist any further continuance of it, expressed his hopes that, though the threatened resistance might not be effectual, the Congress would be able to devise means to avert anything approaching to civil dissension,

— The French open their batteries against Antwerp.

8. Nomination of the metropolitan candidates.

15. During the second day's polling at Sheffield, an unfortunate disturbance took place, which occasioned the deaths of five persons.

24. The citadel of Antwerp having been battered and bombarded by the French, till it was no longer tenable, General Chassé surrendered it to the French commander. Baron Chassé and the garrison were held as prisoners of war till the surrender of Lillo and Liefkenshoek, two other Belgian fortresses on the Scheldt, in the possession of the Dutch. The King of Holland having refused to allow of the surrender of these forts, the garrison were marched into France, and the French army proceeded immediately to evacuate Belgium.

XXVIII.—LIST OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 1833.

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|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Abingdon | T. Duffield | 31. Brighton | I. N. Wigney |
| 2. Alban's, St. | Sir F. Vincent, Bt. | | George Faithful |
| | H. G. Ward | 32. Bristol | Sir R. Vyvyan, Bart. |
| 3. Andover | R. A. Fellowes | | H. Baillie |
| | Ralph Etwall | 33. Buckinghamsh. | Marq. of Chandos |
| 4. Angleseyshire { | Sir R. B. W. Bulke- | | J. Smith |
| | ley, Bart. | | G. H. Dashwood |
| 5. Arundel | Lord D. C. Stuart | 34. Buckingham . . | Sir T. F. Fremantle, |
| 6. Ashburton | W. S. Poyntz | | Bart. |
| 7. Ashton-under- } | George Williams | | Sir H. Verney |
| Lyne | | 35. Bury | R. Walker |
| 8. Aylesbury | W. Rickford | 36. Bury St. Ed- } | Earl Jermyn |
| | Henry Hanmer | munds | Lord C. Fitzroy |
| 9. Banbury | H. W. Tancred | 37. Calne | Earl of Kerry |
| 10. Barnstaple | J. P. B. Chichester | 38. Cambridgeshire | C. P. Yorke |
| | C. St. John Fancourt | | R. G. Townley |
| 11. Bassetlaw | Lord Newark | | J. W. Childers |
| | G. H. Vernon | 39. Cambridge } | Right Hon. Henry |
| 12. Bath | C. Palmer | University, } | Goulburn |
| | J. A. Roebuck | | Right Hon. C. M. |
| 13. Beaumaris, &c. | Frederick Paget | | Sutton |
| 14. Bedfordshire . . | Lord C. J. F. Russell | 40. Cambridge town | Rt. Hon. T. S. Rice |
| | William Stuart | | G. Pryme |
| 15. Bedford | W. H. Whitbread | 41. Canterbury . . . | Lord Fordwich |
| | S. Crawley | | Hon. R. Watson |
| 16. Berkshire | R. Throckmorton | 42. Cardiff, &c. . . . | J. Nicholl |
| | R. Palmer | 43. Cardiganshire . . | W. E. Powell |
| | J. Walter | 44. Cardigan, &c. . . | Pryse Pryse |
| 17. Berwick-upon- } | Sir R. S. Donkin | 45. Carlisle | P. H. Howard |
| Tweed | Sir F. Blake | | W. James |
| 18. Beverley | Hon. Chas. Langdale | 46. Carmarthensh. . | Hon. G. R. Trevor |
| | H. Burton | | E. H. Adams |
| 19. Bewdley | Sir T. Winnington, Bt | 47. Carmarthen . . . | Hon. W. H. Yelverton |
| 20. Birmingham . . . | Thomas Attwood | 48. Carnarvonshire . | T. A. Smith |
| | Joshua Scholefield | 49. Carnarvon, &c. | Sir Chas. Paget |
| 21. Blackburn | W. Fielding | 50. Chatham . . . { | Lieut. - Col. W. L. |
| | W. Turner | | Maberley |
| 22. Bodmin | Wm. Peter | 51. Cheltenham . . . | Hon. C. F. Berkeley |
| | S. T. Spry | 52. Cheshire, North | E. J. Stanley |
| 23. Bolton | Col. R. Torrens | | W. T. Egerton |
| | Wm. Bolling | 53. Cheshire, South | Earl Grosvenor |
| 24. Boston | John Wilks | | G. Wilbraham |
| | Benj. Handley | 54. Chester | Lord R. Grosvenor |
| 25. Bradford | E. C. Lister | | J. Jervis |
| | John Hardy | 55. Chichester . . . | Lord A. Lennox |
| 26. Breconshire . . . | Col. T. Wood | | J. A. Smith |
| 27. Brecon | J. L. V. Watkins | 56. Chippenham . . . | Jos. Neeld |
| 28. Bridgenorth . . . | R. Pigot | | W. H. Fox Talbot |
| | T. C. Whitmore | 57. Christchurch . . | G. W. Tapps |
| 29. Bridgewater . . . | C. K. K. Tynte | 58. Cirencester . . . | Lord Apsley |
| | Wm. Tayleur | | Jos. Cripps |
| 30. Bridport | Henry Warburton | 59. Clithero | John Fort |
| | J. Romilly | | |

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| 60. Cockermouth | F. L. B. Dykes
H. A. Aglionby | 86. Essex, North | Sir J. T. Tyrell, Bt.
A. Baring |
| 61. Colchester | D. W. Harvey
R. Sanderson | 87. Essex, South | Sir T. B. Lennard, Bt.
R. W. H. Dare |
| 62. Cornwall, West | Sir C. Lemon, Bart.
E. W. W. Pendarves | 88. Evesham | Sir C. Cockerell, Bt.
T. Hudson |
| 63. Cornwall, East | Sir W. Molesworth,
Bart.
W. L. S. Trelawney | 89. Exeter | J. W. Buller
Edward Divett |
| 64. Coventry | Edward Ellice
Hen. Lytton Bulwer | 90. Eye | Sir E. Kerrison, Bt. |
| 65. Cricklade | T. Calley
R. Gordon | 91. Finsbury district | Right Hon. R. Grant
Serjeant R. Spankie |
| 66. Cumberland, }
East } | Sir J. R. G. Graham,
Bart.
Wm. Blamire | 92. Flintshire | Hon. E. M. L. Mostyn |
| 67. Cumberland, }
West } | Lord Lowther
E. Stanley | 93. Flint, &c. | Sir S. R. Glynne |
| 68. Dartmouth | Lieut.-Col. Seale | 94. Frome | T. Sheppard |
| 69. Denbighshire | Sir W. W. Wynn, Bt.
B. M. Biddulph | 95. Gateshead | Cuthbert Rippon |
| 70. Denby | J. Maddocks | 96. Glamorganshire C. R. M. Talbot
L. W. Dilwyn | |
| 71. Derbyshire, }
North } | Lord Cavendish
Thos. Gisborne | 97. Gloucester-
shire, East } | Hon. H. G. F. Moreton
Sir W. Guise, Bart. |
| 72. Derbyshire, }
South } | Lord Waterpark
Hon. G. J. V. Vernon | 98. Gloucester-
shire, West } | Hon. G. F. Berkeley
Hon. A. Moreton |
| 73. Derby | Hon. H. F. C. Caven-
dish
Edw. Strutt | 99. Gloucester | Hon. M. F. Berkeley
John Philpotts |
| 74. Devizes | Wadham Locke
Montague Gore | 100. Grantham | A. G. Talmash
G. E. Welby |
| 75. Devonshire, }
North } | Viscount Ebrington
Hon. N. Fellowes | 101. Great Grimsby | Wm. Maxfield |
| 76. Devonshire, }
South } | Lord John Russell
J. Bulteel | 102. Greenwich | J. W. D. Duudas
E. G. Barnard |
| 77. Devonport | Sir G. Grey, Bart.
Sir E. Codrington, Bt. | 103. Guildford | J. Mangles
C. B. Wall |
| 78. Dorchester | Honble. H. Ashley
Cooper
R. Williams | 104. Halifax | Charles Wood
Rawdon Briggs, jun. |
| 79. Dorsetshire | Viscount Ashley
Hon. W. F. S. Pon-
sonby
W. J. Banks | 105. Hampshire, }
North } | C. S. Lefevre
J. W. Scott |
| 80. Dover | Right Honble. C. P.
Thomson
Sir J. R. Reid, Bt. | 106. Hampshire, }
South } | Lord Palmerston
Sir G. T. Staunton, Bt. |
| 81. Droitwich | J. H. Hodgetts Foley | 107. Harwich | Rt. Hon. J. C. Herries
C. T. Tower |
| 82. Dudley | Sir J. Campbell | 108. Hastings | Frederick North
J. A. Warre |
| 83. Durham, coun. }
North } | Sir H. Williamson, Bt.
H. Lambton | 109. Haverford-
west, &c. } | Sir R. B. P. Phillips,
Bart. |
| 84. Durham, coun. }
South } | Joseph Pease
John Bowes | 110. Helston | S. L. Fox |
| 85. Durlham | W. C. Harland
W. R. C. Chaytor | 111. Herefordshire | Sir Robert Price, Bt.
Kegwin Hoskins
Edward Foley |
| | | 112. Hereford | E. B. Clive
R. Biddulph |
| | | 113. Hertfordshire | Lord Grimston
Sir J. S. Sebright, Bt.
N. Calvert |
| | | 114. Hertford | Lord Ingestrie
Lord Mahon |
| | | 115. Honiton | Lord Villiers
R. Todd |

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|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 116. Horsham | Robert H. Hurst | 146. Liverpool . . . | Lord Sandon |
| 117. Huddersfield . | Lewis Fenton | | W. Ewart |
| 118. Huntingdonsh. | Viscount Mandeville | 147. London | Alderman Wood |
| | J. B. Rooper | | Alderman Waithman |
| 119. Huntingdon . . | J. Peel | | G. Grote |
| | F. Pollock | | Ald. Sir J. Key, Bt. |
| 120. Hythe | S. Marjoribanks | 148. Ludlow | Lord Clive |
| 121. Ipswich | J. Morrison | | E. Romilly |
| | R. Wason | 149. Lyme Regis . . | W. Raney |
| 122. Ives, St., | } J. Halse | 150. Lymington . . | Sir H. Neale, Bt. |
| Cornwall . . . | | | John Stewart |
| 123. Kendal | James Brougham | 151. Macclesfield . . | John Ryle |
| 124. Kent, East . . | Sir E. Knatchbull, Bt. | | John Brocklehurst |
| | J. P. Plumptre | 152. Maidstone . . . | A. W. Roberts |
| 125. Kent, West . . | T. L. Hodges | | C. J. Barnett |
| | T. Rider | 153. Maldon | T. B. Lennard |
| 126. Kidderminster | R. Godson | | Q. Dick |
| 127. King's Lynn . | Lord Geo. Bentinck | 154. Malmesbury . | Lord Andover |
| | Lord Wm. Lennox | 155. Malton | Hon. W. C. Went- |
| 128. Kingston- | } M. D. Hill | | worth Fitzwilliam |
| upon-Hull . . . | | | C. C. Pepys |
| 129. Knaresborough | J. Richards | 156. Manchester . . | Rt. Hon. C. P. Thom- |
| | B. Rotch | | son |
| 130. Lancashire, } | Rt. Hon. E. G. Stanley | | M. Philips |
| North | } J. W. Patten | 157. Marlborough . | Lord E. Bruce |
| 131. Lancashire, } | | | H. B. Baring |
| South | Lord Molyneux | 158. Marlow, Great | T. P. Williams |
| 132. Lancaster . . | G. W. Wood | | Col. W. R. Clayton |
| | T. Greene | 159. Mary-le-bone } | E. B. Portman |
| | P. M. Stewart | District | } Sir W. Horne |
| 133. Lambeth | Rt. Hon. C. Tennyson | 160. Merionethshire | |
| | B. Hawes | | Sir R. W. Vaughan, |
| 134. Launceston . . | Sir H. Hardinge | | Bart. |
| 135. Leeds | J. Marshall, jun. | 161. Merthyr-Tydvil | J. J. Guest |
| | T. B. Macaulay | 162. Middlesex . . . | J. Hume |
| 136. Leicester- | } Lord Robt. Manners | | G. Byng |
| shire, North } | | 163. Midhurst | Hon. F. Spencer |
| 137. Leicester- | } E. Dawson | 164. Monmouthsh . | Lord G. H. Somerset |
| shire, South } | | | W. A. Williams |
| 138. Leicester . . . | H. Halford | 165. Monmouth . . | B. Hall |
| | W. Evans | 166. Montgomerysh. | Right Hon. C. W. W. |
| | Wynn Ellis | | Wynne |
| 139. Leominster . . | Lord Hotham | 167. Montgomery, } | } D. Pugh |
| | T. Bish | &c. | |
| 140. Lewes | Sir C. R. Blunt, Bt. | 168. Morpeth | Hon. F. G. Howard |
| | T. R. Kemp | 169. Newark-upon- | W. F. Hauley |
| 141. Lincolnshire, } | } H. Handley | Trent | W. E. Gladstone |
| parts of Kest- | | 170. Newcastle- | } Sir H. P. Willoughby, |
| even & Hol- | } G. J. Heathcote | under-Line . . . | |
| land | | | Bart. |
| 142. Lincolnshire, } | } Hon. C. A. W. Pelham | | W. H. Miller |
| Parts of Lind- | | 171. Newcastle- | } Sir M. W. Ridley B |
| sey | } Sir W. A. Ingilby, Bt. | upon-Tyne . . . | |
| 43. Lincoln | | | J. Hodgson |
| | G. F. Heneage | 172. Newport, Isle } | J. H. Hawkins |
| | E. G. E. L. Bulwer | of Wight . . . } | W. H. Orde |
| 144. Liskeard . . . | C. Buller, Jun. | 173. Norfolk (East) | Hon. Geo. Keppel |
| 145. Litchfield . . | Sir E. D. Scott, Bt. | | W. H. Windham |
| | Sir G. Anson, Bt. | | |

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| 174. Norfolk(West) | Sir W. B. Folkes, Bt. | 204. Rochdale . . . | John Fenton |
| | Sir J. Astley, Bt. | 205. Rochester . . . | R. Bernal |
| 175. Northallerton | J. G. Boss | | J. Mills |
| 176. Northamp- | Lord Milton | 206. Rutlandshire | Sir G. N. Noel, Bt. |
| tonsh. (North) | Lord Brudenell | | Sir G. Heathcote, Bt. |
| 177. Northamp- | Lord Althorp | 207. Rye | E. B. Curteis |
| tonsh. (South) | W. R. Cartwright | 208. Ryegate | Viscount Eastnor |
| 178. Northampton | R. V. Smith | 209. Salford | Joseph Brotherton |
| | C. Ross | 210. Salisbury . . . | W. B. Brodie |
| 179. Northumber- | Viscount Howick | | Wadham Wyndham |
| land (North) | Lord Ossulston | 211. Sandwich . . . | Sir E. T. Troubridge |
| 180. Northumber- | M. Bell | | Jas. Marryatt |
| land (South) | T. W. Beaumont | 212. Scarborough | Sir J. V. B. John- |
| 181. Norwich . . . | Lord Stormont | | stone, Bart. |
| | Sir J. Scarlett | | Sir G. Cayley, Bart. |
| 182. Nottingham- | Lord Lumley | 213. Shaftesbury . . | J. Poulter |
| shire (North) | Thos. Holdsworth | 214. Sheffield . . . | John Parker |
| 183. Nottingham- | Earl of Lincoln | | J. S. Buckingham |
| shire (South) | J. E. Denison | 215. Shoreham . . . | Sir C. M. Burrell, Bt. |
| 184. Nottingham | Visc. Duncannon | | H. D. Goring |
| | Sir R. C. Fergusson | 216. Shrewsbury . . | Sir J. Hanmer, Bt. |
| 185. Oldham | John Fielden | | R. A. Slaney |
| | W. Cobbett | 217. Shropshire, | Sir R. Hill, Bart. |
| 186. Oxfordshire . . | Lord Norreys | North | E. Cotes |
| | G. G. Harcourt | 218. Shropshire, | Earl of Darlington |
| | R. Weyland | South | Hon. R. H. Clive |
| 187. Oxford Uni. | Sir R. H. Inglis, Bt. | 219. Somerset- | W. G. Langton |
| | T. G. B. Estcourt | shire, East . . . | W. P. Brigstock |
| 188. Oxford City . . | J. H. Langston | 220. Somerset- | E. A. Sanford |
| | T. Stonor | shire, West . . . | C. J. K. Tynte |
| 189. Pembrokeshire | Sir J. Owen, Bart. | 221. Southampton | A. Atherley |
| 190. Pembroke, &c. | H. O. Owen | | J. B. Hoy |
| 191. Penryn | Lord Tullamore | 222. South Shields | R. Ingham |
| | R. M. Rolfe | 223. Southwark . . . | William Brougham |
| 192. Peterborough | Sir R. Heron, Bt. | | John Humphery |
| | J. N. Fazakerley | 224. Staffordshire, | Sir O. Mosley |
| 193. Petersfield . . . | J. G. S. Lefevre | North | E. Buller |
| 194. Plymouth . . . | John Collier | 225. Staffordshire, | Sir J. Wrottesley, Bt. |
| | Thomas Bowes | South | Edward J. Littleton |
| 195. Pontefract . . . | Hon. H. V. S. Jer- | 226. Stafford | W. F. Chetwynd |
| | ningham | | R. H. Gronow |
| | J. Gully | 227. Stamford . . . | Colonel T. Chaplin |
| 196. Poole | Sir J. Byng | | George Finch |
| | B. Lester Lester | 228. Stockport . . . | T. Marsland |
| 197. Portsmouth . . | J. B. Carter | | J. H. Lloyd |
| | F. T. Baring | 229. Stoke-upon- | Josiah Wedgwood |
| 198. Preston | Hon. H. T. Stanley | Trent | John Davenport |
| | P. H. Fleetwood | 230. Stroud | W. H. Hyett |
| 199. Radnorshire . . | Rt. Hon. T. F. Lewis | | D. Ricardo |
| 200. Radnor, &c. | Richard Price | 231. Sudbury | Rt. Hon. M. A. Taylor |
| 201. Reading | C. Fyshe Palmer | | Sir J. B. Walsh, Bt. |
| | C. Russell | 232. Suffolk (East) | Lord Henniker |
| 202. Richmond . . . | Hon. Sir R. L. Dundas | | R. N. Shawe |
| | Hon. J. C. Dundas | 233. Suffolk (West) | C. Tyrell |
| 203. Ripon | T. K. Staveley | | Sir H. Parker, Bt. |
| | J. S. Crompton | | |

234. Sunderland .. Hon. Geo. Barrington
Sir W. Chaytor
235. Surrey (East) J. I. Briscoe
A. W. Beauclerk
236. Surrey (West) W. J. Denison
John Leech
237. Sussex (East) Hon. C. C. Cavendish
H. B. Curteis
238. Sussex (West) Earl of Surrey
Lord J. G. Lennox
239. Swansea, &c. J. H. Vivian
240. Tamworth ... Lord C. V. F. Townshend
Sir R. Peel, Bt.
241. Tavistock ... Lord Russell
Colonel Fox
242. Taunton ... H. Labouchere
E. T. Bainbridge
243. Tewkesbury .. C. Hanbury Tracy
J. Martin
244. Thetford Lord James Fitzroy
Francis Baring
245. Thirsk Sir R. Frankland, Bt.
246. Tiverton ... John Heathcote
James Kennedy
247. Totness Jasper Parrott
James Cornish
248. Tower Ham- } Dr. S. Lushington
lets' District } W. Clay
249. Truro Sir R. H. Vivian, Bt.
W. Tooke
250. Tynemouth .. G. F. Young
251. Wakefield ... Daniel Gaskell
252. Wallingford .. W. S. Blackstone
253. Walsall C. S. Forster
254. Wareham G. H. Calcraft
255. Warrington .. E. G. Hornby
256. Warwick- } Sir J. E. Wilmot, Bt.
shire (North) } W. S. Dugdale
257. Warwick. } Sir G. Skipwith, Bt.
shire (South) } Sir G. Philips, Bt.
258. Warwick Sir C. J. Greville
E. B. King
259. Wells N. Lamont
J. Lee Lee
260. Wenlock ... Hon. C. W. Forrester
J. M. Gaskell
261. Westbury ... Sir R. Lopes, Bart.
262. Westminster Sir F. Burdett, Bart.
Sir J. C. Hobhouse,
Bart.
263. Westmoreland Lord Lowther
Hon. Col. Lowther
264. Weymouth, &c. T. F. Buxton
Sir F. Johnstone, Bt.
265. Whitby Aaron Chapman
266. Whitehaven .. Mathias Attwood
267. Wigan Ralph Thicknesse
R. Potter
268. Wight, Isle of Sir R. G. Simeon, Bt.
269. Wilton J. H. Penruddock
270. Wiltshire, } Sir J. D. Astley, Bt.
North } P. Methuen
271. Wiltshire, } Hon. S. Herbert
South } J. Benett
272. Winchester . P. St. J. Mildmay
W. B. Baring
273. Windsor J. Ramsbottom
Sir S. J. B. Pechell, Bt.
274. Wolverham- } W. W. Whitmore
ton } R. Fryer
275. Woodstock .. Marq. of Blandford
276. Worcester- } T. H. Cookes
shire, East . } W. C. Russell
277. Worcester- } Hon. T. H. Foley
shire, West } Hon. H. B. Lygon
278. Worcester ... Col. Davis
G. R. Robinson
279. Wycombe ... Hon. R. J. Smith
Rt. Hon. Chas. Grey
280. Yarmouth ... Hon. G. Auson
C. E. Rumbold
281. Yorkshire, } R. Bethell
East Riding. } P. B. Thompson
282. Yorkshire, } Visc. Morpeth
West Riding } G. Strickland
283. Yorkshire, } Hon. W. Duncombe
North Riding } E. S. Cayley
284. York Hon. E. R. Petre
S. A. Bayntun

IRELAND.

285. Antrim, co. . Earl of Belfast
Hon. J. B. R. O'Neill
286. Armagh, co. . Lord Acheson
Wm. Verner
287. Armagh Leonard Dobbin
288. Athlone J. Talbot
289. Bandonbridge Hon. W. S. Barnard
290. Belfast Lord A. Chichester
Jas. E. Tennant
291. Carlow, co. . W. Blackney
T. Wallace
292. Carlow N. A. Vigors
293. Carrickfergus C. R. Dobbs
294. Cashel J. Roe
295. Cavan, co. ... H. Maxwell
J. Young
296. Clare, co. Major Macnamara
C. O'Brien
297. Clonmel D. Ronayne

- | | |
|---|---|
| 298. Coleraine ... Sir J. P. Beresford | 332. Meath H. Grattan |
| 299. Cork, co. F. O'Connor | Morgan O'Connell |
| S. Barry | 333. Monaghan, co. Hon. C. D. Blayney |
| 300. Cork J. Callaghan | Serjeant L. Perrin |
| Dr. Baldwin | 334. Newry Lord M. Hill |
| 301. Donegal, co. Sir E. Hayes, Bart. | 335. New Ross ... John H. Talbot |
| E. M. Conolly | 336. Portarlington . T. Gladstone |
| 302. Down, county Lord A. Hill | 337. Queen's County Sir C. Coote, Bt. |
| Lord Castlereagh | P. Lalor |
| 303. Downpatrick . J. W. Maxwell | 338. Roscommon } O'Connor Don |
| 304. Drogheda ... A. C. O'Dwyer | co. } F. French |
| 305. Dublin, co. .. Christ. Fitzsimon | 339. Sligo, co. R. Percival |
| G. Evans | E. Cooper |
| 306. Dublin City . D. O'Connell | 340. Sligo J. Martin |
| E. S. Ruthven | 341. Tipperary, co. Hon. C. O'Callaghan |
| 307. Dublin Uni- } T. Lefroy | R. L. Shiel |
| versity } F. Shaw | 342. Tralee M. O'Connell |
| 308. Dundalk W. O'Reilly | 343. Tyrone, co. .. Hon. H. T. L. Corry |
| 309. Dungannon .. Hon. J. J. Knox | Sir H. Stewart, Bt. |
| 310. Dungarvan .. Hon. G. Lamb | 344. Waterford, co. Sir R. Keane, Bt. |
| 311. Ennis F. Macnamara | J. W. Galwey |
| 312. Enniskillen .. Hon. A. H. Cole | 345. Waterford ... W. Christinas |
| 313. Fermanagh .. Viscount Cole | H. W. Barron |
| M. Archdall | 346. Westmeath, co. Sir R. Nagle, Bart. |
| 314. Galway, co. . J. Daly | M. L. Chapman |
| T. B. Martin | 347. Wexford, co. . R. S. Carew |
| 315. Galway L. Maclachlan | H. Lambert |
| A. H. Lynch | 348. Wexford C. A. Walker |
| 316. Kerry, co. Hon. F. Mullins | 349. Wicklow, co. . R. Howard |
| C. O'Connell | J. Grattan |
| 317. Kildare, co. . E. Ruthven | 350. Youghall J. O'Connell |
| R. M. O'Ferrall | |
| 318. Kilkenny, co. Hon. P. Butler | |
| W. F. Finn | SCOTLAND. |
| 319. Kilkenny R. Sullivan | 351. Aberdeen, co. Hon. W. Gordon |
| 320. King's co. ... Lord Oxmantown | 352. Aberdeen Alex. Bannerman |
| N. Fitzsimon | 353. Andrew's, St. . Andrew Johnston |
| 321. Kinsale Col. Stawell | 354. Argyle, co. J. H. Callender |
| 322. Leitrim, co. .. Lord Clements | 355. Ayr, co. R. A. Oswald |
| S. White | 356. Ayr, &c. T. F. Kennedy |
| 323. Limerick, co. . Hn. R. H. Fitzgibbon | 357. Banff, co. G. Ferguson |
| Hon. S. O'Grady | 358. Bute, co. Charles Stuart |
| 324. Limerick W. Roche | 359. Berwick, co. . Chas. Marjoribanks |
| D. Roche | 360. Caithness, co. G. Sinclair, jun. |
| 325. Lisburne H. Meynell | 361. Clackman- } Admiral Adam |
| 326. Londonderry, } Sir R. Bateson, Bt. | nan & Kinross } |
| co. } T. Jones | 362. Dumbarton, co. J. C. Colquhoun |
| 327. Londonderry . Sir A. Ferguson, Bt. | 363. Dumfries, co. . J. J. Hope Johnstone |
| 328. Longford, co. . Luke White | 364. Dumfries, &c. Gen. Sharpe |
| John H. Rorke | 365. Dundee G. Kinloch |
| 329. Louth, co. T. Fitzgerald | 366. Edinburgh, co. Sir J. H. Dalrymple, |
| R. M. Bellew | Bart. |
| 330. Mallow T. O. Daunt | 367. Edinburgh ... The Lord Advocate |
| 331. Mayo, co. J. Browne | (F. Jeffrey) |
| D. Browne | J. Abercromby |
| | 368. Elgin & Nairn Hon. F. W. Grant |

369. Elgin, &c.	Col. A. Leith Hay	384. Leith, &c.	J. Arch. Murray
370. Falkirk, &c.	W. D. Gillon	385. Linlithgow, co.	Sir Alex. Hope
371. Fife, co.	J. Wemyss	386. Montrose, &c.	H. Ross
372. Forfar, co.	Hon. D. G. Hally- burton	387. Orkney and } Shetland, co. }	*
373. Glasgow	Jas. Ewing Jas. Oswald	388. Paisley	Sir John Maxwell, Bt
374. Greenock	Rob. Wallace	389. Peebles, co. . . .	Sir J. Hay
375. Haddington, co.	James Balfour	390. Perth, co.	Earl of Ormelie
376. Hadding- ton, &c.	} Robert Steuart	391. Perth	L. Oliphant
377. Inverness, co.	Rt. Hon. C. Grant	392. Renfrew, co. . .	Sir M. S. Stewart, Bt.
378. Inverness, &c.	Col. J. Bailey	393. Ross & Cro- marty, &c.	J. A. S. Mackenzie
379. Kilmarnock, } &c.	Capt. J. Dunlop	394. Roxburgh, co.	Hon. G. Elliott
380. Kincardine, co.	Hon. H. Arbuthnot	395. Selkirk, co. . . .	Robt. Pringle
381. Kirkaldy, &c.	R. Ferguson	396. Stirling, co. . . .	Hon. C. Fleming
382. Kirkcud- bright, co.	} R. Cutlar Ferguson	397. Stirling, &c. . . .	Lord Dalmeny
383. Lanark, co. . . .	John Maxwell	398. Sutherland, co.	Roderick Macleod
		399. Wick, &c.	James Loch
		400. Wigton, co. . . .	Sir A. Agnew, Bt.
		401. Wigton, &c. . . .	E. Stewart.

* An extra time is allowed for the return of the member for Orkney and Shetland; and the result of the election was not known when this sheet was sent to press.

XXIX.—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The figures appended to the names in this list refer to those prefixed to the places in the foregoing list..

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Baring, F.	244	Bowes, John	84	Carter, J. B.	197
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Barnard, Hon. W. S. .	289	Brocklehurst, John . .	151	C.	73
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Corry, Hon. H. T. L.	343	Fitzsimon, N.	320	Hayes, Sir E., Bart.	301
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		Folkes, Sir W. B. Bt.	174	Herries, Rt. Hon. J. C.	107
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